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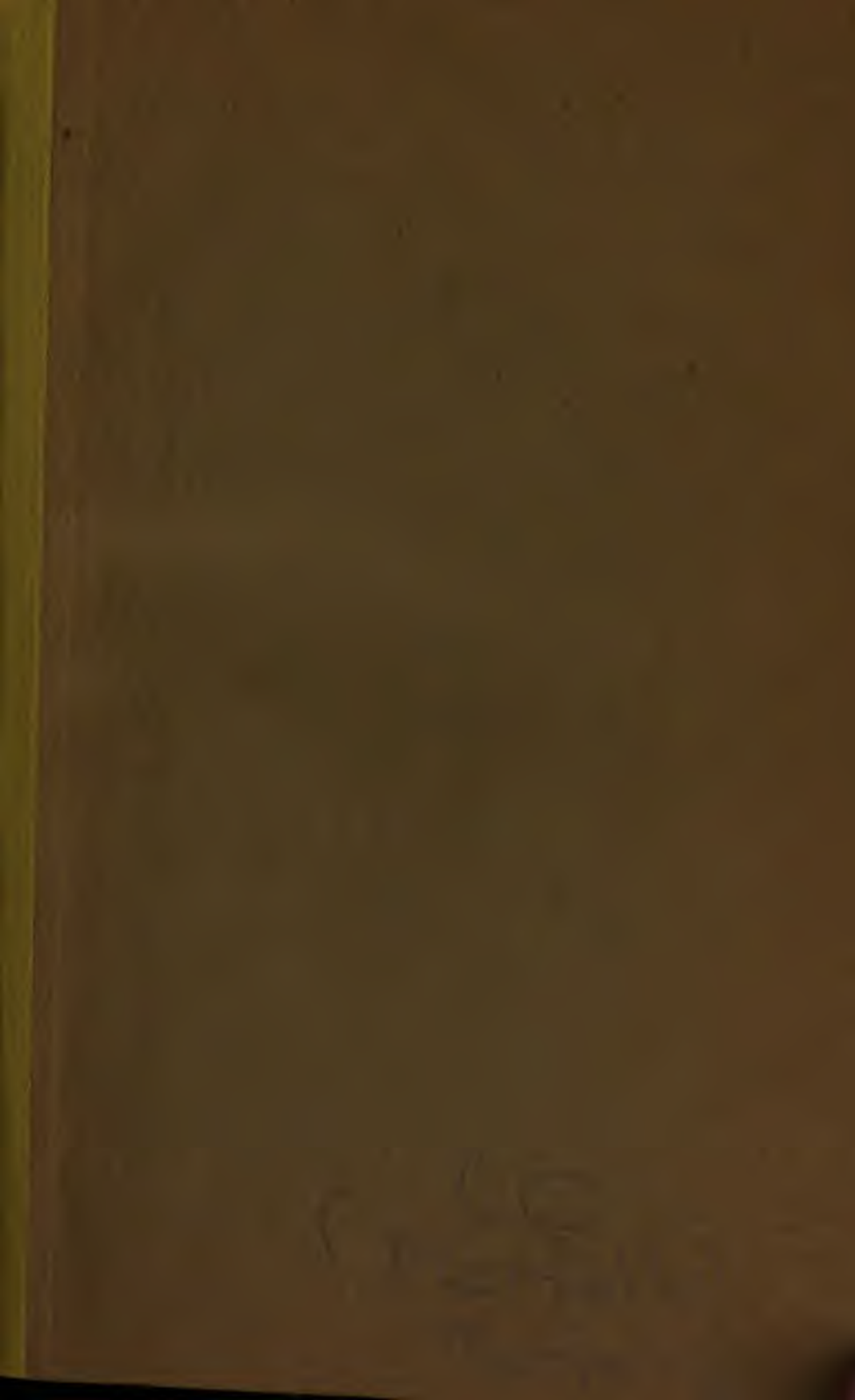




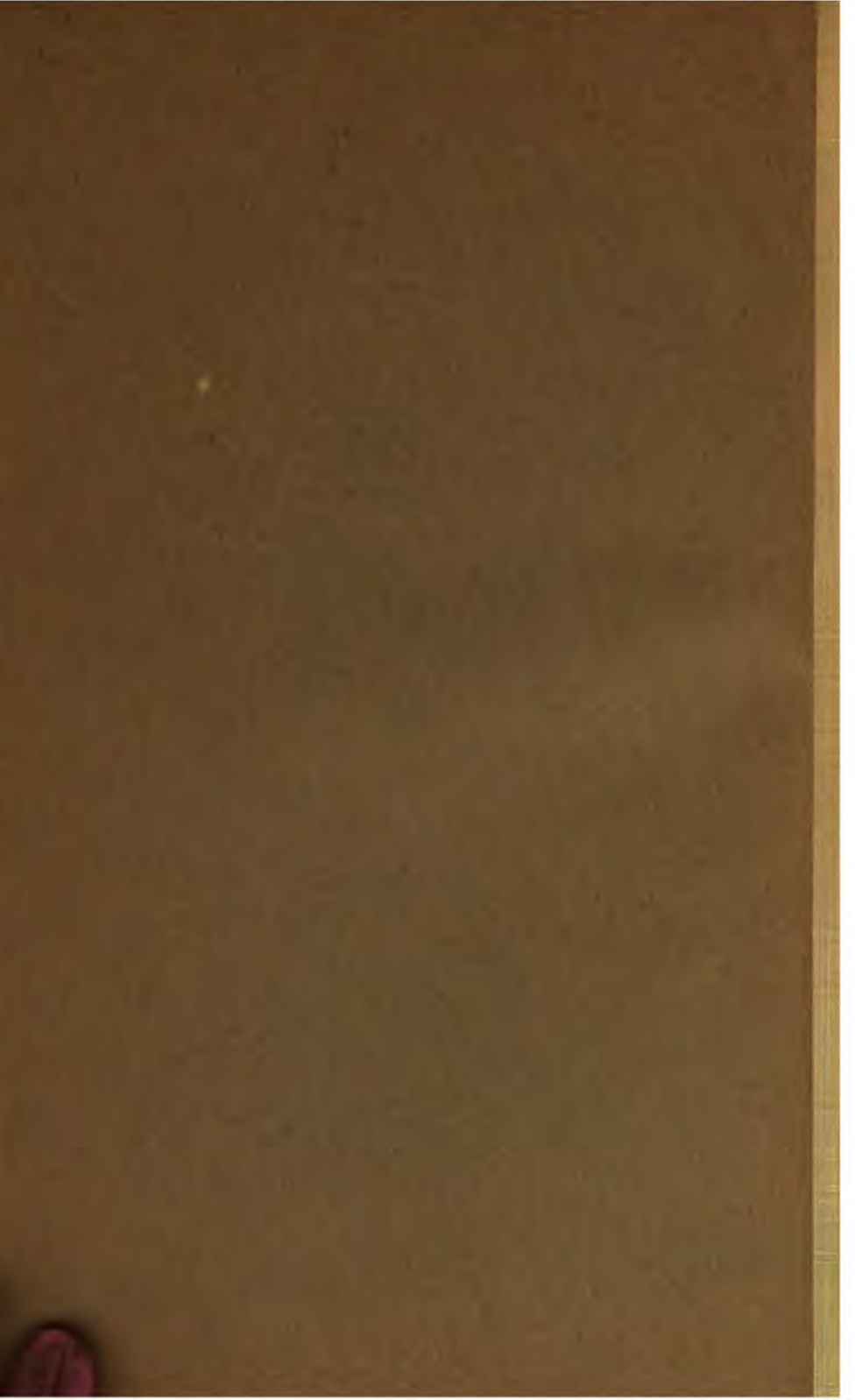


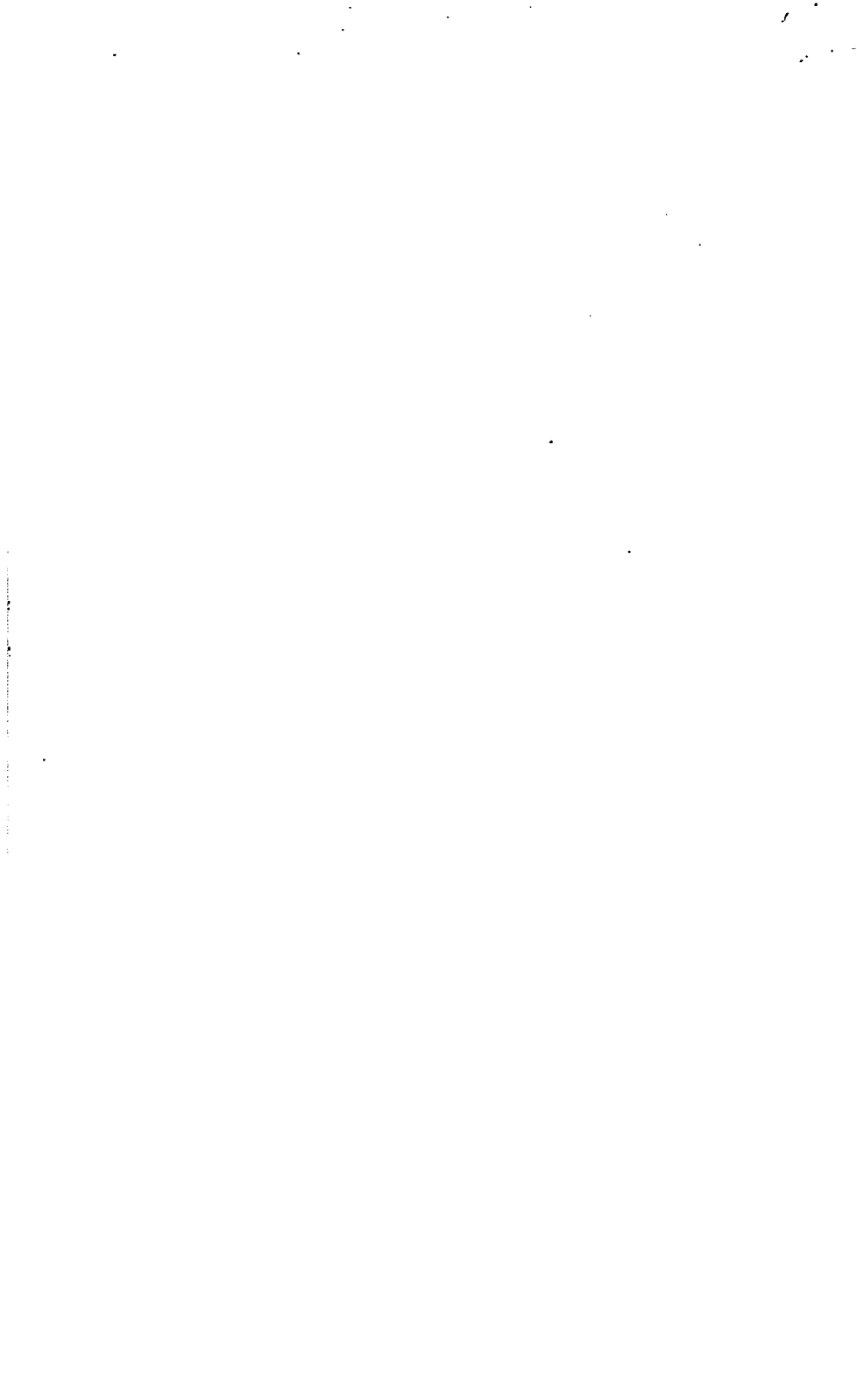


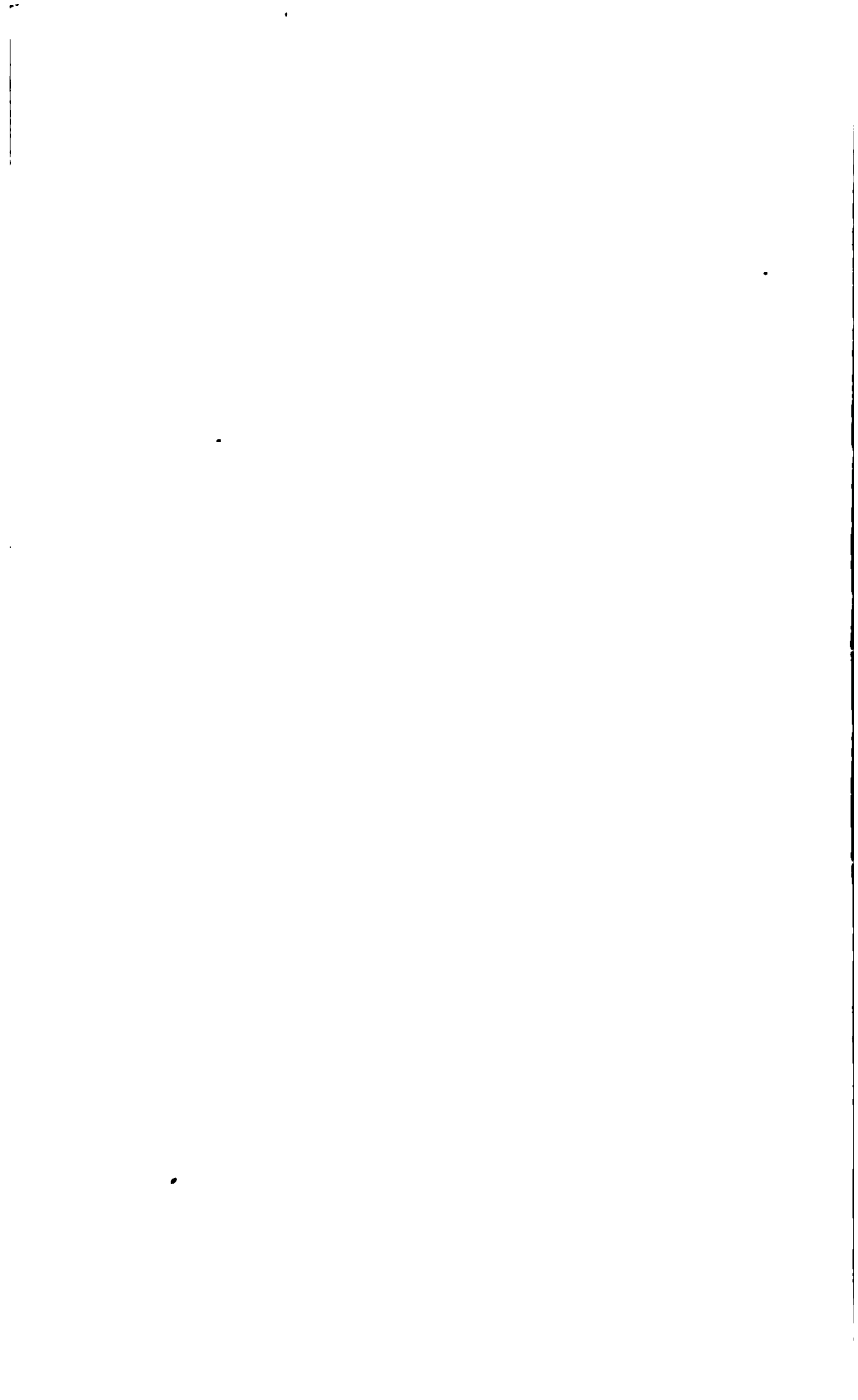












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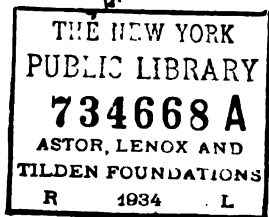
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WORLD  
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VOLUME 1



## St. Peter Mancroft, Norwich:

### ITS PARISH HISTORY IN THE SIXTEENTH AND SEVENTEENTH CENTURIES.

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PROBABLY few English parish churches have, if it could only be written, a more memorable history than that of St. Peter Mancroft, Norwich. Though not the oldest church in the city by any means, it seems from its foundation to have taken, as of right, the first place among the numerous churches of Norwich. Whether it was that its proximity to the castle, on whose "magna crofta" it is said<sup>1</sup> to have been built, gave it a sort of courtly importance among the early Norman inhabitants of the city, for whose religious accommodation the small sacellum of the castle and the two or three other existing places of worship were of course wholly inadequate; or whether it was practically refounded in the first flush of the prosperous new trade brought to the city in the middle of the fourteenth century by the Flemings, I will not venture to say. One thing, however, is clear enough, that a very fine church was built on what, before it was blocked in, must have

<sup>1</sup> I greatly doubt the derivation.

been a very fine site. It probably stood for centuries on its original lines; for the abnormal Church activity in Norwich expended itself rather in building wholly unnecessary new churches than in improving an old one. But when unprecedented wealth poured into the city with the *renaissance* of the wool trade by the Dutch and Walloons in the reign of Elizabeth, a channel had to be found for the expenditure of some of it by those rich traders who began to have a yearning for better things as soon as their personal fortunes were achieved beyond question.

What could be more natural, therefore, than for the wealthy citizens, who were precluded from building new churches by the fact that there was literally no room for them, than to expend some of their money in decorating and ornamenting the chief church of their town? Unluckily, none of the pre-Reformation accounts of the parish are now in existence,<sup>1</sup> but those still preserved are very full and very interesting.

In their original form they are of course consecutive in date, but as this arrangement, however necessary for purposes of financial account, is rather discursive, I have ventured to divide the more interesting items<sup>2</sup> into several heads.

Beginning with the expenditure for work done to the *fabric* of the church, we find that in 1580 repairs were necessary for the south window, and that the churchyard was so slovenly kept that a day's wages had to be paid to

<sup>1</sup> The present paper is founded on a transcript of them made by the late Mr. John L'Estrange, in the possession of the writer. He would seem to have contemplated writing a paper on the subject, and how much the reader has lost by his not having done so, no one knows better than the present compiler.

<sup>2</sup> Roughly speaking, what is here printed is not much more than one-sixth of the whole.

clean it out, and a cartload of muck removed from it. In 1584 the churchyard walls were mended and the north aisle of the chancel paved, probably by the same men whom an indignant churchwarden in 1588 bitterly denounces as "loiterers" when he paid them for other work.

A weathercock was put up in 1595, and in the same year the west window of one of the aisles would appear to have been taken down, widened, and new glazed. That it was not a new window is clear, for there is a payment for "lengthening the old bars." The Queen's arms were set up in the same year.

In 1602 the church was "whitened," and three dozen buckets bought for provision against fire, while the weathercock was gilt. Three years later the steeple windows were altered, no doubt enlarged, possibly with the idea of better letting out the sound of the glorious peal of bells. Stone pulpit stairs were put up in 1614, the stone being of Kentish rag, and brought by sea at the cost of various "cranage" and "keelage" fees. About 1630 the walling-in of the churchyard, possibly getting uncomfortably fat from burials, seems to have been a great charge on the parish, for besides considerable sums being spent by the parish in walling up the churchyard, liberal donations were received from two of the Mingay family for the same purpose.

In 1638 the chancel pillars had to be repaired, and the next year the church was "whited" again, and Judge Wyndham's tomb and the font and Queen's arms cleaned and mended. An item of £2. 18s. 8d. this year seems to point to the erection of altar rails. In 1640 some heavy stone must have fallen from the tower through the aisle roof; for no less than £10. 3s. 0d. worth of damage was done to the lead. The next entries are of melancholy interest to the antiquarian, for in 1642 and 1645 we find payments made for taking down the images from the font—no doubt a splendid one—and the cross from the steeple,



and for altering the desk, followed by another of small amount for "colouring" it, which no doubt means daubing over the paintings on it. Equally sad is it to read of a receipt for nearly a ton of old lead out of the windows, for it is tolerably clear that it was sold when the "superstitious images," coats of arms, and such like were defaced.

In 1646 we find entries which show that the towers in the city wall by Chapel Field were used as temporary almshouses for poor women, and were repaired at the cost of the parish.

Entries in 1649 and following years prove that, not satisfied with robbing the great east window of its painted glass, the powers that were pulled down the tracery, and first boarded up the window and then hung up a great sailcloth in front of it.

In 1652 a new window was put up and glazed, and was warranted by the maker for seven years. The church was whitened again in 1657, "Spanish white" being used on this occasion. On the 18th February, 1661, a great "tempest of wynde" visited the church, and did great damage. £1. 6s. 0d. was paid for help about the church during the wind, which specially injured the two west windows, and it cost no less than £134 to repair the whole damage.

With the Restoration came a vulgar taste for gorgeous display, almost as unpleasant as the Puritans' severe repression of all ornaments. No less than £19 was spent in painting and gilding the altar rails; and other sums for gilding and carving the altar, and for crimson velvet and gold and silver stuffs and fringes and calico for the desk and communion table. Extensive repairs to the east window took place in 1689, and the old buckets were displaced by a regular fire engine as early as 1690. In July, 1706, we see traces of a parish dispute about the font, for on the 22nd its top and pillars were directed to be taken away and to

be placed almost on the ground, with rails and banisters round it; but afterwards, at a meeting held a week after, the first resolution was practically rescinded, and the font allowed to remain as it was, but only to be removed towards the lower end of the north aisle.

The entries as to *pews, stools, and seats* are not only earlier, but more numerous than is usual in most churchwardens' accounts. Simultaneously with the removing of the "church stools," by which I apprehend the poppy-head benches are meant, we find an entry in 1583 for the making a pew for the mayor. Ten years later a grand pew, or stool,<sup>4</sup> was made for a Mrs. Seman, which must have been a very grand affair, stuffed, lined with canvas, covered with red skin, and "garnished" with five hundred nails, probably brass-headed, while the 9½ yards of green "wadmill" also used for it may have been for curtains.

In 1602, two hat pegs, "spurkets," were put up in the mayor's pew, and in 1607 Mrs. Mingay, not to be outdone by Mrs. Seaman, had curtain rods put round *her* stool. Other references are to Sir Charles Le Gros' seat and the seat for the mayoress and the aldermen's wives, all of which were more or less ornamented. In 1633 and 1637 branches or brackets were put up outside the seats, the latter being specially mentioned to have been put up to hold the mayor's sword—and the two "new white wanns" bought in 1698 were no doubt placed during service in similar receptacles—instances of which will be remembered as still existing at Lynn and Yarmouth.

The entries relating to the *ornaments, plate, and implements* which will be found at pp. 19—23 speak for themselves in great measure, but we may note that in 1589 the parish paid

<sup>4</sup> Here probably a stool means a single pew—one to accommodate one person only.

for the parson's surplice. Frankincense for burning in 1629 is a notable entry, as is a payment in 1643 to a cobbler for mending a tankard, which would be unintelligible if we did not remember the "Leather Bottle." It is noteworthy that there are references in the years 1601, 1612, and 1635, to silver plate given to the church which was gone when Blomefield compiled his list.

On the 4th May, 1651, it seems to have been determined to make a clean sweep of everything not then absolutely necessary, and the two brass eagles which served as lecterns, and the organs, were sold, together with "other old things that are not usefull," but which probably included brasses and such like.

The entries relating to the *clock* are not numerous, and are chiefly interesting from showing us that "Harry the Smith" was paid in 1584 for the somewhat delicate operation for him of putting it in order. As a not altogether unnatural sequence, we find next year that some other reparation became necessary, and in 1586 a "duchman" was called in to advise about the clock, and Crockey (or Crocklinge) the maker had to be brought to Norwich to put things right again.

The payments about the *books* bought chiefly refer to volumes of current theology and service books; but in 1647 and 1652 it would seem that the library was warmed for the use of the parishioners, and that they and the minister met jovially there to discuss "beere, and wine, and tobacco," and, let us hope, theological questions as well.

I do not remember ever noticing so good a series of entries relating to floral *decorations* as in these accounts, and possibly those who now assist in the work might borrow a

hint or two from their ancestors. Green birch would form a very pretty Easter decoration, as would rosemary worked in with laurel, as mentioned here.

The *perambulation* day seems to have been kept up quite as a parish holiday, considerable sums being spent for "cakes, wine, beer, and other dyet," for the grown-up parishioners, and for "20 dossen cakes for the children." In fact so much was spent, that in 1673 the parishioners met and agreed to be more economical in future. Money well spent, however, was that disbursed when the St. Peter's people met those of St. Stephen's at the Red Lion, and over their cups settled the quarrel between the two parties about Chapel Field.

With perhaps the best peal of bells in England the entries as to the *ringings* form a long and most interesting series, showing at a glance the most memorable events of the two centuries. We can well imagine how the tower rocked in 1588, when "Mr. Mayor" sent the ready ringers on his own responsibility to celebrate the "tryumfing" day over the Spanish Armada—a rejoicing renewed soon after by special instructions from Queen Elizabeth. The anniversary of "Gourie's Day," the king's marriage, the birthday of the prince, and the welcome re-entry into the city of Mr. Carter as sole curate—a triumph for the parishioners in a lawsuit too long to refer to here—all formed an excuse for a peal. Mr. Carter must have been popular, for in 1647 the bells were again rung in his honour upon his "declining from Barnham Broom." It is very amusing to see that the men who were paid for ringing for the Commonwealth victories were afterwards paid for ringing in the Restoration; and, if truth were told, I daresay the ringers themselves, wrapped up in their favourite amusement, cared very little what they were ringing about so long as they had an excuse for raising the bells.

We have seen already that the surplices were made for the *clergy*, and by another entry (in 1580) it would seem they were also washed for them, unless it was that the pariah kept a clean one in stock for any famous preacher who visited the city and could be persuaded to give a sermon. During the Commonwealth the tariff for sermons seems to have been 10s. each, though in one case the minister accepted two pairs of gloves for three sermons.

The *various entries* contain much that is interesting. Those relating to the great lawsuit of 1637 are especially noteworthy; such as about the two silver tankards, and the runlet of sack given to the bishop, and the ten sugar-loaves to the counsel. Mr. Robert Day and others were sent to London in 1638, to resist the well-known petition of the Norwich clergy for a rate of 2s. in the £ for their maintenance. In 1703 there was a collection made to pay for a poor person being cut for the stone, which was performed by the sword-bearer, who, we may hope, was also a surgeon, otherwise the operation would be somewhat analagous to that performed by the blacksmith on the clock. Writing out a schedule of the names for the "Shipp Rate," and engrossing the "Covenant," bring stirring pieces of history home to us. It would seem that at one time there was a regular salaried "driver out of dogs," and that the gravemaker was paid for keeping the boys quiet in church; others were paid for removing people from the porches, which were, no doubt, tempting shelters for the destitute.

Bad money seems to have been given at the offertories then as now; but the token, frequently mentioned, would seem (and I am borne out in this by Mr. E. A. Tillett, the chief authority on Norfolk Tokens) not to have been for circulation, but only in connection with the Communion, probably as vouchers for attendances, which went to earn a yearly alma.

The last entry of all is interesting, as referring to the family of a well-known parishioner, the author of the *Religio Medici*.

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### Work done to the Fabric of the Church.

1580.	Itm̄ pd for mendinge and wrytinge of the South wyndowe . . . . .	ij <sup>s</sup> iij <sup>d</sup>
	Itm. payde for a daie's woorke to make cleane the Church yarde . . . . .	vij <sup>d</sup>
	Itm. p <sup>d</sup> for caryenge a lode of mucke . . .	ij <sup>d</sup>
	Itm. payde for mending the vyce <sup>s</sup> by the porche . . . . .	vij <sup>d</sup>
1581.	Itm. more payde to the glaser for mending the church wyndowes . . . . .	xvij <sup>d</sup>
	Itm. payde to the Sexten for kepinge of the Churche . . . . .	ijij <sup>s</sup>
1584.	Paid to Andrews the mason for mendinge of the Church yarde walles and pavinge of the Northe Ille in the Chauncell and for pavinge tyle Lyme sande and stone .	xij <sup>s</sup> xi <sup>d</sup>
	Payd to Abraham the tyller for mendinge of the vyse of the North porche and for tylle and lyme . . . . .	ij <sup>s</sup> vij <sup>d</sup>
1586.	Paid to Abraham Panvoorth for fowre foot of new glasse and for mendinge other places about the Churche . . . . .	vij <sup>s</sup>
1588.	Paid to Burwell and his loyterers for vj dayes' woorke . . . . .	v <sup>s</sup> vij <sup>d</sup>
1589.	Itm. p <sup>d</sup> for mendinge the Chappell Dore .	xij <sup>d</sup>

<sup>s</sup> Qy. the parvyse.

1592. Payde to John Aunsell for twoo Dores and  
the gȳmes for bordes and for mending  
the stooles which was due of oulde . . . . . x<sup>o</sup>  
Paide to John Hughson the Smyth for a  
payer of Jemowes<sup>6</sup> . . . . . iiij<sup>d</sup>
1594. Itm. p<sup>d</sup> Waller for two loades of stone  
bryngeing from Bracondell hyll . . . . . ij<sup>o</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>  
P<sup>d</sup> to Dymond for mendyng the Coffin . . . . . vj<sup>d</sup>
1595. P<sup>d</sup> Rewse for the wether cocke . . . . . xxiiij<sup>d</sup>  
P<sup>d</sup> Gooddon the fremason for setting upe of  
the West windowe in the Ille . . . . . xxx<sup>o</sup>  
P<sup>d</sup> Tayler for his worckmanshippe in glasing  
that windowe . . . . . xvj<sup>o</sup> viiiij<sup>d</sup>  
P<sup>d</sup> John Davis for glase . . . . . x<sup>o</sup> vij<sup>d</sup>  
P<sup>d</sup> for vj new bares . . . . . ij<sup>o</sup>  
P<sup>d</sup> for the Lengthing of owlde bares . . . . . ij<sup>o</sup>  
ij new Bares more . . . . . vj<sup>d</sup>  
P<sup>d</sup> W<sup>m</sup> Drake for ston occupied about y<sup>o</sup>  
pathen of the Alleys . . . . . vj<sup>o</sup> vj<sup>d</sup>  
P<sup>d</sup> the mason for 13 dayes di at xiiij<sup>d</sup> . . . . . xj<sup>o</sup> ix<sup>d</sup>  
To his boy . . . . . ix<sup>o</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>  
P<sup>d</sup> John Robert for 12 dayes † helping . . . . . x<sup>o</sup> v<sup>d</sup>  
P<sup>d</sup> for iij lood sand . . . . . iiij<sup>o</sup> vj<sup>d</sup>  
P<sup>d</sup> for setting up the Quen's armes . . . . . vj<sup>d</sup>
1599. Itm. for new shooting of xi<sup>o</sup> iij quarters and  
fiftene pounds of ould lead at ij<sup>o</sup> ij the o<sup>t</sup> . . . . . xxj<sup>o</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>
1602. Itm. paid to Henry Kettle mason for  
whytinge of the Churche and other  
worke done about the fynishing of  
the same and amending of the allyes  
about the Church yard, &c. . . . . iiij<sup>o</sup> xvj<sup>o</sup> ix<sup>d</sup>  
Itm. paid to Robert Joanes for xxxiiij<sup>o</sup>  
buckets seasoning and mending at x<sup>d</sup> a

<sup>6</sup> Gimmals or gimmews, a kind of double rings (Halliwell), but more likely gimmers or small hinges.—Forby.

	pece and for two other buckets of his owne as appith by his bill the nyneten of Julye . . . . .	xxx <sup>a</sup>
1602.	Itm. more for the painting of the letters uppon them . . . . .	ij <sup>a</sup> jd
	Itm. paid to John Reve the Trumpeter for his workmanship and brasse done about the wether Cocke upon the Steple . . .	iiij <sup>a</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
	Itm. p <sup>d</sup> more for the guilding of the same wether Cock . . . . .	xiiij <sup>a</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
1605.	Itm. payd for iiij Tone of Frestone . . .	xl <sup>a</sup>
	Itm. payd for cranige of it to Yearmouthe and for the porteres helpe there . . .	ij <sup>a</sup>
	Itm. payd more for the stone bringen from Yearmouthe to Norwiche by water . . .	iiij <sup>a</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>
	Itm. p <sup>d</sup> for cranige and the porters' helpe at the stathe . . . . .	ij <sup>a</sup>
	Itm. for the bringinge upp of the stone from the stathe by Carte . . . . .	iiij <sup>a</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>
	Itm. payd to Thomas Godyng for the pilleres makeng upp to the owlde heade of the wendow agreed for by the pishernes . .	v <sup>ll</sup>
	Itm. payd more to Tomas Goodyng for takeing downe of the heade for the stepell windows and makeinge it upp agayne from the pillar before specified as aperithe by his billes and payed unto him by Mr. Lionell Claxton the som of .	viiij <sup>ll</sup>
	Itm. payd to William Rutter for glasing the aforesayde stepell window as apereth by his bill . . . . .	viiij <sup>ll</sup> j <sup>a</sup> x <sup>d</sup>
	Itm. payd more to John Hewson for eiern worke for the stepell window as aparethe by his bill and other worke done about the Churche . . . . .	xxviiij <sup>a</sup>



1610.	Payd for 1000 Bricke to mend the Banckes in the Church yarde . . . . .	xvj <sup>d</sup>
	Paid to Tucke for vj bushells of Coulder . . . . .	ij <sup>s</sup>
	Paid to Edson for Cowlder . . . . .	vij <sup>d</sup>
1614.	Itm. for y <sup>e</sup> Kentish stone for the stayers as appe by the mchants bill . . . . .	v <sup>li</sup> vij <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>
	Itm. for cranage at Ya <sup>r</sup> and Kelage to No <sup>r</sup> . . . . .	vij <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>
	Itm. for cranage at Norw <sup>ch</sup> . . . . .	xiiij <sup>d</sup>
	Itm. for bringing of them to y <sup>e</sup> pish . . . . .	vj <sup>s</sup>
	Itm. for a skepp <sup>7</sup> to fetch same . . . . .	iiij <sup>d</sup>
	Itm. for fetching of same . . . . .	ij <sup>d</sup>
	Payd to Aruols [P] for y <sup>e</sup> staires for y <sup>e</sup> pulpit . . . . .	xxxiiij <sup>s</sup> v <sup>d</sup>
1629.	Itm. p <sup>d</sup> for tyles and tyling the toce pentises <sup>8</sup> ov <sup>r</sup> the toce church gat <sup>l</sup> . . . . .	xviiij <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>
1630.	Itm. paid to James Read for six yards of walling belonging to the greate banke . . . . .	x <sup>li</sup> v <sup>s</sup>
	Itm. paid to the masons for lxx yards walling next the Church . . . . .	vj <sup>li</sup> ij <sup>s</sup>
	Itm. paid to Rutter for coloring the Rayles . . . . .	ij <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>
	Itm. paid for lxiiij yards of Cant <sup>l</sup> at xiv <sup>d</sup> y <sup>e</sup> yard . . . . .	iiij <sup>li</sup> xiiij <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>
	Itm. Received of Mr. Anthony Mingay as a gift given by him to the pish towards the buildinge of the Churchyard walls and raisinge the ground in the church- yard the some of <sup>9</sup> . . . . .	xxv <sup>li</sup>
1631.	Item paid Parker for castinge the Earth where the layle stand <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	0 0 6
	Item paid for the pece [of] Wall next fishers' gate <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	0 2 0

<sup>7</sup> Skep, a basket wider at top than at bottom.—Forby. <sup>8</sup> Qy. penthouses.

<sup>9</sup> Mr. Roger Mingay gave £2 also. He seems to have committed suicide in 1660.—See Tanner MSS. 98, fo. 143.

<sup>1</sup> A good example of the local dialect. <sup>2</sup> The alleys were paved this year.

1636.	I <sup>m</sup> . p <sup>d</sup> for a load of board bought in the m <sup>o</sup> kett . . . . .	02 00 00
1638.	Paid unto Thomas Symonds for mending the pentize over both the Church stiles P <sup>d</sup> to Rich. Rocke frestonmason for making the piller in the Chauncell and mending other pillars in the Chauncell . . . . .	ij <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup> 03 09 06
1639.	I <sup>m</sup> . to the plaisterer for whiteing the church . . . . .	07 00 00
	I <sup>m</sup> . p <sup>d</sup> to Lopus for washing the sup- porters and the judge's <sup>3</sup> toombe . .	00 17 00
	I <sup>m</sup> . to Lopus for making cleane the font and mendinge the Quene's armes	00 10 00
	I <sup>m</sup> . for the timber and workmanship about the Railes . . . . .	02 18 8
1640.	P <sup>d</sup> to James Atkines carpenter and his helpers to skrew up the Balke in the Ile that was broken by the fall of the stone . . . . .	01 00 06
	P <sup>d</sup> to Thomas Turner the plomber for lead worke about the Ile broken by the fall of the stone . . . . .	10 03 00
1642.	To Ducket for takeing downe images at the font . . . . .	00 01 00
1645.	Rec <sup>d</sup> for 3 <sup>c</sup> 2 <sup>q</sup> s 4 <sup>u</sup> of old lead came out of the glasse windowes . . . . .	01 13 00
	P <sup>d</sup> to Ducket and his boy 4 dayes' worke for altering the desk . . . . .	00 16 02
	P <sup>d</sup> for collouringe the Deske . . . . .	00 04 00
	P <sup>d</sup> for takeing down the Crosse on the Steeple . . . . .	00 19 00

<sup>3</sup> Francis Wyndham, Esq., died 1692, who was a Judge of the Common Pleas.

1645.	P <sup>d</sup> more to Rock for worke about Judge Windham's toombe and other places . . . . .	00 05 00
1646.	Itm. p <sup>d</sup> yonge Parker the mason the last of December for the Churchyard step- pings mending and for reping of one of the towers in Chaply feild wheare the poor widdow dwell . . . . .	00 08 08
	Itm. p <sup>d</sup> him more for mending Goody George's Tower and the other tower and another steppen in the Church yard . . . . .	00 05 02
1648.	P <sup>d</sup> to Mr. Parmenter of Yarmouth for 3 long furrindell <sup>4</sup> poles to shoare the trasery of the East windowe <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	01 15 00
1649.	P <sup>d</sup> to Jo. Wenn carpent <sup>r</sup> for boarding upp the East windowe as appeere by his receipt . . . . .	03 00 00
	P <sup>d</sup> for beere for the workmen to take downe the tracery at the East windowe	00 02 00
	P <sup>d</sup> for beere for the workmen spent at sev <sup>9</sup> ale times at the boarding up of the East windowe . . . . .	00 01 06
1651.	To Sam. Parker for takeing down the great Stones and hanging upp the great cloth before the window . . . . .	00 08 00
	Payd for sowing the cloth being rent . . . . .	00 01 04
	For takeing downe the glasse and pt of the stone pillars . . . . .	00 07 00
	To Mr. Smitor for 5 poles and to the Carpenters and Masons for their labour about the great window . . . . .	00 08 06
	To Charles Spendlowe for the Sayle cloth	01 06 00

<sup>4</sup> Foreign deal ?

<sup>5</sup> Probably damaged by the explosion on the 24th April.

1652. For makeing cleane of the leads and  
 caryeing away of the cowlder at the  
 East windowe and for a skyypp and for  
 a pitcher and for poles raiseing and  
 the ladder againste the bellfree . . . 000 02 0  
 To Martine Morley for erectinge and  
 repinge of the East windowe . . . 055 00 00  
 To Willyam Rutter glasyer for the  
 glaseing of the sayd East windowe  
 and other glasing worke in the Church 013 04 06  
 To John Mathewe for the Rate booke  
 makeing for the great window . . . 000 02 06  
 To him more for the bond from the  
 Freestone mason and his suretyes to  
 warrant the great window for 7 yeares 000 02 00
1656. P<sup>d</sup> for the 30 bucketts in the Church and  
 the charge of bringing them down  
 from London . . . . . 004 14 02  
 P<sup>d</sup> for painteing of the sayd Bucketts to  
 Ducket the paynter . . . . . 000 08 00
- 1657-8. P<sup>d</sup> for the Spanish white to white the  
 Church . . . . . 002 01 06  
 P<sup>d</sup> for layinge the great stone on Mr.  
 Boteman's grave . . . . . 000 05 00  
 P<sup>d</sup> for lyme sand size and haire for the  
 Churche, &c. . . . . 002 07 06
1659. P<sup>d</sup> to Emerston for amendinge the tombe 000 03 00
1661. Itm. for help about the Church at the  
 greate wynde . . . . . 001 06 0  
 M<sup>d</sup>. That on the 20<sup>th</sup> day of February, 1661, ab<sup>t</sup>  
 meetinge of the Parishioners, &c. . . . And they  
 have nominated and appointed John Mann, Esq<sup>r</sup>.,  
 Richard Wenman, Ald., Augustine Briggs, Ald.,  
 John Andrewes, gent., John Kitchingman, gent.,  
 and Henry Greenwood, pishioners of the said pishe.

- Together with the Churchwardens there for the tyme being. To treat with such workmen as they shall think good about and concerning the reping the breatches and decaies of the Church w<sup>ch</sup> happened on Tewsday the 18 of February, 1661, by tempest of wynde, &c. And the Church yard walls there. And to certifye to the parishe, &c.<sup>6</sup>
1679. Paid Richard and Thomas Starling for Rayles Carving of them painting and gilding . . . . . 019 00 00
- Paid to Mr. Nicholas Cock for 13 yards and 1 qr of Crimsaing vellvit for 4 gould and silver and silk stuffs for the Pulpitt Desk and Communion table . 019 15 00
- Paid Mr. Nicholas Bickerdicke for Goold and Silver fringes and Callicoe as appeare by his bill . . . . . 009 14 00
- Paid Mr. Thomas Gobart for making the Pulpitt cloth and Cushing and Communion table cloth . . . . . 000 11 06
- Paide for joyners' worke and stuffe paintinge Gildinge and Carven the Alter peice and carpenters' worke about the Church yard . . . . . 001 05 08
1682. The 18<sup>th</sup> day of June, 1682, at a pish meeting then called, agreed that the Repaires be forthwith done, that is the new leading the South and north Ile, and also that new Bucketts be made, &c.
1689. P<sup>d</sup> more to Henry Tanton for erecting and repaireing the East window and

<sup>6</sup> On the 6th April, 1662, the committee reported that it would cost £134, and on the 20th of the same it was resolved to spend that sum. The worst damage seems to have been done to the two west windows.

- mending the east window in the north  
 ile and South ditto . . . . . 32 10 0
1690. Tis agreed that there shall be an Engine made to be  
 used in case of fire, for w<sup>ch</sup> there shall be a  
 subscrip<sup>o</sup>n taken at Whitsontide next by the  
 parishioners.
1706. The 22<sup>th</sup> of July, 1706 . . . Ordered that the Church-  
 wardens doe take away the Steppings ab<sup>t</sup> the  
 font, and doe take away the great topp or head,  
 and 4 pillers, and doe place the font about one foote  
 above the pavement of the Church, making a stepp  
 round it, with a decent rayles and banisters ab<sup>t</sup> the  
 same, and a new Cover to the font, to be drawne up  
 [as occasions require] the Bishop having given  
 leave.
- The 29<sup>th</sup> of July, 1706. . . . Ordered that the  
 Churchwardens Doe remove the font towards the  
 lower end of the north Ile and continue it In the  
 same forme as itt now stands, onely that they  
 may Lowen itt a foote or two as they shall see  
 conveanient, the Bishop granting leave for ther  
 so doing.

### Pewes, Stools, and Seats.

1583. Paide to John Wisse for a pewe for  
 Mr. Maior . . . . . liij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>  
 Paide to him more for removinge of  
 Church Stooles . . . . . iiij<sup>s</sup>
1592. Payde . . . . . for mending the stooles  
 which was due of oulde . . . . . x<sup>s</sup>
1593. The chardges of the mending and repaying of  
 Mrs. Seman's stole as followith :—  
 Inprimis paid for ix yardes and iij quar-  
 ters of grene wadmoll at xv<sup>d</sup> the yard, xij<sup>s</sup> j<sup>d</sup> ob. q<sup>3</sup>

	Itn. ij yards and a halfe of canves for lynnyng . . . . .	xxij <sup>d</sup> ob.
	Itn. one redd skynn . . . . .	vij <sup>d</sup>
	Itn. for 500 garniahe nayles . . . . .	x <sup>d</sup>
	Itn for 200 Lath nayles . . . . .	iiij <sup>d</sup>
	Itn. p <sup>d</sup> for workmanshipp . . . . .	xiiij <sup>d</sup>
	Itn. p <sup>d</sup> for stuffing . . . . .	xvj <sup>d</sup>
	which said cost was don by Thomas Barton, churchwarden, and amounteth in all to . . . . .	xviiij <sup>d</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
1602.	Itn. paid to John Mathew for ij brason spurkets to hange on hatts in Mr. Mayor's pew . . . . .	xij <sup>d</sup>
1607.	Payd John Kesonn for Kyrtin roods for Mrs. Myngay's stole . . . . .	xj <sup>d</sup> ij <sup>d</sup>
1608.	Paid for a natt for one of the Stooles in the Churche . . . . .	vj <sup>d</sup>
1610.	Paid for di pound of Curtinge Ringes . . . . .	j <sup>d</sup>
	Paid for a C tack nayles . . . . .	ij <sup>d</sup>
	Paid for a C garnish nayles . . . . .	iiij <sup>d</sup>
1629.	Itn p <sup>d</sup> for finishing Mr. Mayor's and Mrs. Mayores' seates with joyner's worke and to the uphoulster for nayles, and Inkell for say and bayes and gilding and mending the ffere [P] stole and Mr. Cartes' seat . . . . .	ij <sup>ii</sup> vj <sup>d</sup> x <sup>d</sup>
1633.	Item paid to Trew for paintinge of Irons of St. Charles Le Grosse his Seate . . . . .	0 1 6
1637.	P <sup>d</sup> for gildinge the iron Branch for Mr. Maior's Sword . . . . .	000 03 04
1640.	P <sup>d</sup> for trimming of the Seate where M <sup>rs</sup> Mayresse and the Aldermans' wives sit . . . . .	02 08 03
1642.	To goodman Woodyard for a deale for the backs of S <sup>r</sup> John Hobart's pew . . . . .	00 01 02

1642.	To Ducket for Collouring Sr John Hobart's pew . . . . .	00 01 08
	P <sup>d</sup> for say for Sr John Hobart's stool . .	01 04 02
1646.	Itm. p <sup>d</sup> to the upholster for repinge of Sr John Hobart's pew . . . . .	00 01 00
1647.	Itm. p <sup>d</sup> to John Balliston for makeing upp the two seates at the Chancell doore . . . . .	00 05 10
	Itm. p <sup>d</sup> for trimming Mr. Maior's seat and Mr. Sheriffe Wenman and his wife's seats, besides cloth . . . . .	01 08 08
	Itm. p <sup>d</sup> to Joseph Ducket for guilding the Branch for the sword . . . . .	00 04 00
1661.	Itm. for trimeing upp Mrs. Mayresses seate . . . . .	00 18 8
1698.	P <sup>d</sup> for two New white Wanns for officers' Seat . . . . .	9

### Ornaments, Plate, and Implements of the Church.

1580.	Itm. paid to Mother Dobbs for skoringe of the lectornes <sup>7</sup> . . . . .	xij <sup>d</sup>
	Itm. payed for gemowes and nayles . .	iiij <sup>d</sup> ob.
1583.	Paid to Dawbney for mendinge of xi bucketts belonging to the Church . .	viiij <sup>s</sup>
1586.	Paid for an houre glasse for the Churche Paid to Nichas Surrey for an Iron Lectorne to the pulpitt . . . . .	ij <sup>d</sup> iiij <sup>s</sup>
1588.	Paid for two pullpet clothes makin . .	vj <sup>d</sup>
	Paide for a pawle cloth making and fringing . . . . .	ij <sup>s</sup> x <sup>d</sup>
	Paid for Smythe's dust . . . . .	ij <sup>s</sup> xj <sup>d</sup>

<sup>7</sup> This entry is varied in 1608 to scouring the *eagles*.



1588. Paid to John Aunsell for the pullpet  
leather and a stulpe<sup>o</sup> for a Ayle . . . . . xx<sup>d</sup>
1589. Itm. p<sup>d</sup> for xij yards of hollond to make  
a surplus at iij<sup>o</sup> viij<sup>d</sup> the yarde . . . . . xlvij<sup>o</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>  
Itm. p<sup>d</sup> to Syers' wife for the making of  
the same surplus . . . . . v<sup>o</sup>
1595. P<sup>d</sup> to Harvy for the mendeinge of xxj  
old bucketts . . . . . ix<sup>o</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>  
P<sup>d</sup> to him for xij new bucketts at ij<sup>o</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>  
a piece . . . . . xxxij<sup>o</sup>  
P<sup>d</sup> to Henry Ives for paynteing the  
bucketts . . . . . iiij<sup>o</sup> vj<sup>d</sup>
1601. . . . . More d<sup>d</sup> to them [the incoming Church-  
wardens?] ij Gilte cupes, the bigger wayeth w<sup>th</sup>  
the cover 27 <sup>oaa</sup> ett dim. The lesser Cuppe  
wayeinge 21 oun lacke vj<sup>d</sup><sup>o</sup> and toe counterfite  
gold ringes tied to a pursse and en Inventorye.
1602. Paid to Nicholas Roberts, Brasyer, for  
the mending of the two lecternes  
belonging to the Church for his work-  
manship thereof . . . . . x<sup>o</sup>  
Itm. paid Dudgeon for wrighting and  
new amending the letters in the tables  
of the X comāndments . . . . . xxiiij<sup>d</sup>
1608. Paid more for a pott w<sup>th</sup> Spoute for the  
Comunion . . . . . iiij<sup>o</sup> vj<sup>d</sup>
1612. Payd to Wrett for graving two silver  
flagon which M<sup>r</sup> Rob<sup>t</sup> Blackborne  
gave to the Church this yere<sup>1</sup> . . . . . ij<sup>o</sup>

<sup>o</sup> Stulp, a low post put down to mark a boundary, or to support something.—Forby.

<sup>o</sup> Blomefield's list of plate only mentions one cup with plate and bason, weighing 22½ oz., of this date.—Blomefield's *Norfolk*, iv. p. 192.

<sup>1</sup> They each weighed 36 ozs. They are not mentioned in Blomefield's list.

1620.	Paid for iiij yards of Black to laye upon the beere . . . . .	xxiiij <sup>a</sup>
1623.	P <sup>d</sup> for the Frames for the Kinge's Armes and the Quenne's armes . . . . .	xij <sup>a</sup>
	P <sup>d</sup> for the tabells and clothe for the Comandementes and the Crede . . . . .	xxj <sup>a</sup>
1629.	Itm. p <sup>d</sup> for frankensenc and Rosen [and other things] . . . . .	xxjd <sup>a</sup>
1630.	Item paid Thomas Seamer for swaies <sup>2</sup> or wandes . . . . .	iijd <sup>a</sup>
1631.	More paid for a Cushion to the pulpitt three poundes which was the giuft of M <sup>rs</sup> Richers, mother to the accomptant John Payne . . . . .	3 0 0
1632.	Item paid for the Eagle and branches scouringe . . . . .	0 2 4
	Item paid for the makeing cleane the ij Branches . . . . .	0 2 0
	Item paid for a Candlestick to Read by .	0 1 6
1633.	Item received for the hearse cloth at the buriall of Rob <sup>t</sup> Walne . . . . .	0 2 4
	Item paid for mending the great blacke hearse cloth . . . . .	0 3 6
	Item paid for ij lanthorns for the Church	0 2 4
	Item of Mr. Anthony Mingay as a gift to repaire the lynes and pullies of the lamps . . . . .	0 10 0
1634.	Item paid for a dosse <sup>3</sup> for the deske . .	0 0 6
1635.	Item paid for a money boxe for the church . . . . .	0 1 6
	Item to Mr. William Cady for entringe the Silver bason <sup>4</sup> given by Peter Withericke into the booke . . . . .	0 0 4

<sup>2</sup> Not given in Forby. Halliwell gives it as a thatcher's binding switch.

<sup>3</sup> A hassock. <sup>4</sup> Not mentioned in Blomefield's list of plate.

1640. P<sup>d</sup> for the guilt cup mendinge . . . . 00 00 04
1643. P<sup>d</sup> for 2 yards  $\frac{1}{2}$  of sempiternans <sup>5</sup> 2<sup>o</sup> 4<sup>d</sup>  
 the yard . . . . . 00 03 03  
 P<sup>d</sup> to the Cobler for mending the  
 tankard <sup>6</sup> . . . . . 00 02 06  
 P<sup>d</sup> for 2 pound of Chyme wyer . . . 00 05 00
1651. 4 May. It was agreed that the Two brasse Eagles  
 and the organs, and old iron, and other old  
 thinges that are not usefull shall be sold, and the  
 best made of them; and the money thereof  
 comeing shall be towards the payment of John  
 Greeve the Glazier and the Widdowe Nixon.  
 For more receipts as followeth for the  
 two brasse Eagles weighing five  
 hundred a quarter and 12 po. . . . 13 02 06  
 For the Organ Pipes weighinge in all  
 fourescore and foure pounds . . . 02 16 02
1660. For Canvis for the Kinge's Armes . . 000 09 09
1661. Itm. p<sup>d</sup> for engraveing Mr. Boteman's  
 name on the piece of plate hee gave  
 to the church <sup>7</sup> . . . . . 000 00 06
1681. P<sup>d</sup> for the use of the streamer and  
 puttinge up one the Steepell . . . 000 10 00
1682. Paide y<sup>e</sup> widdow Stamford for 6 matts  
 for y<sup>e</sup> altar . . . . . 000 05 00  
 For mending and cleaning y<sup>e</sup> two brass  
 branches and for mending y<sup>e</sup> wooden  
 candlesticks y<sup>t</sup> are used at funeralls . 000 11 06
1683. P<sup>d</sup> for a white Earthen Pott in the vestry 0 0 8
1684. A Silver Gooch<sup>8</sup> given by Mr. Richard  
 Clark weig . . 64 oz.  $\frac{1}{2}$

<sup>5</sup> A long-wearing kind of Camlet.

<sup>6</sup> Leather jacks (?)

<sup>7</sup> Given by the Rev. John Boatman, the Incumbent in 1657.—Blomefield's *Norfolk*, iv. p. 192.

<sup>8</sup> "Gutch," or jug.—Forby.

1702. P<sup>d</sup> for mending the Streamer against  
Coronation and for wyers for the  
Chimes and clocke . . . . . 00 07 09

### The Clock, Dial, &c.

1580.	Itm. payde to Hampton for mendinge of the Clocke . . . . .	iiij <sup>s</sup>
	Itm. for wyer for the Clocke . . . . .	j <sup>d</sup>
1581.	Itm. p <sup>d</sup> to John Mayen that made the Dyall . . . . .	iiij <sup>u</sup> xij <sup>s</sup>
	Itm. payde for a planke for the Dyall . . . . .	x <sup>d</sup>
	Itm. p <sup>d</sup> for an hundreth nayles . . . . .	viiij <sup>d</sup>
	Itm. p <sup>d</sup> for payntyng of the Dyall . . . . .	vj <sup>u</sup>
	Itm. p <sup>d</sup> for a tryndle <sup>o</sup> and the workman- shipp . . . . .	xij <sup>d</sup>
	Itm. p <sup>d</sup> to the carpender for the turninge of the bell and tymber for the Dyall and makinge of the howse for the Dyall . . . . .	l <sup>s</sup>
	Itm. payde to the joyner for twoo planks and the workmanshipp . . . . .	xiiij <sup>d</sup>
	Itm. payde to the mason for viij dayes' worke . . . . .	viiij <sup>s</sup>
	Itm. p <sup>d</sup> to the laborers . . . . .	vj <sup>s</sup>
	Itm. p <sup>d</sup> to Mr. Davy for iron . . . . .	xiiij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
	Itm. p <sup>d</sup> to John May that made the Dyall at his beinge here . . . . .	ij <sup>s</sup>
1583.	Paide for a corde to the Diall . . . . .	x <sup>d</sup>
1584.	Payde to Harrye the Smith for mendinge of the clock and setting of it in order . . . . .	v <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
1585.	Paid for the repaçõns of the Clock and the spindell . . . . .	x <sup>d</sup>

<sup>o</sup> The fellowe of a wheel.

1586.	Paid to a duchman for his advise to the clocke . . . . .	xij <sup>d</sup>
	Paid to Crockey for his Comyng to Norwiche and for paines taking about the clock . . . . .	ij <sup>d</sup>
	Paid to Robt Garrerd and Simon Reame assigned and deputed by Robert Crock- linge the Clockmaker to repaire and amend the clock in his absence . . .	iiij <sup>d</sup>
1619.	P <sup>d</sup> Thomas Dymmer for keppinge the Clocke and Chimes . . . . .	iiij <sup>u</sup>
	P <sup>d</sup> him for the Dyall thatt he sett opp .	xxx <sup>d</sup>
1671.	Paid John Masher's bill for coper about the Dyall . . . . .	1 15 0

### Books and Library.

1580.	Itm. payde for paper . . . . .	iiij <sup>d</sup>
	Itm. payde for a comunyon book . .	vj <sup>d</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
	Note, there Remayneth in the hands of Mr. Castle- ton a booke called the coimon places of Musculus, the 20 daye of December, 1579, that he borrowed out of the Church.	
1586.	Paid for binding the great bible w <sup>t</sup> leather and plate . . . . .	ij <sup>d</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>
	Paid to Mr. Robinson for the great Bible	xl <sup>d</sup>
1588.	Paid for a prayer booke . . . . .	iiij <sup>d</sup>
	Paid to Lawes for making of a Deske to Laye on the Byble [ <i>sic</i> ] . . . . .	xx <sup>d</sup>
	Paid for a Comunyon booke . . . . .	vij <sup>d</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
1594.	P <sup>d</sup> for a servyce booke . . . . .	vij <sup>d</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>
	P <sup>d</sup> to Mr. Each for a prayer booke . .	vj <sup>d</sup>
1595.	P <sup>d</sup> this yere for a Regester Booke of pchment with y <sup>e</sup> bynding and bosseing	xlvj <sup>d</sup>
	P <sup>d</sup> for a statute booke . . . . .	ii <sup>d</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>

1595.	P <sup>d</sup> for a new paper boocke . . . . .	xx <sup>d</sup>
	P <sup>d</sup> for a new table of y <sup>e</sup> ten comandement	xvj <sup>d</sup>
1599.	Itm. payd for y <sup>e</sup> pclamacion against theating of flesh and for y <sup>e</sup> resolucions of y <sup>e</sup> Lord Chief Justice of England upon the late Statute Ao. 39 R. R <sup>o</sup> Eliz. cap. 4 . . . . .	iiij <sup>d</sup>
1605.	Itm. payd for a newe prayer booke for the Kenge's delyvere uppon the v <sup>th</sup> of November . . . . .	vj <sup>d</sup>
1608.	Paid for a Church booke called Jewell's <i>Apologye</i> . . . . .	xij <sup>s</sup>
1610.	Paid for Jewell's appollagye and service Booke . . . . .	j <sup>d</sup> ix <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
1625.	Paid for a Ribond for y <sup>e</sup> pulpit bible and for a Staple for the same . . . . .	vj <sup>d</sup>
1628.	Payd for iiij prayer bookes for the ij dayes of faste . . . . .	iiij <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
1629.	Itm. p <sup>d</sup> . . . . and a quere of paper to make a Register booke for y <sup>e</sup> clerke and for Charcoles to ayer the Library	xxj <sup>s</sup>
1632.	Item paid for a Church Bible . . . . .	13 11 2
1633.	Item paid for paper for the Clarke to take the names of the Comunicants and other business for the Church . . . . .	0 0 4
1647.	Itm. p <sup>d</sup> to Ro's Bacon for worke done in the Church, and for a paire of Andirons fire pans and bellows for the library . . . . .	00 16 04
1649.	P <sup>d</sup> for the paper ordinance for reping of Churches, &c. . . . .	00 04 06
1652.	For beere, and wine, and tobacco, and pipes, and candell spent in the library amongst the pishoners and minister at sev <sup>o</sup> all meetings . . . . .	000 05 00

1682.	For a booke to make a cataloge of y <sup>e</sup> books in y <sup>e</sup> Library <sup>o</sup> . . . . .	000 02 06
1683.	P <sup>d</sup> for a new Common Prayer book for the Alter . . . . .	2 5 0

### Decorations.

1612.	Payd to hym [Ram] for byrch and gyle [P] <sup>1</sup> to trime the Church . . .	xij <sup>d</sup>
1614.	Itm. for birch and hearbes at Pentecost .	xvj <sup>d</sup>
	Itm. to Ram for Laurel and Rosemary .	xij <sup>d</sup>
	Itm. for herbes in assension weeke . . .	iiij <sup>d</sup>
1615.	Itm. to Ram for birch and gall <sup>2</sup> and such like . . . . .	ij <sup>o</sup> x <sup>d</sup>
1619.	P <sup>d</sup> Rame for herbes agaynst y <sup>e</sup> assyes .	vj <sup>d</sup>
1620.	Paid to Ram for hulver and Ive at Christmas . . . . .	xvij <sup>d</sup>
1621.	P <sup>d</sup> for hollver and Ivey, Fraunckensenc, and packthred agaynst Christmas . .	xx <sup>d</sup>
1626.	Itm. paid to Rame for trimeing up of the Church and for herbes . . . . .	iiij <sup>o</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>
1628.	P <sup>d</sup> more to Ram at sev <sup>o</sup> all times for triming up of the Church w <sup>th</sup> galle and burch and hulver . . . . .	vj <sup>o</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>
1630.	Itm. paid to Ram for birch, gall, hulver, and Laurel for the Church . . . . .	iiij <sup>o</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>
1633.	Item paid to Norman for Lawrell and Rosemary at Chrismas . . . . .	0 1 3
1644.	Itm. for Birch at Whitsontide . . . . .	00 02 00
1659.	P <sup>d</sup> to Johnathan Parker for Rosemary and Laurell for the Church . . . . .	000 01 06
1660.	For greene Birch and to dresse upp the Church . . . . .	000 02 00

<sup>o</sup> See Appendix at page 359.

<sup>1</sup> Qy. gale. Sweet gale, the catkins of which are not unlike "palm."

<sup>2</sup> Gall is given in Halliwell as the oak apple, but this is not probable here.

1665.	P <sup>d</sup> for Bayes to dress up the Church . . .	000 03 06
1666.	P <sup>d</sup> Jonathan Parker for burch . . . . .	000 02 00
	P <sup>d</sup> him more for perfume to burne in the Church . . . . .	000 01 06
1683.	P <sup>d</sup> Jonah Wrench for Birtch and herbes	2 6
1689.	To Wid. Wrench and George Hill for dressing the Church with Boughs and hearbs, and scouring the Branches at Whitsontide, Xmas, and Easter . . .	00 16 00

### Rejoicings, Perambulations, &c.

1602.	Paid for wyne, beare, and breade upon the dayes of pambulacon for the youth being spent at Clement Poyet's house . . . . .	v <sup>s</sup>
1630.	Itm. paid for wine, beere, and cakes upon the pambulacon daie . . . . .	j <sup>ii</sup> ij <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>
1646.	Itm. p <sup>d</sup> to John Edeston for Cakes for the Children at the pambulacon . . .	00 16 00
1650.	For Cakes and beere for the pishoners on Easter monday, 1650 . . . . .	00 05 00
1652.	Spent at the pambulacon upon Whitson Monday for Cakes, wine, and beer, and other dyet amongst the pishon <sup>r</sup> children . . . . .	05 09 04
	For beere, and wine, and tobacco, and pipes, and candell spent in the librarye amongst the pishoners and minister at sev <sup>l</sup> all meetings . . . . .	00 05 00
1659.	P <sup>d</sup> to Goodman Horne the baker for cakes at the pambulacon <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	000 10 00

<sup>3</sup> The expense of feeding, &c., on Perambulation Day ultimately became so excessive that in 1673 a self-denying ordinance was passed by the parishioners, limiting the amount to be spent.



1660.	I <sup>m</sup> . p <sup>d</sup> to Thomas Bubbins for Ringing on the Thankgiveing day . . . . .	000 10 00
	I <sup>m</sup> p <sup>d</sup> to him for Ringing on the 29 of . . . . (the King's birthday) . . . . .	000 05 00
	P <sup>d</sup> for Ringinge at the comeing in of the Deane . . . . .	000 05 00
1662.	I <sup>m</sup> . p <sup>d</sup> for ringing at the Queen's Landing . . . . .	000 07 06
1663.	Paid for a peale when my Lord Howard came to towne <sup>8</sup> . . . . .	000 05 00
	Paid to Thomas Bubbins for Ringing when the Charter came to towne . . . . .	000 07 06
1665.	P <sup>d</sup> for ringing upon the 9 and 10 <sup>th</sup> of June for the Victory obtained against the Dutch <sup>9</sup> . . . . .	000 12 00
	P <sup>d</sup> Goodman Bubbins for ringing the 13 <sup>th</sup> of September for the 2 <sup>d</sup> victory against the Dutch . . . . .	000 07 00
1667.	Paid the ringers at the Proclaiming Peace between England and Holland, France and Denmarke <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	000 10 00
1676.	P <sup>d</sup> more to y <sup>e</sup> Ringers when Bishop Sparrowe was <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	00 06 00
	P <sup>d</sup> more to y <sup>e</sup> ringers when the parish brought in Dr. Hawkins . . . . .	00 08 00
1678.	To the Ringers in Octob. when Mr. Jeffery came . . . . .	000 10 00
1687.	P <sup>d</sup> for Ringing 29 <sup>th</sup> of Jan <sup>r</sup> being the day of Rejoycing for the Queen's being with child . . . . .	01 10 00
1688.	13 June. Ringing for the Pr. Wales . . . . .	01 00 00

<sup>8</sup> He dined with the Mayor on the Guild Day.

<sup>9</sup> At Sole Bay on 3rd June. <sup>1</sup> 21st July.

<sup>2</sup> He was translated to Norwich 28th August, 1676.

1688.	P <sup>d</sup> Ringing by Mr. Mayor's ordr. for the Pr. Wales . . . . .	01 00 0
	P <sup>d</sup> Ringing by the King's Especiall Ordr. for y <sup>e</sup> Pr. Wales . . . . .	00 15 0
	P <sup>d</sup> Ringing when King W <sup>m</sup> was pro- claimed . . . . .	00 02 6
1690.	P <sup>d</sup> for Ringen for the victory <sup>s</sup> at Ireland	000 15 00
	P <sup>d</sup> for Ringen at the King's Returne from Ireland . . . . .	001 02 00
1691. [P]	May 23. p <sup>d</sup> for Ringing the Victory at Sea . . . . .	01 10 00
	for a quart of Canary then . . . . .	00 02 00
	for a prayer book for y <sup>e</sup> succes at sea . . . . .	00 00 03
1694.	P <sup>d</sup> for Ringing for the taking of Namor Castle . . . . .	01 00 00

### Clergy, &c.

1580.	Itm. p <sup>d</sup> for a surples wasshing . . . . .	iiij <sup>d</sup>
1585.	Paid to Mr. House of Cambridge for making ij sermons at the request of the pishe . . . . .	xiiij <sup>s</sup> iiiij <sup>d</sup>
1586.	Paid to Mr. Burges the Preacher for preaching in Mr. Thornley's absence	vij <sup>li</sup>
	Paid to Mr. Burton for making of a Sermon in the absence of Mr. Thornley	v <sup>s</sup>
1587.	Paid to Mr. Carrinton for ij Sermons . . . . .	x <sup>s</sup>
1589.	Itm. p <sup>d</sup> to Robert Grene, Inkeper, for the chardges of Mr. Fludde's horse, the 16 of October, 1589 . . . . .	iiij <sup>s</sup> iiiij <sup>d</sup>
1595.	P <sup>d</sup> to Mr. Fludd for his wages for this yere . . . . .	xl <sup>li</sup>
1599.	Paid to Mr. Wells for his whole year's wages . . . . .	xl <sup>li</sup>

<sup>s</sup> Battle of the Boyne, 1st July.

1631.	Item paid for xiiij pounds of Candle for the fryday Lectures . . . . .	0	4	10½
1637.	Inp <sup>ts</sup> paid to Mr. Davell <sup>4</sup> the minister for xxxix week <sup>l</sup> wages, endinge at Mrch, 1637, as by his acq. appeere . . . . .	39	00	00
	P <sup>d</sup> to Mr. Symon Sumpter, minister, for one quarter ending at Xpiñ; last . . . . .	17	10	0
	P <sup>d</sup> which was given Mr. Guest, minister, as a gratuity frō the pish . . . . .	002	00	00
	P <sup>d</sup> which was given Mr. Sparrow, minister, in like mann <sup>r</sup> . . . . .	001	00	00
1644.	Itm. p <sup>d</sup> Mr. Sherrwyne for 2 sermons . . . . .	001	00	00
	Itm. p <sup>d</sup> Mr. Tofte for 1 sermon . . . . .	00	10	00
1650.	To Mr. Vinck for 2 paire of gloves for a gratuity for 3 sermons . . . . .	00	18	00
	For a dinner at the meeting of the 4 divines by the order of the pishoners . . . . .	00	13	8

### Various Entries.

1637.	P <sup>d</sup> to Mr. Bacon, <sup>5</sup> Counsellor, for viewing over the Church Evidence . . . . .	000	10	00
	P <sup>d</sup> as given to Mr. Serjeant Reve, <sup>6</sup> for Counsell about the pish title . . . . .	001	00	00
1638.	Paid to Augustine Blomfield w <sup>ch</sup> he laid out to Mr. Turffett for the search of the old Records in the Register's office, but he Refused to take anything for his paines . . . . .	00	02	06

<sup>4</sup> The Rev. Charles Davell was Rector of St. Simon and St. Jude, which position he resigned in 1640.

<sup>5</sup> Francis Bacon of Gray's Inn, born 1587, Judge of King's Bench in 1642, buried at St. Gregory's, Norwich, 1657. Foss surmises that his practice was local.

<sup>6</sup> Also of Gray's Inn, Recorder of Yarmouth 1629, Judge of Common Pleas 1639, buried at Stratton 1647.

1638.	P <sup>d</sup> M <sup>r</sup> Tymothe Skottow, the vj Decem., 1638, for ij silver Tankards given to the L. Bishopp by the pish w <sup>ch</sup> was thankfully accepted of him . . . .	10 16 00
	Paid Rich. Monfor for x sugar loafes sent to Sargant Reeve and M <sup>r</sup> Bacon for a gratuite, 16 Dec. . . . .	03 02 11
	P <sup>d</sup> Sargant Reve and M <sup>r</sup> Bacon for drawing the breviatt and for the fees together the 10 Apell, 1639 <sup>7</sup> . . . .	03 00 00
	P to Mr. Robart Day for Charges expended by him and others in their travell to London at Easter, 1638, about Answering the Ministers' peti- tion exhibited to the King for ij <sup>s</sup> in the pound and as by his bill appereth .	06 19 09
1639.	Itm. for a Runlet of Sacke given to the Lo. Bishop . . . . .	01 05 00
1686.	Making and pving Goody Brant's will and for coales in her sickness <sup>8</sup> . . . .	1 6 2
	P <sup>d</sup> her Nurse her Watchers and Winders and maintanyng her in her Sickness .	1 14 6
	Her Shroud, coffin, gloves, Beer, Cakes, and Buryall fees when dead . . . .	1 17 0
1630.	Item paid for a pint of muscadine <sup>9</sup> for Isaac Girling to receive the sacrament in time of his sicknes . . . . .	vj <sup>d</sup>
1703.	Reced. by a Collection for a person cutt of the Stone . . . . .	01 04 05
	Paid the Sword bearer the money for cutting the person of the stone . . . .	01 4 5

<sup>7</sup> There is very much about this litigation. £47. 4s. 4d. was collected by the parish for the defence.

<sup>8</sup> She left a house to the parish.

<sup>9</sup> Muscadine was again used for the Sacrament in 1637—9.

1579.	I <sup>tm</sup> . p <sup>d</sup> to rownd Robyn for fyenge the necessarye . . . . .	ij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
1635.	Item to John Blackhead for wryting a scedule of the names of the par- ishioners and for his two dayes worke about the Shipp rate . . . . .	0 4 0
1643.	P <sup>d</sup> for Engrossing the Covenant on pchment . . . . .	00 02 00
1645.	P <sup>d</sup> for the pish house to Scotch Army .	00 00 09
	P <sup>d</sup> more for the pish house for a 2 months' Rate to S <sup>r</sup> Thomas Fairefax .	00 03 06
	P <sup>d</sup> to the Rate for the Brittesh Army for the pishe house . . . . .	00 01 02
1683.	P <sup>d</sup> Tho <sup>s</sup> Garwood at Whitsontide meeting more the [than ?] was gathered . .	4 1 3
1689.	Collected June 17 and 18 on the briefe for the Irish and Protestants, thirty-one Pounds seventeen sh. and eleven pence	31 17 11
	Collected more for a further reliefe of Irish Protestants, March the 24 and 25 twenty-seaven Pounds three shill. 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> <sup>d</sup>	27 03 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
1626.	Item paid to divers poore sailers w <sup>ch</sup> were ransomed out of Turkey . . . . .	ij <sup>s</sup>
1642.	To Pitcher for looking to keep the boyes quiet in the church for halfe a yeare	00 05 00
1643.	P <sup>d</sup> to Pitcher the gravemaker for over- seeing the boyes . . . . .	01 00 00
1593.	I <sup>tm</sup> . p <sup>d</sup> in the Chauncellor's Court for not distreynyng of such as cam not to churche as well on the Sabbaoth daie as on holie daies . . . . .	xij <sup>d</sup>
1583.	Paide to the Driver out of the dogges for his whole yeare . . . . .	iiij <sup>s</sup>
1607.	Payd for the distroying of the starlinges and mothes and nats for the Church .	vj <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>

1614.	Item to watchmen to kepe a woman w <sup>th</sup> childe from the porches . . . . .	xviiij <sup>d</sup>
1650.	P <sup>i</sup> for removeing of a poore man out of the Church porch . . . . .	00 00 04
1607.	Paid to him [Mr. Rosse] for a Counterfet shilling of Brasse which he rec. of Mr. Franklin . . . . .	j <sup>s</sup>
1614.	Note that in y <sup>e</sup> form <sup>d</sup> somes rec. of y <sup>e</sup> last churchwardens there was a dollar of iiij <sup>s</sup> accounted for v <sup>s</sup> and a coun- terfet shilling and xliij <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup> in spanish mony, w <sup>ch</sup> being waied ded conteyne vj ounc <sup>e</sup> and half a quarter and by con- sent sould for xxx <sup>s</sup> So there was lost in those somes w <sup>ch</sup> is to be allowed	xij <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>
1632.	Itm. for changing light Gould . . . . .	0 2 9
	Item paid for the moulds to cast Tokins in . . . . .	0 4 0
1633.	Item to Norman for Leaden Tokens . . . . .	0 0 6
1639.	P <sup>d</sup> to Tho. Turner for 300 tokens . . . . .	00 03 00
1659.	P <sup>d</sup> to Goodman Tanton for cuttinge a mould for the tokens . . . . .	000 02 06
1683.	P <sup>d</sup> Mrs. Harrold for new Toakens . . . . .	0 1 0
	P <sup>d</sup> for bread and wine more than received for toakens . . . . .	0 15 1
1684.	P <sup>d</sup> Mrs. Harrold for new token . . . . .	0 1 0
1595.	P <sup>d</sup> to Mr. Wyllyan towards the mayn- tenaunce of a souldier . . . . .	xvij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
1599.	Paid to the Comensarie Corte for offences done in the Churche yarde . . . . .	iiij <sup>d</sup>
	M <sup>d</sup> at the exhibitinge of his accounts . . . . . were delevered a litell purse with two counterpart Ringes tied at the stringe ende of the purse in the p <sup>s</sup> ence of the pissers and A Inventorie of the Churche goods.	

1580.	Itm. receyved of Mrs. Branforth for breaking of the grounde for her mother	xiiij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
	Itm. Re of Wiifm Woods of East Byllney for the neate of Richard Tevell . .	xxj <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
	Itm. receyved of Myles Wyllan for breaking of the grounde of the Church for Richard Watson . . . . .	x <sup>d</sup>
	For y <sup>e</sup> grave of Mr. Abbot a Londoner	000 10 00
1599.	Itm. receyved of Thomas Blome for the yeare of his Vowl ended at the byrthe of our lorde 1580 . . . . .	vj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
1656.	Rec <sup>d</sup> of Dr. Browne for his child's grave	000 10 00

## APPENDIX.

A Catalogue of the Books given and now in the Library of St. Peter of Mancroft in Norwich, with the names of the worthy Benefactors that bestowed them.

The gifts of—

S <sup>r</sup> William Yel- verton, <sup>1</sup> Baronet	{	Biblia Hieronymi.
		Acumenius. <sup>2</sup>
		Doctor Willet <sup>3</sup> his Synopsis Papismi. [Papiniani?]
		Wicelij <sup>4</sup> Postilla.
		The Doctrine of the Gospell by M <sup>r</sup> Allen. <sup>5</sup> Opera Francisci Petrarchæ. [Petrachi?]

<sup>1</sup> Sir William Yelverton. He was the second Baronet, of Rougham, co. Norfolk; he died in 1648, and was succeeded by his son Sir William, who dying a. p. in 1649, the baronetcy became extinct.

<sup>2</sup> Acumenius. *Æcumenius, Commentaria in Novum Testamentum*. F. Morell's edition was published in 2 vols. folio. Paris, 1630-1631.

<sup>3</sup> Doctor Willett. "Synopsis Papismi; that is, a General View of Papistrie . . . . Now the fifth time published, with addition of a Preface by Peter Smith, D.D." Folio. Lond., 1634. Andrew Willett was a Prebend of Ely, besides holding other preferments in Cambridgeshire.

<sup>4</sup> Wicelij. Probably *George Wicelius*.

<sup>5</sup> The Doctrine of the Gospell. Possibly a work of Thomas Allen, who was silenced for refusing to read the *Book of Sports* in 1636. He was afterwards Rector of St. George's, Norwich. Cf. Bodleian Catalogue.



S<sup>r</sup> Robert Hitch-  
man His Ma<sup>ties</sup>  
Sergeant at  
Law<sup>6</sup>

D. Barnardi<sup>7</sup> Opera.

Doctor Gardiner<sup>8</sup>

A Marlorati Thesaurus Scripturæ.

Justini Martyris Opera.

D. Cypriani Opera.

Tertulliani Opera.

Josephi Historiographi Opera.

Catalogus Testium Veritatis.

Petri Lombardi Sententiæ.

Dionisius Carthusianus in Evangelium  
Johannis.

Martini Lutheri Operum Tomus Quartus.

Ursinus in Esaiam.

Bullinger in Apocalypsim.

Arboreas in Evangelia.

Socci Sermones de Tempore.

A Marlorati Expositio } viz. Genesin  
in quatuor volumina } Psalmus Esaiam  
et Novum Testa-  
mentum.

<sup>6</sup> Robert Hicham. Called by Chamberlain "a great learned lawyer." He was Queen's Attorney, and succeeded in that office by Laurence Hyde, in June, 1614, when he was raised to the Chief Justiceship.—(Dugdale.) He was of Gray's Inn. He became King's Serjeant in February, 1617. He lived somewhere in Suffolk near Woodbridge, and in May, 1631, was fined £200 "for having caused to be read in the open sessions at Woodbridge . . . a paper of scandalous articles against an ordinary attorney of that county.—*Court and Times of Charles I.*, vol. ii. p. 113.

<sup>7</sup> Barnardi should be Bernard. The edition of St. Bernard may probably be found in the Bodleian Catalogue, unless the book is still in the library of St. Peter Mancroft.

<sup>8</sup> Dr. Gardiner was chosen Minister of St. Peter Mancroft in 1620, and appears to have held it till 1632. Socci Sermones no doubt were the sermons (folio) of Francis Soccus.

	}	K. James his Workes.
		Calvini Christiani Religionis Institutio.
Doctor Gardiner		Geraldus Odo sup Libram Ethicorum.
		Spatulatensis <sup>9</sup> de Republica Ecclesiastica.
	}	Gesnerus de Quadrupedibus.
		Demosthenes.
M <sup>r</sup> Alexander Anguish	}	Zachii <sup>1</sup> [Zanchii?] Opera in tria volumina.
M <sup>r</sup> Edmund Anguish		Perkins <sup>2</sup> in 2 volumina.
	}	Biblia Hieronimi manuscripta.
M <sup>r</sup> Rosse <sup>3</sup> . . .		Musculus in Esaiam.
		Heshusius in Librum Psalmorum.
Doctor Rant . . .		Eusebii et Ruffini Historia Ecclesiastica.
M <sup>r</sup> Humpton <sup>4</sup> . . .		Mercerus in Librum Job.
M <sup>r</sup> Bayfelde . . .		D. Gregorii Magna Opera in dua volumina.
M <sup>r</sup> George Greene <sup>5</sup>	}	Polidori Vergilii Anglia Historia.
		Examen concilii Tridentini p. D. M[ar- tirium] Chemnicium.
	}	Franciscus Godwinus de Præsulibus Anglic.
M <sup>r</sup> Terill, <sup>6</sup> Esq <sup>r</sup> .		Evangeliorum Dominicalium expositio a Conrado Dieterico in quatuor volumina.

<sup>9</sup> Spatulatensis. M. Antonio de Dominis, Apostle of Spolato. His work, *De Republica Ecclesiastica*, was published in 3 vols. folio, 1617—1622.

<sup>1</sup> Zachii should be Zanchii. The works of Hieronymus Zanchius, Professor at Heidelberg, and one of the Reformers, were published in 8 vols., 1619. This is the same edition.

<sup>2</sup> William Perkins, the famous Cambridge Calvinist divine.

<sup>3</sup> Rosse. Query, a son of Sir Richard Rosse, M.P. for Norwich 1622? He must be the Alderman Richard Rosse put out of this office for favouring the king in March 1643.—Blomefield, iii. 385.

<sup>4</sup> Humpton. Query, a mis-reading?

<sup>5</sup> Possibly the George Greene whose epitaph Blomefield gives at vol. iv. p. 73.

<sup>6</sup> A John Tyrrell was Mayor of Thetford about this time.

M <sup>r</sup> Talbot <sup>7</sup> Peapes	Fulke upon the New Testament.
M <sup>r</sup> Sigiswyk <sup>8</sup> . . .	{ D. Thomæ Aquinatus in Evangelia et [in] omnes Epistolas Pauli.
W <sup>m</sup> Gargrave & Alice his wife	{ Annotationes in Epistolas Pauli, manuscriptæ.
M <sup>rs</sup> Susan Myn-gay vid. . . .	{ Opera Theodoreti, fol. Tirinus in Vetus et Novum Testamentum, 3 vol. fol. Emanuel Sa. in totam Scripturam. Gregorii Nazianzeni Opera, Grec. et Lat. 2 vol. fol. Hugonis de S. Victore Opera, fol. The Divinity of the Church of England.
M <sup>r</sup> John Myn-gay . . . .	{ Salazar in Proverbia, 2 tom. fol.
M <sup>r</sup> John Osborne <sup>9</sup> of London Merchant. . . .	{ Buxtorf Concordantiæ Bibliorum Hebraicæ, fol.
John Carter <sup>1</sup> Minister	{ Dictionarium Calepini, fol. Tittleman in oēs Epistolas Paulinas Apostolicas. M <sup>r</sup> More's Chronology and a Desk.

<sup>7</sup> Talbot Pepys, son of Roger Pepys, Esq., of Impington.—Blomefield's *Norfolk*, iv. p. 277.

<sup>8</sup> Probably the Rev. Robert Segeswick, Rector of Thwayt in 1660.

<sup>9</sup> A Robert Osborn was a merchant of this parish, and died 1495.

<sup>1</sup> Minister in 1631. He seems to have been popular; see the ringing the bells for him in 1631 and 1647. For his opinion in 1636 as to reading the Communion Service at the Altar, see Tanner's MSS., 68, fo. 54. There is a long and very interesting account of him in *The Norfolk Tour* (1829), p. 138. By a codicil to his will, dated in 1656, he recites that he had by his will, dated 18th September, 1655, given to the library of the city of Norwich certain books, &c., he revokes the bequest, "now seeinge (to my no small grief) that the library is locked up, ministers shut out of it, and that it is never like to be of publique use again, but that the books are devoted to the wormes, dirt, rottenness," &c.

M <sup>r</sup> Edmund Darby of St. Peter's Mercer	}	Barradius in Evangelia, fol. 2 volum.
		Bosquieri Opera in 3 vol. fol.
[In a more recent printing hand.]	}	Magdeburgici, 3 vol. Basil, 1624.
The gift of y <sup>e</sup>		Scapulæ Lexicon, G. L. Lond. 1637.
Reverend		Bellarmini Opera, 3 vol. 1608.
Thomas Tenison <sup>3</sup>		Selden de Jure Nat. et Gentiu, Lond. 1640.
Minister of		Idem de Synedriis, 2 vol. Lond. 1650.
Saint Peter of	Ejvsdem Eutychie, Lond. 1642.	
Mancroft, 1674	Idem de Successionib9, Lond. 1636.	
	Lypsi Opera, 7 <sup>m</sup> vol. Antwerp 1614.	
	Bible Ser. Apoc. Conc. Cambridge 1666.	

Inscript Phylip Stebbinge,  
Gml. Wolmer, Churchward.

\*.\* For most of these notes, and for suggestions as to the authors, I am indebted to the Rev. Dr. Jessopp.

W. R.

<sup>3</sup> The well-known Archbishop and London Chaplain to Charles II., and founder, in 1683-4, of the London Library which bears his name. He was only here for one year, and was a connection of Sir Thos. Browne's widow.

TRANSLATIONS  
OF THE  
"Descriptio Norfolciensium,"  
AND THE  
"Norfolchiæ Descriptionis Impugnatio."  
BY  
RICHARD HOWLETT.

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THE two curious poems which the late Mr. Thomas Wright has printed under the above titles in his *Early Mysteries and other Latin Poems*, are said by him to belong to the latter part of the twelfth century. Of the first, the *Descriptio Norfolciensium*, there are three manuscripts extant, beside the imperfect copy in the Cottonian MS. (Titus A. xx.) Two of these are among Gale's MSS. in the library of Trinity College, Cambridge, (shelf marks O, 2, 45, and O, 9, 38) and a third in the Bodleian Library, (Bodl. MS. 487), containing one hundred and twenty-one lines.

Mr. Wright states that he has not collated this last-named copy; but I have been able to obtain, through kind assistance, the help of this manuscript in respect to a few difficult passages. It is noticeable that the poem has been increased by the addition of more "Men of Gotham" stories, as Mr. Wright terms them, between the thirteenth century, the date assigned to the earlier of

the Cambridge copies, and the fifteenth century, the probable date of the later and also of the Oxford copy.

The only known copy of the second poem, *Norfolchiæ Descriptionis Impugnatio*, is preserved in the Cottonian MS. (Titus A. xx.) referred to above. Although this MS. is undoubtedly corrupt, I am unable to agree with Mr. Wright as to the difficulty of deciphering it. He states that he was only able to make it out by calling Sir F. Madden to his assistance.

Part of the first poem is gall-stained and illegible, but the whole of the second is very fairly written, though full of errors. While not desiring to depreciate the generally useful labours of Mr. Wright, I must add that on consulting the MS. itself I found myself compelled to differ from his printed copy in the reading of several words. The poem, in fact, sorely needs editing. Emendations, rendered necessary by the carelessness of the scribe, have been in a few places suggested by Mr. Wright, but I have had to suggest others myself before endeavouring to interpret passages which seem even now almost hopelessly corrupt. Clearly the scribe wrote (as was often the case) from dictation, so we should seek for words similar in *sound* rather than similar in *form* to those he has penned. In many places I feel that a second translator might give a different version of the passage with a great show of probability, but perhaps with no greater degree of certainty than has, I hope, been secured by my own efforts.

The metre of the poems will be best shown by a specimen:—

Quod terra mala sit patet ad oculum,  
In qua si seminas electum triticum,  
Metes zizania, aut certe lolium :  
Hæc duo retinent ibi dominium.

The author of the *Impugnatio* is stated in the last stanza to be John ("Dei gratia") of St. Omer, a monk of Norfolk

family; and the authorship of the *Descriptio* is by him ascribed to a monk of Peterborough.

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**“*Descriptio Norfolciensium*,” by an unknown  
Monk of Peterborough.**

In times past there went forth a decree from Cæsar, who ordered emissaries to describe all provinces of the empire, and principally to enquire which were good and which were not. The messengers started, and wandered over the world, and in the course of their explorations penetrated every province. That done, they hastened home, and again came into the presence of Cæsar.

One of the emissaries, standing up, spoke as follows:—

Hear me, my Lord, I have crossed seas, and I have surveyed the extent of all countries, but, as I confess the truth, there is nowhere so hateful a province as Norfolk. It is a barren land, and has a most worthless people, full of craftiness, deceitful, envious, and adverse to all nations; this their manners and doings show.

It is manifest to the eye that a land is evil in which if you sow choice wheat you will reap tares, or at the least darnel. These two hold dominion there.

I believe that Satan when first he fell defiled the land of Norfolk in his fall, and left it destitute of all good things, for after that it never had any grain. The people there gnaw and chew bread made of tares, take an ear of corn for a demon, and if they catch sight of one in the fields proclaim that it is a devil. Without loss of time they go about it with cudgels, shouting loudly, “Be off, devil! fly as fast as you can; you shan’t stop any longer among our crops.”

If a father and son go to market, and the little boy looks at a meal cake, “Tell me, father, what is this?” asks the

boy. "Silence, you don't need it, God forbid. It is food for the sick, it does no good to those who are well."

If there are a few notables in any town who mayhap invite guests pretty frequently, they go to work artfully lest there should be no wheaten bread for their friends. They give directions for the purchase, at their joint expense, of wheaten bread, and have it placed under lock and key, and when one of their number wants to feast his guests he orders the bread to be fetched; but no one dares to break the bread: it is kept entire until the whole begins to grow sour,<sup>1</sup> then all must eat it together, and this bread they call in English "rodswein"<sup>2</sup>

Hence it is a safe conclusion that the race is the very worst possible, for utterly worthless trees cannot bring forth the finest fruits, nor an evil fatherland a kindly people. This is why Norfolk produces a graceless people, for it is itself graceless.

There was once a valiant Norfolk man<sup>3</sup> who diligently laid burdens on his peasantry, and often took away their money and their sheep, crushing the people down by his knaveries.

The peasants, weighed down by so great a grievance, hastily adopted a plan of this sort: to give the knight a sum of money for the privilege of holding by some more free sort of tenure.

Forthwith the knight, pleased with the bribe, ordered a charter to be made to free them, and had a noble seal of green wax put to the charter.

Having become free men, they presently went into an inn and refreshed their empty bellies with wine drega. They kept on drinking until nightfall, and then thought of getting a candle, but sure enough they could not find one.

<sup>1</sup> *Putrescere.*

<sup>2</sup> Various readings, *gumruncey* and *ros de cim.*

<sup>3</sup> This story is not in the earlier MSS.



A certain fellow, full of contrivance beyond all the rest, presently raised his voice and spoke thus: "A fine wax seal hangs from the charter, out of which a big candle could be made. It is not the wax that confers benefit on us, but the scroll. If you remove the wax the writing does not lose its effect." The others answered straightway with loud voices, "This proceeds from great foresight. This man," they say, "gives good advice." Accordingly they made the seal into a splendid candle. The knight hearing of all this was greatly pleased, and recalled them to their original condition of servitude.

To this the rustics tried to offer opposition, and said to their lord, "We hold by a free tenure: thou canst exact no service. This we can easily show by the charter."

Then the lord told them to exhibit the charter. "It is quite needless, for thou knowest full well thou didst order a charter to be made for us to free us from every kind of service."

At last it became requisite to exhibit the charter, and the countryman who acted as spokesman, in showing the scroll, held the charter folded up in his hand. "This charter," quoth he, "which thou didst with thine own lips order to be prepared, thou oughtest to allow." The lord began to deny all this, saying, "Hand it to a clerk: let it be read immediately." But the rustic would not let go the "tail."<sup>4</sup>

One of the servants standing beside him attempted to pull it out of the man's hand, and—it lacked the virtue of a seal.

Wise judges immediately decided "that the rustics should ever be for the future just as they had formerly been"; and because they had thus withdrawn themselves from the service of their lord, they were shut up in prison until they

<sup>4</sup> "*Cauda*," a strip of parchment bearing the seal.

had handed over all the money and sheep that they possessed.

O, all mankind! is there a viler thing to tell than this?—the peasants of that country are bound either to remain by night in their lord's sheep-fold, or to contribute money in place of manure. These men, then, are most appropriately called asses, for they are duller than cattle.

If a man asks "Tell me, countryman, which road will take me towards the town?" the rustic grins, and answering at random, says, "Pass by the cross, leave it behind you, and then go as the crow flies."

They go every day to market, carrying their sacks of tares on their shoulders, lest they should weary their pack-horses. As I have before said, they are rightly compared to stupid brutes.

After market is over they go straight to a tavern, and keep on drinking what we call "buslusse." After they are tipsy they don't know how to speak; and, reeling about, are unable to mount their pack-horses. "Stop," says a rustic, "fauvel,<sup>5</sup> I advise you, hold up a little while, until I am on your back. Get to a hundred devils at once, and don't come home again."

They call "buslusse" beer wrongly. This notion I can easily dispose of, for *cerevisia* (beer) is called etymologically the strength (spirit) of grain in water. It follows, therefore, that they cannot make beer since they have no grain.

They order their pack-horses to stand quiet, and, if they don't, they hastily threaten them, so that they may the sooner be able to leave,<sup>6</sup> and so to buy the rest of what they want at the market.

They sit at home at dinner, and if any one comes and knocks at the door, they say, "We are not ready for guests now. Go to the devil, and come again to-morrow."

<sup>5</sup> *Fauvel*, or *favel*, a light bay horse.

<sup>6</sup> Probably the intended meaning of a now corrupt passage.

In summer time a Norfolk man collected his honey carefully. Now honey placed in a jar and not looked after does not remain as it is, but has other tendencies.

The countryman's dog, which was almost dead with hunger, saw from a distance where the honey was put, and when his master had gone, immediately jumped up, and devoured all of it.

Forthwith the peasant called his dog, and in a great state of grief and anxiety he thus addressed it: "Dost thou not generally eat the heads of at least two herrings every day? Thou shalt give back the honey, and the shining sun knows thou shalt dine for the future in a worse fashion."

He squeezed the dog with two sticks, and being thus crushed, the animal vomited forth the honey. The countryman again collected it in an earthen vessel, which he caused to be taken to the nearest market. Having come to the market, and wishing to sell this honey, some one approached who wanted to buy. He detected the stench, and said quickly, "Countryman, all your honey is putrid." The rustic, filled with great grief, therefore swore by the shining sun, "The honey is splendid, but it is true it was for a little while in a dirty vessel."

A Norfolk man going on his way and finding by chance a big beetle among some horse droppings, immediately began to sing, stroking it gently as he would a bird, "O, lovely bird, what shall I do with thee? Though thou bitest me I won't throw thee away." And he kept on saying, for joy, "Ha! pu mi swete brid!<sup>7</sup> I shall eat thee."

A peasant guiding a plough in a field happened to find a big toad. Snatching at its head, he soon made it fast under his girdle until he had finished ploughing. When he had done, and was walking home, he chanced to meet his nearest neighbour, who, seeing the toad, at once asked,

<sup>7</sup> Bird.

“How, gossys,<sup>8</sup> what is this?” and he repeated, “What is this? A partridge.” “A partridge!” said the man, once more, “Certainly it is a partridge: no one can have any doubt about it.” “Why has it such a broad foot?” the man asked, and the answer was, “Because it goes on foot more than on horseback.”

“Furthermore, why has it so very broad a belly?”  
 “Because it is a bird, and excessively fat.”

Again the man asked, why it had no feathers. “Because it is a chicken, and very young.” “Then, can this bird be eaten?” “What are you talking about, donkey? it is food for a king.”

A certain magnate of the said province,<sup>9</sup> sitting and reckoning up his money carefully, began to take out pennies from a purse: by chance a piece fell by his side.

A tame raven, which had been standing by him, hopped forward immediately, and instantly picked up and swallowed the coin. His master, seeing what had happened, wept and howled in grief and anxiety. Catching the raven, he held it by one foot, and scrubbed it with a thorny stick, thinking that when thus afflicted it would mute, but he had no success.

The raven croaked under so great a torment, and the man cogitated over a wonderfully prudent plan. He fixed a spike firmly in the ground, and tied the raven to it with a string.

He gave orders mightily that it should have nothing to eat, and the raven remained fasting for two whole days. After this he, like a doctor, forced the raven to swallow pills, and had search made in its droppings, and thus he very soon found the penny.

When he had found the said penny never was any one within the century so joyous as he, and all his family

<sup>8</sup> Gossip.

<sup>9</sup> This story is not in the older of the Cambridge MSS.

capered about with him because he had found the penny that was lost.

I wish to tell you no more about frivolities. From this point I will proceed to positive facts. These people are famous in all countries for hurting others by their malice. Many of them, when once they quit their native land, never thenceforward return thither if they can help it. And these, although at first simple folk, are afterwards proficients in evil doing.

If a raven were to fly across the sea he would not leave his tail behind, nor does malice desert a Norfolk man; for the member derives its vices from the head, and the man derives them from his native land. Like serpents, they noiselessly infect numbers of people with the deadliest poison, for behind the back they slander with marvellous lies, and to the face murmur with honeyed mouth.

Like a silly dog, which wagging its tail, and to your face appearing pleased, bites and wounds you if you turn your back, so is it with most men out of the said country.

For if you injure any one of that province he does not at once seek for vengeance, but if he sees a good chance for hurting you, then he sharpens his teeth and bites fiercely.

The ways and doings of Norfolk people I have related in part, but not completely. For neither would bodily senses be equal to the occasion nor parchment, even if it were broader than Norfolk itself.

Let us, therefore, piously pray that the God of all would correct by his power the vices of these men, or would destroy at the same moment both the people and their country.

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Johannis de Sancto Omero<sup>1</sup> "Norfolchiæ  
Descriptionis Impugnatio."

It is pretended that an edict was made by a Cæsar Augustus, I know not which, who, as though he were too wise, and wanted to play the fool, rashly ordered the provinces of the world to be described. For, if it is true that he did so, as I speak the truth, he was a fool. One of the emissaries whom he sent was clearly a bearer of falsehood. Their base description, full of untruth, displays too much that is ridiculous, stating that in Norfolk a thoroughly bad and good-for-nothing race springs up by the fault of nature herself. And . . . .<sup>2</sup>

To whom may the Son of God assign a miserable death, because he says that among those sprung from earth there is no more wicked or more worthless race than the Norfolk people.

Thus, he says, that Norfolk is a sterile land, and a hateful province, and adyverse to all peoples; against whom he ascribes to them the utmost malice. And, to prove that they cherish evil and know no bonds of love, he brings, by way of witness, among other things, the manners and doings of the Norfolk people.

He takes the saying about the evil tree not bringing forth good fruit, and so draws the parallel, that it may seem evident that whatever the Norfolk soil breeds is wicked.

<sup>1</sup> Spelman says that this John de St. Omer was of Wells (Blomefield's *Norfolk*, vii. p. 466.) A John de St. Omer was keeper of the King's wardrobe 33 Henry III., and another was Burgess of Lynn in 1290 (*Petitions to Parliament*, vol. i. p. 47a.) William de St. Omer held Grimshoe and Wayland hundreds in 34 Henry III. (Blomefield's *Norfolk*, ii. p. 149), and also held Mulbarton (*id.* v. p. 76), of which place Ralph de St. Omer was rector in 1329.—Ed.

<sup>2</sup> Several words removed from the MS. by erasure.

He lies of a surety : may suffering and death befall him for his report : may his false account be made absolutely in vain, and a curse fall on king<sup>3</sup> Cæsar.

May they forever be stricken by God with anathema maranatha upon their heads, who wrote those frivolous and illicit things about a renowned race.

It was no clerk who wrote those things, nor a truthful man, but a ribald fellow, who has devoted himself to the metrical narration, in meretricious fashion, of what he has falsely invented.

Lucifer's fall from the heavens upon the northern regions did not cause a lack of wheat in Norfolk ; but things are with the people there in all respects just as they are with people elsewhere.

What Boreas possesses in that Auster is deficient, and chance brings about the same condition of affairs for Boreas in turn.

That which in Eastern<sup>4</sup> lands causes abundance, perhaps in no way fills up the wants of the Western.

If it happens that the land of Norfolk has not an abundance of corn, being rich in other respects, it supplies our need, and often causes penury to hold up its head.

If one thing be lacking another serves its turn.

Nothing can be blest in every way. One who thus reproached a country would deserve to be called a fool among fools.

[ The remaining statements in the libel, if ever they were true, when brought forward, bring with them the vice of their origin ; but I believe that Cæsar's messenger told him a base lie. Who among men could believe this ; what mortal is such a fool as to despise wheat, and to prefer ears

<sup>3</sup> Sic.

<sup>4</sup> *Egis* in MS. ; but clearly a mistake for *Eois*, on the part of the copyist of the Cott. MS. *Egenis*, which Mr. Wright gives as an emendation, does not accord with the sense of the two preceding lines, or that which follows.

of worthless grain? A lying writer says, "They hate wheat to grow in their fields, and that if they find it they belabour it with blows, and order it like a devil to flee away." "They cast out," he says, "the wheat from their corn-lands, and despise what is best; and, as though afraid of it, cannot even bear to look at it."

Beneath the clouds there live none who act thus. He says that Norfolk people chew bread made of tares or darnel. That he knew well he was telling lies is demonstrated by these fictions.

"Whoso has sown wheat," he says, "will reap darnel or tares, for these weeds hold dominion in Norfolk." May he die of hunger for his falsehood.

There are men indeed who love good and choose first whatever is best. The noble pay little attention to rubbish, and gather to themselves noble things. Wheat is, beyond a doubt, esteemed by them just so far as it is the best of grains. What, forsooth, is more stupid than to spurn wheat? Was anyone ever a more barefaced liar than this writer?

Whoso wishes to beat down clubs, with clubs should face them; and as it is fitting to repel violence with violence, so it is right to confound a fool with follies.

He tells about a boy who had seen a meal cake, and asked his father what it could be, and says that the father answered, "It is the food of invalids; no sound person may eat it."<sup>5</sup>

Who could believe that a father would say this to his son,—the mockery is obvious, and manifests the falseness of all this; it shows that the man has written with a sportive pen.

He adds (which is worse) that the people of Norfolk suffer from such penury that if any distinguished people in the country want to have a day of festivity, and have sent out

<sup>5</sup> *Nulli sanus erat*: perhaps an error of the copyist for *nullus sanus edat*.



invitations to a banquet, they have to buy, by subscription, wheaten bread (which he, concocting a lie, calls white), and have it placed under lock and key.

When the day comes for feasting their guests, they send for the miserable bread which is in the lock-up, and then all have to eat it at the same time.

I pray Thee, Lord, who canst do all things, that the man may perish in the deepest penury who has written these things undeservedly about Norfolk, when it is really a land full of merry conceits.

The man who would detail false stories in such a way would rather lie than speak the truth. He does not say anything which could frankly exhibit the truth before his eyes.

Open-handed, and free beyond other races, and courtly in their own homes, they feast their guests splendidly on all good things without stint.

For, as they deserve, they have in abundance bread, wine, and oil, fish and flesh. They never refuse any who ask, but rather give profusely.

To that falsehood the fellow would tack on the story that the peasants are bound, at any time, to stay through the night in their lord's sheepfold; or else each one has to give him a coin in place of manure.

The man who wrote this must have had for a father a peasant who lay in sheepfolds for the sake of the manure, for which reason he has wanted to befoul Norfolk with his ancestral shame; but he has not succeeded.

For people of Norfolk race would prefer to be wholly deprived of goods and country, and to go staff in hand out of doors, rather than once suffer such indignities.

He discovers that men of that country are clownish and like donkeys, given up to laziness; and the writer of this libel wantonly<sup>6</sup> asserts that they are more stupid than brute beasts.

<sup>6</sup> The MS. has *nequiter*, Mr. Wright has *nequiter*.

He goes on to say that if a man is going towards a town, and begins to ask his way, the grinning peasant will call out at random, "Go past the cross, and follow the crow." He does not rightly compare these to simple asses. He is a stupid fellow, worse than the beasts to whom he likens them; for men of greater name for understanding there are not in all England.

That absurdity, which he invents, about the journey, is nothing else than a tale of stupidity, disclosing things worthy to be laughed at, since there is no one who would endure such things.

They ride to the market every day, carrying sacks of tares on their shoulders. They mount, with their load, the backs of their beasts, and so believe that the animals bear no part of the weight. These men, too, he would compare deservedly to brute beasts, if what he had said about them were true; but that he has made use of lies is seen by clear indications, for who would give money for tares? If the horse were to carry the man, with his load on him, could anyone believe that the horse would move under a lighter burden? In vain he wants to put that forward. "Stop," says the peasant, "*Favel*, I advise you, bear up a moment until I am mounted. Get along straight to a hundred devils, so that you may never come back again."

It is obvious what great pains this fellow takes over trifles, while openly telling falsehoods; for who would desire that which was carrying him to take him to the devil?

Men are not wont to speak in that way to horses, telling them, when mounted, to go to a hundred devils and not come back. He shamefully extends, beyond all bounds, the offshoots of his lie.

In their homes, he says, they sit at dinner, and if anyone comes and knocks at the door they say, "We are not receiving guests now, the Lord be with you; come again to-morrow."

He has engrafted that story here to no purpose, for in Norfolk a born native never sits down to meals with the door closed on him; custom forbids it. At dinner-time they will stand at the door, so that if a wanderer should come, they may bring him in with hearty welcome, and then eat their dinners in gladness.

Besides, what is more<sup>7</sup> indeed, they will stand at the cross-roads looking for the coming of a guest. If one should come, "You are welcome," they say, "and you will stop with us to-day."

About that story of a rustic whose dog eat up his honey in the summer time, and who squeezed the dog between sticks in such a fashion that the animal restored rearways that which it had taken in at its mouth; that afterwards he took the honey to the market, and though he wished, could by no means sell it; for it had been tainted by the odour of that which had held it, and had lost its pristine condition.

Who has ever heard a viler fiction or a more disgusting falsehood? May he eat honey himself, the Son of God grant it, to such an extent that the middle of his belly may swell and burst. There has been no one in this century who would act in such a way, and it is only an utter fool who would give credence to these stories; but the fellow would rather tell lies than the truth, in trying to confound the Norfolk people.

The truth is, that forasmuch as there is everywhere in Norfolk plenty of honey and milk, the dogs eat honey by reason of its abundance: there is no lack of any good thing there.

That vagabond monk,<sup>8</sup> while he was wandering round his native country, had seen some filth covered with honey,

<sup>7</sup> Mr. Wright should have preferred *majus* to *majis*, as the MS. has the former word.

<sup>8</sup> *Gyrovagus*: a monk who has left his own monastery, and wanders about from one monastic institution to another.

collecting the which for himself he believed it to be honey, and so he made up the story about Norfolk. After the market, he says, they at once go to taverns and keep on drinking what they call "busket," and after they have tumbled in that way they know not what to say. He asserts that they cannot mount their beasts.

What "busketh" may be who wants to know? It is water with wine dregs without any grain [spirit.] Who can believe that such liquor could make any one who drank it tipsy. He says that these people have no beer, since they are utterly destitute of the presence of the goddess Ceres. Let him explain then how they get drunk, and what liquors they may leave themselves without.

I certainly do not think that wine lees and water could do what beer does, for the people would be made just as drunk if they drank water; nevertheless it is a sober race. Let him admit what liquor it is that they quaff which by its strength makes men drunk, or (which is a better advised statement) let him admit that they remain sober, and do not play the fool in the way he describes.

He tells a vile falsehood about a man of Norfolk on a journey who found a beetle in some horse droppings, and picked up and began to sing for very joy at catching so splendid a bird, saying "Mi suete brid, what shall I do with thee? Though thou bitest me, I won't throw thee away. I'll take thee home and eat thee." Did ever any one hear such folly?

Tacking lie to lie, he adds<sup>9</sup> that a certain clodhopper, guiding a plough, and happening to find a big toad, thought it was a partridge, tucked it under his belt, and took it home for dinner. Did any one ever invent such a lie for a reproach? Let a toad be the reward of his exertions.

<sup>9</sup> Mr. Wright allows the word in the text to stand as *adicit*, a very obscure equivalent for *adjicit*.

Whatever this fellow relates is silly from beginning to end, a riddle concealed in empty frivolities. Let his voice be heard that he may reduce<sup>1</sup> nothing into nothing. For his writings I would not give a halfpenny.

There is not a bad man in the whole of the country, and the land knows no poisonous thing. Happy and fruitful, Norfolk is without snake, adder, or any evil beast.

It is sufficiently evident that this writing proceeds from malice and envy. I briefly<sup>2</sup> assert that everything he says is untrue. May supreme vengeance<sup>3</sup> reach the writer.

A monk of Peterborough, as I am told, composed that which precedes. While he concocts so great a falsehood he deserts God's<sup>4</sup> truth.

O, Peter! bearer of the keys, and shepherd of all the sheep, I pray thee to overturn utterly the monastery in which this lie took from a lying monk its first beginning, or at least so punish<sup>5</sup> such a bearer of idle stories that thou mayest make to stand with but a single eye among his brethren the man who trumped up a scandal against the happy Norfolk people.

For whatever is written here by him about Norfolk, or what evil he mysteriously expresses,<sup>6</sup> or words of blame, all should be looked upon as the dreams the monk has poured forth from a diseased brain.

God omnipotent, born through His own grace of a virgin,

<sup>1</sup> MS. has *redicat*, for which we must, I think, read *redigat*.

<sup>2</sup> *Brevitur*, as Mr. Wright has it.

<sup>3</sup> Mr. Wright has here *ingentia*. The word in the MS. is clearly *vigicia*, (the *v* not having the *u* form, but its own distinct character.) Perhaps a mistake of the Cottonian copyist for *vindicia*, the mediæval equivalent of *vindicta*.

<sup>4</sup> *Dei*?

<sup>5</sup> The MS. clearly reads *punias*, not *ruinas*.

<sup>6</sup> Mr. Wright has here presented his readers with the curious word *nusticat*. The MS. can be read *misticat* (*mystical*), but this is perhaps an error for *instigat*, made by a scribe writing from dictation.

when he went through this country to take away the wickedness of the world, made a journey across Norfolk, He was there, with all his company, received with great joy; and for the kindness that they showed to him, an hereditary blessing has been granted to them.

A man who has once entered Norfolk never wishes to leave it so long as he lives; for when he beholds so good a country, he declares that he is a dweller in Paradise.

It is a fertile land, full of wealth, replete with supplies of all things good; there dwell men destitute of maliciousness, and none who make use of double cloaks.<sup>7</sup>

Those there, who are devoted to learning, are under discipline. They live humbly, lost to bodily sense, and in their discourses are the fingers of God.

There are there warlike knights in arms, noble barons, distinguished magnates. There are no objects of the Ther-sites sort; but they are all of the stock of Æacides. This is evident, forasmuch as when aught has come nigh which may cause war, when the magnates of England have assembled, if the chief men of Norfolk had not the precedence<sup>8</sup> they would feel insulted.

Where are there knights now beyond the seas of greater prowess than those in Normandy? The same relative proportion holds good in England, to which country Norfolk brings the stoutest men of all.

Boldly they stand together, serried and firm; they do not go to war fearing death. In array they seem like ravenous lions. The timid dread the mere sight of them.

I do not wish to travel over seas thus, but these true words are most clearly manifest—that in the whole extent of the world there are no stronger men than in Norfolk.

In part I have related what pleasantry and what goodness there is in this country. If I were always to be writing, and

<sup>7</sup> *I.e. duplicities. De ploidis . . . pallis, in MS., δειλοῖς, I presume.*

<sup>8</sup> *Mr. Wright has processerint in place, I think, of præcesserint.*

were to set all things down in order, I could not fully express the glories of the land.

But lest there should be any reluctance to read so much, it is time for me to place limits to my verses; but certain things remain which I would entreat, and which may the Lord please to grant me. Vouchsafe, now, O Lord, to curse Cæsar Augustus, who rashly ordered the land of Norfolk to be thus described; and confound together with him his lying emissary.

Mayest thou be pleased to pluck out the eyes of the man who wrote the description; cut off his tongue, and let his fingers be wanting that he may not rive hidden mysteries with his pen, nor invent idle tales.

Grant, O God, the people of Norfolk, wherever they may be, to live prosperously and in peace; be pleased to destroy those who envy, that they may cease from disparaging them.

I do not wish to incur the resentment of any, this alone I dare to say openly: Since I am of Norfolk race, it becomes me to defend my native land. If polluted with mud or dust, it is allowable that I should dare to shake off the same. If anyone would blame what I have written, let him write, and I am ready to answer him.

I make my name manifest. I am called by the cognomen "By the Grace of God." \* I am called by name "de Sancto Omero." From sin, indeed, I pray Thee to cleanse me, O Lord.

\* The interpretation of "John."

# TRUE NEWES

FROM

## NORWICH:

Being a certaine Relation how that the Cathedrall Blades of *Norwich* (on the 22 of *February* 1641 being Shrove tuesday did put themselves into a posture of defence because that the Apprentises of *Norwich* (as they imagined) would have pulled down their Organs.

In which Relation the foolishnesse of these Cathedrall men are to be understood, and deserve to be laughed at for this their silly enterprize: there being no such cause to move them thereunto

*Written by T. L.*

LONDON

Printed for *Benjamin Allen* and *I. B.* 1641.



## To the kind Reader

### Curteous Reader

I was loath for to divulge this Relation, but that I had two enforcements to excite me thereunto.

1. The first reason was the truth of it, therefore I neither desire nor deserve to be accounted with the lying libelling Pamphlitters, because of the truth of this Relation, I expect not to be thought a liar; and this was one reason that did move me thereunto to publish this paper to the publique view of this censuring age.

2. I put it forth to declare to the world the sillynesse of these Cathedrall Blades: It is a signe that they have no law for the maintenance of their Pipes, that are so afraid of the pulling of them downe by Boyes; if they had law for the maintenance of them, they would by that law cause the offenders to be punished, but they cannot punish the offenders, because they have no law for the upholding of them; but grant they have a law, yet it is such a one as I hope will be abolished, for I hope the Parliament will cause them to be pulled downe, because they are the occasion of much evill, which shall be to the comfort of many a one in Norwich, for they\* have beene the cause of many a sorrowfull heart in Norwich; and hath beene a trouble to the Author of this ensuing Discourse

\* The Cathedrall Courts.

Who is Thine

to command

T. L.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> The above reprint from a very scarce tract in my possession will, I think, interest my readers.

## TRUE NEWES FROM NORWICH.

---

THERE being a rumour that the Apprentises of *Norwich* would pull downe the Rayles of the great Church (Christ's Church they call it) but there is but a little of Christ taught and lesse practised. But as I said, there was a talke that the Apprentises of *Norwich* would pull downe the Rayles, and the Organs; therefore there was forthwith a convocation called wherein was debated by the Deane and Chapters \* whether or no the Rayles should be pulled downe, and the Convocation of Deane and Prebends thought fit that the Rayles should bee pull'd downe for feare least when the Apprentises came, Organs and all should goe to wracke; therefore it was thus ordered—

\* Unnecessary members, so say the Parliament.

That the Rayles should be pull'd downe, and so they were, but the Organs stood still: The Apprentises of *Norwich* not being content with that, they threatned to have a bout with the Organs upon Shrove tuesday that was suddenly after to follow, but had no such intent, only to skarre the fooles.

The Cathedrall Blades upon this did forthwith provide great store of Parsons and Priests,† to be in readinesse against that day, to resist the rebellious Puritans as they term'd them; the matter was no sooner propounded but it was presently put in agitation, and the gates of the great Cathedrall were shut for two dayes. Shrovetuesday being come, they began to put themselves into a posture of

† There was about 500.

defence, at the command of the Convocation of the Deane and Prebends of the Cathedrall Church, as followeth:—

1. First, there was the Prebenders in order set, and to give their grave advise, they were present to helpe at a pinch when there was no need of them, nor their counsell: I think it had been better for their commendations to have beene at their studies, to prepare themselves to preach this Lent, but I beleve their Sermons were not then to get *extempore*, for they cannot preach a Sermon unlesse their bookes be before them, which is Doctor-like forsooth, and therefore a short warning might serve their turnes; for some of them cannot, and the rest will not preach *extempore* but must be mute like asses; or else do as a Priest that I heard of did, when hee had forgot his booke, he told them he would reade a chapter of Iob that should bee worth two of his Sermons, and I thinke it would be worth twenty of our Priests' Sermons: thus they stood then.

2. In the second place there were in order set the Canoniers, I meane the singing men, and they were ready to help at a pinch if need be, they must blow the Rebels away, as they termed them, with their profound sounding roaring voyces: They stood centinell in their Canonically coats, a body would thinke they should have beene at their English masse, to call to the Pope for a Bull to roare against the Apprentises, and to have conjured the Rebels away as they doe in the Letany: me-thinks this if any thing might have done good, but alas, they were so afraid that they could not pray that day, and if they did, it was but faintly for they had done their English singing-masse that day, before they used to begin at other times: thus all day they stood centinell to keep the Pipes, when there was no body had any intent to pull them downe.

3. There was thirdly the Quiristers who are much like to the other, but of a lower degree who gave their attendance: one of which said, that he had beene to doe his duty: that

is, he had been at singing Service, that they there use, and now sayes he, I am come to do my duty to keep the Organs; and there he, with the rest, stood like a company of fooles to keepe them from danger, which none that I doe know had any minde to hurt.

And sayes another,\* what rogues are these that dare offer to pull downe the organs; for sayes he if I doe but goe into Church and say my prayers, and heare the Organs goe, they make the water runne down my cheeks they are so good and so sweet a musick. Thus good Reader, thou maist see how these men are rock'd and lull'd asleep by this musicke, which have indeed lull'd many one asleep in ignorance. There is one *Trew* that is a constant hearer of this musicall Masse; and he saith that he findeth great comfort by it, how will he doe when it be put downe? as I hope it will ere long: Thus are many lull'd asleep in Romish ignorance (as the Papists say) the mother of devotion, which is I thinke all the devotion that many (if not all of them) use; and these are the effects that the Pipes produce.

4. In the fourth place there were the Musquetiers ready charged with bullets; and one† of them had in his musket a bullet split in parts for to shoot the Apprentises when they come (say they). Thus they stood all the day long shooting and threatning the Rebels that dare come to pull downe their Organs, when as the Apprentises had no intent to come, but were at home about their masters' occasions; and did not intend to foule their fingers about such a company of rake shames: and thus they stood like so many Abraham Ninnies, doing nothing but tell how many Crowes flew over the pinnacle.

5. And in the fift place there was the Holbardiers, they kept centinell, expecting to runne their Holbards in any bodies belly that dare offer to come and commit any injury against the Pipes: they did examine every body that came

to Church, and not so much as a little boy should passe, but that they would know whether he were any of those that did intend to pull downe the Organs: in so much that one being taken was carried before their Reverend Deane and he examining him, the man told the Deane that the Rayles, and Pipes, and other Innovations, was against the Protestation; and he had sworne against all Innovations, and he would pull them downe where-ever he saw them, for so he was bound to do by the Protestation that he had taken. The Deane hearing these and many other words come from him, he bade him goe his way, he was a Puritan, he would not meddle with him, and I pray what was the reason because he had no power: I believe his will was good, had he had power as well as desire, he would have put him to punishment enough. And another foolish fellow they tooke (take notice that he was an Idiot) and sent to the Justices, and so hee was sent to Bridewell, but they were glad to take him out againe; had he had wit enough, he might have made his accusers smart for it. It seems he had a mind to goe into Church (as a many fooles had besides he) and they would not let him goe; and said hee would come 400 strong and pull downe their Pipes, and upon this they sent him to Bridewell: thus the Holbard-men stood in a posture of defence to carry this fellow to Bridewell, and so one foole carried another.

6. And in the sixth and last place there was about the number of 500 persons armed with swords and pistolls, and other weapons to bee upon the bratts of any that should come against their Pipes; they watcht and warded with a pot and pipe under their noses, while some of them were as foxt as beggars; insomuch as one *Trew* by name (though not by nature) said if 500 come we will kill 2000 of them; and to that end he said; come fellow souldiers we will slay them all, and so he pull'd out his pistoll and said hee would kill one if he could: I have such a good opinion of him,

that I thinke the foole had more wit than to thinke that 2000 of 500 could be slaine; but he was drunke, and this 2000 was the reason of his so foolish a speech; he and others were so intoxicated with strong Ale that was to be sould at the great Cathedrall that they could not tell what they said or did. Thus good Reader, thou maist see the folly of these Pipe-mongers, that should prepare such a multitude of people, to bee there a whole day for nothing.

If the Deane and Prebends had been studying, the Canoniers a singing, the Quiristers a chanting, the Musquetiers about their callings, the Holbardiers about their busnesse, and their pistoll-blades about their occasions it had been a little better for their praise; for now I hope by this small paper their foolishnesse shall be divulged to the uttermost parts of this Kingdome, that all the people may laugh at the sillynesse of the Cathedrall Blades, and the Episcopall Abettors. Oh how loath they are to part with their Diana's, their Altars, Images, Crucifixes, Coapes, Surplices, and Romish Vestments; no (as some of them said) they would rather lose their lives than their Organs, so fast they are glewed to their Pipes and Popish trinkets.

It is a saying as true as ancient that there is nothing so bad, but some good may be gotten from it; no flower so bad, but that the Bee will get some honey from it: so not so much but from this foolish practise, and simple tractate there may be some good got.

1. First we may hereby see the presumption of these Cathedrall men, that they dare put themselves in a posture of defence whereas there was no feare and when they had no power but from the Deane whose office is not warrantable Iure Divino.

2. Wee may see the fearefulnesse of these men who are afraid of their friends when none are neare them (their foes I would have said) for they doe draw foes upon them

by the late tyranny that they used in the Ecclesiasticall Courts, which now (thanks be to God) are quite abolished, and in God's good time I hope the Parliament will take away all the Bishops, Deanes, and Chapters, the which they have voted to be unnecessary members, both in Church and State, to God and the King; whose heart I pray God to encline to his faithfull Parliament.

Want of resistance makes the Enemie bould  
 For if they'd had their Canons, none might have  
                   them controul'd  
 Their wrong usurped power, above the reach  
 Of Iure Divino, for which so much they teach  
 But if they had their power from Divine right  
 Surely it is to preach, and not to fight.

FINIS.

## Had Cromer eber a Mineral Spring?

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SOME documents among the collection of the so-called "Gawdy Letters," once belonging to Le Neve, afterwards to D. Gurney, and now to me, seem to prove this. Anthony Mingay, in his letters to Framlingham Gawdy, often alludes to his bad health, apparently suffering from disease of the bladder, which prevents him from riding. On 1st April, 1633,<sup>1</sup> he writes from Norwich:—

"This very day docter Sherwood and myselfe began our course of phisick, and all ready *he hath purged me of Tenn pounds*, and will not further undertake my cure then that I shall forbear to make water in the day time by the space of three howers; I could not draw him to ffoure howers; and that hereafter I might bee able to ride a dozen mile without making of water, and soe if I continue sound untill Christmas next, then I am to give him the *other Twenty pounds*, &c."

On 25th April, 1633.<sup>2</sup> "As yet finds little benefitt."

On 14th May, 1633.<sup>3</sup>

"Since my last unto you I have still proceeded on with my Docter without any good successe at all, but am rather now worse than when I first begane with him; yet, goodman, I believe he hath done what he can, and would still have me

<sup>1</sup> Vol. viii., p. 1298.    <sup>2</sup> *Ib.*, p. 1299.    <sup>3</sup> *Ib.*, p. 1300.



proceed out, but at yesterday I left hime, having founde noe good at all in six weeks triall; and I protest seriously would now give Tenn pounds more that I were but as well as when I begane first with hime, . . . . I doe determine, God favouringe, this sumer to make use of the waters; and to that purpose have gott the Docter Martine to *ride to Cromer to make perfect triall of a water thereabout*; and if that prove not, then, God willing, I am for Tunbridg: If my wive's little great belly hinder me not, for if I goe thither I will not goe alone without hir, neither to Cromer. I am confident y<sup>e</sup> must be some water that must doe me good more than all the phisick in the world, and soe sayeth Doctor Martine; noe absolute cure can be without drincking of those waters."

Dr. Sherwood was attending Mingay as early as 23rd Feb., 1631 (letter No. 1313.)

Mingay returns to the subject on 16th May, 1634: <sup>4</sup> "he has a very great desire to make tryall of those waters, and have written to a gentleman that have made triall thereof, to know what good he founde thereby." In this letter he speaks of 'our *guild* at midsummer.'

24th April, 1635.<sup>5</sup> Thinks it long till he be "jogging to the waters."

1st July, 1635.<sup>6</sup> He starts for Tonbridge.

1st August, 1635.<sup>7</sup> He writes from Speldhurst (three miles north-west of Tunbridge Wells.) Has no hopes of amendment, "I doe make water at the least 40 times in 14 howers: I doe now drink dayly 120 ounces, which is above a gallon, &c."

<sup>4</sup> Vol. viii., 1307.    <sup>5</sup> *Ib.*, 1325.    <sup>6</sup> *Ib.*, 1334.    <sup>7</sup> *Ib.*, 1312.

# Norfolk Gentry

IN 1433 AND 1523.

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FULLER in his *Worthies* prints a list of "Names of the Gentry of the County returned by the Commissioners in 12th Henry VI.," but as such list is not indexed anywhere, I have thought an alphabetical arrangement of it may be of service to genealogists, and as a sequel to it, now print, for the first time, a Norfolk Subsidy Roll of 15th Henry VIII., which is confined to those inhabitants worth £40 in goods or lands. The richest man in the county was Henry Fermor, Gent., who was returned at £666. 13s. 4d., Sir John Heydon following with £400, Sir William Paston with £300, Leonard Spencer with £232. 13s. 4d., and Sir Roger Townshend, Sir John Shelton, Humphrey Carvyle, Thomas Miller, William Castell, and Thomas Leigton, with £200 each. It is noticeable that seven of these surnames do not occur in Fuller's return, and as our return does not include such names as Paston, Townshend, and Shelton among the Norfolk Gentry, it can hardly be considered a very comprehensive one.

The names of the Gentry of this County returned by the Commissioners, 12th year of King Henry the VI., 1433. (From Fuller's *Worthies*, vol. ii. p. 141, ed. 1811.)

Abbott, Jno.	Bettys, Jno.
Ade, Edmd.	Beupre, Nicha.
Alcok, John	Billingford, see Bellingford
Andrews, Jno.	and Byllyngford
Ansell, Jno.	Billingforth, Richd.
Aphagh, Hy.	Birston, see Byrston
Apilyerde, Nichs.	Blogge, Robt.
Apilyerde, Wm.	Blonnevysc, Wm.
Arnald, Jno.	Body, Simon
Arnald, Thos.	Bokkyng, Nichs.
Arnald, Wm. of Cromer.	Bolayn, Geoffrey
Aslak, Walter	Bolle, Jno.
Astele, Thos.	Bonet, Edmund
Atte Hagh, Wm.	Bosse, Jno.
Atte Lee, Robt.	Botylsham, Thos.
Atte Mere, Jno.	Bowde, Thos.
Austyn, Jno.	Boys, Thos.
Bachelor, Jno.	Brampton, Jno.
Baily, Jno.	Brampton, Wm.
Baily, Wm.	Brandon, Robt.
Baker, Richd.	Brecham, Ralph
Bakon, Jno.	Brechinham, Jno.
Ballord, Richd.	Bredeman, Jno.
Barbour, Wm.	Brekerope, Jno.
Baret, Richd.	Brese, Robt.
Baxter, Nichs.	Brewster, Geoff.
Bedenham, Hugh	Brigge, Thos.
Bee, Jno.	Brom, Robt.
Bekkeswell, Jno.	Brownynge, Radulph
Bellingford, Wm.	Brook, Roger
Bemys, Jno.	Browne, Jno. de Weweton
Berhyng, Jno.	Brustbon, Jno.
Bernard, Jno.	Brydge, Thos.
Berney, Jno. de Redham	Brygg, Jno.
Berney, Jno. de Wychingham	Bullman, Wm.
Bertram, Thos.	Bullok, Jno.
	Burgh, Thos.

Bury, Jno.  
Byllingford, Wm.  
Byrston, Jno.

Calleston, Roger  
Calthorp, Wm.  
Candeler, Thos.  
Candelere, Wm.  
Canon, Thos.  
Cans, Richd.  
Carleton, Richd.  
Castel, Nichs.  
Catte, Hy.  
Chapman, Jno.  
Chaumbir, Thos.  
Chelton, Thos.  
Chirche, Richd.  
Clare, Jno.  
Claxton, Leonard  
Clepsisby, Jno.  
Clerk, Edmd.  
Clyfton, Sir Jno.  
Cobald, Jno.  
Cobbe, Geoff.  
Cobbe, Jno.  
Cole, Edmd.  
Cole, Wm.  
Colles, Thos.  
Cook, Simon  
Cordy, Richd.  
Crancle, Jno.  
Crane, Jno.  
Craneways, Geoff.  
Cravell, Robt.  
Crosse, Jno.  
Cupper, Robt.  
Curson, Sir Jno.

Dallyng, Wm.  
Dam, Jno.  
Dany, Jno.

Daubeney, Wm.  
Dawes, Jno.  
Dengayne, Thos.  
Derham, Thos.  
Deye, Richd.  
Deynes, Jno.  
Doggyng, Jno.  
Dooke, Robt.  
Dory, Jno.  
Draper, Alexr.  
Draper, Jno.  
Dykone, Simon  
Dyton, Wm.

Ede, Wm.  
Ely, Jno.  
Elyngham, Jno.  
Elys, Richd.  
Elys, Robt.  
Eton, Walter  
Eye, Jno.  
Eyre, Thos.

Falsham, Simon  
Fannyngham, Thos.  
Feltwell, Thos.  
Fincham, Simon  
Fitz Rauf, Jno. de Moris  
Flykke, Richd.  
Fox, Geoff.  
Fox, Jno., of Castle Acre  
Fox, Wm.  
Frank, Nichs.  
Frank, Richd.  
Frewill, Jno.  
Fuller, Jno.  
Fyllisson, Robt.  
Fyrsk, Wm.  
Fyssher, Thos.

Gerard, Jno.

Giggles, Jno.  
 Glaveyn, Thos.  
 Godard, Robt.  
 Godewyn, Edmd.  
 Godknap, Simon  
 Gogh, Richd.  
 Goldyng, Edmd.  
 Granour, Wm.  
 Groon, Jno.  
 Grenede, Folsham Jno.  
 Grey, Geoff.  
 Grey, Hy.  
 Grey, Wm., of Merston  
 Groos, Oliver  
 Gurney, Thos.  
 Gybbon, Jno.  
 Gyle, Thos.

Halle, Thos.  
 Hamond, Jno.  
 Harsick, Sir Roger  
 Hastynges, Jno.  
 Hendy, Robt.  
 Henke, Richd.  
 Hetersite, sen. (?)  
 Hethe, Geo.  
 Heydon, Jno.  
 Heylot, Walter  
 Heyloth, Robt.  
 Hoddes, Roger  
 Hokkeham, Peter  
 Holderness, Jno.  
 Holdyche, Richd.  
 Holkham, Geo.  
 Holler, Jno.  
 Holley, Nichs.  
 Holley, Robert  
 Holley, Thos.  
 Holtman, Jno.  
 Homerston, Jno.  
 Howard, Jno. (*bis*)

Ingloose, Sir Henry  
 Intewode, see Jncewode  
  
 James, Wm.  
 Joye, Jno.  
 Jncewode, Jno. (? Interwode)

Kede, Jno. (?)  
 Kellowe, Wm.  
 Kent, Robt.  
 Kerderston, Thos.  
 Kervile, Thos.  
 Kervyle, Robt.  
 Kevet, Oliver  
 Kirton, Wm.  
 Knight, Jno.

Lampet, Ralph  
 Lawyes, Jno.  
 Legge, Jno.  
 Lesingham, Hy.  
 Levoth, Jno.  
 Lewes, Jno.  
 Ling, Robert  
 Loumour, Jno.  
 Lovell, Thos.  
 Lychour, Richd.  
 Lynford, Jno.

Man, Jno.  
 Manning, Thos.  
 Mannyng, Jno.  
 Martham, Robt. (*bis*)  
 Martyn, Thos.  
 Massingham, Edmd.  
 Maynard, Jno.  
 Meleman, Jno.  
 Mersch, Jno.  
 Merschgate, Jno.  
 Michell, Edmd.  
 Michell, Jno.

Midleton, Thos.  
 Midylton, Ralph  
 Miryoll, Jno.  
 Moket, Thos.  
 Moletis, Wm.  
 Molitis, Jno.  
 Monk, Jno.  
 Monnsewes, Thos.  
 Mortoft, Jno.  
 Mundford, Osbert  
 Mundforth, Adam

Newegate, Wm.  
 Nicholasson, Jno.  
 Norwhich, Wm.  
 Norwich, Robt.  
 Norwold, Thos.  
 Nottyngham, Hy.

Okny, Laurence

Padyrys, Robt.  
 Palgrave, Geo.  
 Panne, Jno.  
 Parke, Nichs.  
 Parker, Edmd.  
 Parker, Jno.  
 Parlemerter, Jno.  
 Payn, Alexr.  
 Payn, Wm.  
 Penny, Jno.  
 Pepyr, Jno.  
 Person, Thos.  
 Phelipp, Jno.  
 Pigot, Thos.  
 Popyngeay, Robt.  
 Porter, Jno.  
 Prentys, Wm.  
 Pulham, Jno. de  
 Puttock, Jno. (*bis*)  
 Pye, Thos.

Pykeryng, Nichs.

Rakes, Nichs.  
 Raimis, Wm.  
 Randes, Robt.  
 Rede, Jno. (?)  
 Rede, Richd.  
 Reppes, Jno.  
 Richford, Sir Hy.  
 Richeforth, Thos.  
 Roche, Jno.  
 Roose, Thomas  
 Russell, Robt.  
 Rycheman, Thos.  
 Ryssele, Jno.  
 Rysyng, Edmd.

Salysbury, Thos.  
 Scorour, Jno.  
 Scot, Roger  
 Seche, Jno.  
 Seforth, Jno.  
 Sekford, Edmd.  
 Selors, Thos.  
 Seyne, Wm.  
 Sharyngton, Hy.  
 Shuldham, Thos.  
 Silvestre, Stephen  
 Span, Jno.  
 Spany, Jno.  
 Spark, Jno.  
 Sparkham, Wm.  
 Spicer, Thos.  
 Spynk, Wm.  
 Stannton, Jno.  
 Stapulton, Sir Brian  
 Stapulton, Edmund  
 Stapulton, Wm.  
 Stipoard, Thos.  
 Stodhagh, Thos.  
 Stokker, Wm.

- Stonwell, Nichols.  
 Stormer, Hy.  
 Stotevyle, Richd.  
 Strange, Chrstr.  
 Strange, Jno.  
 Stubbe, Wm.  
 Sturmy, Jno.  
 Stywarp, Thos.  
 Swanton, Andrew  
 Swayn, Jno., junr.  
 Sweyn, Jno.  
 Syff, Jno.  
 Sylk, Wm.
- Tanerham, Wm.  
 Tasburgh, Jno.  
 Taverham, Wm.  
 Teyser, Robt.  
 Thakker, Wm.  
 Thorn, Jno.  
 Thurleton, Wm.  
 Thursby, Jno.  
 Thursby, Hy.  
 Tremche, Jno.  
 Trench, Jno.  
 Trunch, Thos.  
 Trusbute, Thos.  
 Tudenham, Sir Thos.  
 Tweyth, Wm.  
 Twykke, Alan  
 Twytwell, Thos.  
 Tyller, Simon  
 Tylls, Jno.  
 Tylney, Jno.
- Unphrny, Thos.
- Vewtre, Richd.
- Waliach, Thos.
- Walle, Galfr.  
 Walpell, Jno.  
 Walpole, Hy.  
 Walsham, Thos.  
 Walsyngham, Robt.  
 Walton, Wm.  
 Warner, Hy.  
 Warner, Jno.  
 Waryn, Jno.  
 Waterman, Nicha.  
 Watterden, Jno.  
 Wayte, Jno.  
 Webbe, Jno.  
 Wedurby, Walter  
 Wellys, Denys  
 Wentworth, Jno.  
 Wesyngham, Jno.  
 Westhaw, Jno.  
 Williamson, Adam  
 Willoughby, Thos.  
 Winter Edmd.  
 Wode, Edmd.  
 Wode, Richd.  
 Wodesende, Jno.  
 Wodewane, Jno.  
 Woodehouse, Jno.  
 Wychyngham, Edmd.  
 Wyly, Robt.  
 Wynby, Edwd.  
 Wyluby, Edwd.  
 Wynse, Jno.  
 Wyrmegey, Robt.  
 Wythe, John  
 Wythe, Nichols.  
 Wythe, Wm.  
 Wyton, Geo.
- Yekesworth, Thos.  
 Yelverton, Wm.  
 Yonghousband, Edmd.

# Norfolk Subsidy Roll, $\frac{150}{207}$

15 HEN. VIII.

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THE certificate of Syr Roger Touneshend, Knyght, and Thomas Straunge, Squier, Comissioners auctoryzed by the Kynges letters patent<sup>e</sup> beryng date the seconde day of Nouember in the xv yere of the reig<sup>n</sup> of our Souerayne Lorde Kyng Henry the viij<sup>th</sup> p<sup>ar</sup>ticulerly to resceyve all & syngler [*sic*] So<sup>m</sup>es of mony by wey of anticipaco<sup>n</sup> of all his subiet<sup>t</sup>e within the county of Norff. hauyng xl*li*. in good<sup>e</sup> or londes or aboue accordyng to such bill or billes delyuered to the seid Syr Roger & Thom<sup>as</sup> St<sup>u</sup>nge by other joynt Comissioners named with the<sup>m</sup> in the seid letters patentys Vpon the seid subiet<sup>t</sup>e & e<sup>u</sup>ly of the<sup>m</sup> assessed or to be assessed for the first payment of ther subsidie g<sup>ra</sup>unted to the Kyng<sup>e</sup> highnes as more at large in the seid letters patentis it dothe appere Of all <sup>the</sup> syngler So<sup>m</sup>es of mony as the seid Syr Roger and Thomas St<sup>u</sup>nge hath resceyued of sundry of the Kyng<sup>e</sup> seid subiet<sup>t</sup>e in the seid county by vertue of the seid letters patentis as hereafter p<sup>ar</sup>ticulerly doth appere.

## Hundred de Northerpyng<sup>h</sup>m.

	Valor.	Subsid.
	Rad <sup>us</sup> Berney Armig <sup>o</sup> .	l <i>li</i> .    l <i>s</i> .
Crom <sup>o</sup> .	Thom <sup>as</sup> Robyns.	iiij <sup>xx</sup> l <i>li</i> .    iiij <i>li</i> .
	Johnes Blofilde.	l <i>li</i> .    l <i>s</i> .
O <sup>u</sup> strond.	Ric <sup>us</sup> Calthor <sup>p</sup> gen <sup>t</sup> .	lx <i>li</i> .    iiij <i>li</i> .



		Valor.	Subsid.
Sheryngh <sup>m</sup> .	Thom <sup>s</sup> Burgeys.	cm <sup>rs</sup> .	iiij <sup>li</sup> . vjs. viijd.
	Robtus Hook.	xl <sup>li</sup> .	xls.
	Johnes Deynes.	xl <sup>li</sup> .	xls.
	Johnes Grene.	xl <sup>li</sup> .	xls.
	Johnes Pechet.	xl <sup>li</sup> .	xls.
	Edm <sup>s</sup> Hooke.	xl <sup>li</sup> .	xls.
Southreppys.	Henricus Reppes.	xl <sup>li</sup> .	xls.
Knapton.	Thom <sup>s</sup> Smyth.	xl <sup>li</sup> .	xls.
Trunche.	Willm <sup>s</sup> Bolt.	xl <sup>li</sup> .	iijs.
	Thom <sup>s</sup> Wortes.	xl <sup>li</sup> .	xls.
	Sm <sup>a</sup> .	xxxiiij <sup>li</sup> .	vjs. viijd.

Hundred de Blofeld et Walsh<sup>m</sup>.

	Leonardus Spencer, gent.	ccclm <sup>rcs</sup> .	
			xj <sup>li</sup> . xiijs. iiijd.
	Miles Hobert, ar <sup>o</sup> .	cli.	v <sup>li</sup> .
Moughtoñ.	Henricus Palm <sup>e</sup> , gent.	clx <sup>li</sup> .	viiij <sup>li</sup> .
Pokethorþ.	Wiffms Vgges.	lx <sup>li</sup> .	iiij <sup>li</sup> .
	Sm <sup>a</sup> .	xxvij <sup>li</sup> .	xiijs. iiijd.

Hundred de Shroph<sup>m</sup>.

Attilburgh.	Johnes Cressen <sup>e</sup> , miles.	lxxx <sup>li</sup> .	iiij <sup>li</sup> .
Snyterton.	M <sup>o</sup> gareta Bukenh <sup>m</sup> .	xlvj <sup>li</sup> .	xlvs.

## Hundred de Holt.

Stodey.	Johnes Heydon, miles.	ccccli.	xx <sup>li</sup> .
Marston.	Wiffms Corbet.	cli.	v <sup>li</sup> .
	Johnes Kyng <sup>e</sup>	cxli.	vij <sup>li</sup> .
Wyston.	Johnes Dey.	vj <sup>xx</sup> iiijs.	iiij <sup>li</sup> .
Blakeney.	Johnes Berker, sen <sup>l</sup> .	xl <sup>li</sup> .	xls.
	Johnes Pawe.	xl <sup>li</sup> .	xls.
	Thom <sup>s</sup> Holtynge.	li.	ls.
Bryntoñ.	Robtus Playforde.	lx <sup>li</sup> .	iiij <sup>li</sup> .
Cley.	Wiffmus Dale.	xl <sup>li</sup> .	xls.
Melton Constable.	Thom <sup>s</sup> Asteley, gent.	cm <sup>rs</sup> .	iiij <sup>li</sup> . vjs. viijd.
	Sm <sup>a</sup> .	li.	xvjs. viijd.

## Hundred de Northgrenhowe.

		Valor.	Subsid.
	Johes Stede, gent.	clx <i>li</i> .	vii <i>li</i> .
Walsyngh <sup>m</sup> .	Johnes Westowe.	lxi <i>li</i> .	ii <i>li</i> .
	Wifms Keswike.	cli.	v <i>li</i> .
	Stephus Broun.	xli <i>li</i> .	x <i>ls</i> .
	Robtus Broun.	cli.	v <i>li</i> .
	Johnes Hart.	xli <i>li</i> .	x <i>ls</i> .
	Johnes Gott <sup>e</sup> , sen <sup>h</sup> .	cli.	v <i>li</i> .
	Nichus Calue.	li.	ls.
Feldallyng.	Thom's Plane.	xli <i>li</i> .	x <i>ls</i> .
Stifkey.	Wifms Greve.	ciiij <i>li</i> .	ii <i>li</i> . v <i>js</i> . vii <i>jd</i> .
Wellys.	Johnes Clubbe.	xli <i>li</i> .	x <i>ls</i> .
	Johnes Tydde.	xli <i>li</i> .	x <i>ls</i> .
	Sm <sup>o</sup> . xli <i>li</i> .	xv <i>js</i> .	viii <i>jd</i> .

## Hundr de Galowe t Brothercros.

Estreynh <sup>m</sup> .	Ro <sup>g</sup> us Touneshend, miles.	dcl <i>li</i> .	xxx <i>li</i> .
	Johnes Touneshend, Armig <sup>e</sup> .	xli <i>li</i> .	x <i>ls</i> .
Estbersh <sup>m</sup> .	Henricus Fermo <sup>r</sup> , Gent.	m <sup>m</sup> <sup>rs</sup> .	lm <sup>rs</sup> .
Burnham	Thom's Jenyson.	xlvj <i>li</i> .	xlv <i>js</i> .
Westgate.	Wifms Thirlow.	xli <i>li</i> .	x <i>ls</i> .
Southcreyk.	Johnes Pepys.	clx <i>li</i> .	vii <i>li</i> .
	Ri <sup>ç</sup> us Bolter.	lxi <i>li</i> .	ii <i>li</i> .
Dunton.	Johnes Jenyson.	li.	ls.
Fulmodeston.	Johnes Brende.	li.	ls.
Estrudh <sup>m</sup> .	Thom's Wade.	xli <i>li</i> .	x <i>ls</i> .
Cokisforde.	Thom's Flyte, gent.	ccm <sup>rs</sup> .	v <i>li</i> . xii <i>js</i> . iii <i>jd</i> .
Sydester <sup>n</sup> .	D <sup>n</sup> a Elizabeth Robeshert, vida.	xlvii <i>li</i> .	xlviii <i>js</i> .
Fakenh <sup>m</sup> .	Ri <sup>ç</sup> us Growte.	xli <i>li</i> .	x <i>ls</i> .
Estreynh <sup>m</sup> .	Robtus Wolvy.	cli.	cs.

Sm<sup>o</sup>. ciiij*li*. xv*js*.

## Hundred de Humlyerde.

		Valor.	Subsid.
Melton pva.	Johnes Call.	xl <i>li</i> .	xl <i>s</i> .
	Sm <sup>a</sup> .	xl <i>s</i> .	

## Hundred de Loddon.

Brome.	Radus Shelton, ar <sup>o</sup> .	xl <i>li</i> .	xl <i>s</i> .
Loddoñ.	Waltus Hobert, ar <sup>o</sup> .	clxxx <i>li</i> .	ix <i>li</i> .
	Sm <sup>a</sup> .	xj <i>li</i> .	

## Hundř de Dysse.

Dysse.	Robtus Cowp.	xl <i>li</i> . [sic]	xl <i>s</i> .
	Sm <sup>a</sup> .	xl <i>s</i> .	

Hundř de Ersh<sup>m</sup>.

Harlestoñ.	Thom <sup>a</sup> s Baroñ.	xl <i>li</i> .	xl <i>s</i> .
	Sm <sup>a</sup> .	xl <i>s</i> .	

## Hundred de Depwade.

Sheltoñ.	Johnes Sheltoñ, miles.	cc <i>li</i> .	xl <i>li</i> .
	Sm <sup>a</sup> .	xl <i>li</i> .	

Hundred de Tauh<sup>a</sup>.

	Johnes Jermy, Armig <sup>o</sup> .	cxx <i>li</i> .	vj <i>li</i> .
	Sm <sup>a</sup> .	vj <i>li</i> .	

## Hundred de Metford.

Estdereh <sup>m</sup> .	Nichus Fiske.	xl <i>li</i> .	xl <i>s</i> .
	Johnes Snellyng.	xl <i>li</i> .	xl <i>s</i> .
	Ricus Petyte.	xl <i>li</i> .	xl <i>s</i> .
Shepd <sup>m</sup> .	Thom <sup>a</sup> s Howlyng.	xl <i>li</i> .	xl <i>s</i> .
Craneworth.	Kat <sup>ina</sup> Southwell, vida.		
		xlvj <i>li</i> .	xlvj <i>s</i> . viij <i>d</i> .

## Hundred de Fowrehowe.

		Valor.	Subsid.
Wyndh <sup>m</sup> .	Edwardus Knyvet, miles.	ix <sup>xx</sup> li.	ixli.
	Johnes Kensey.	xl <sup>li</sup> .	xls.
	Willms Worlyngton.	xl <sup>li</sup> .	xls.
	Robtus Kensey.	xl <sup>li</sup> .	xls.
	Stephus Borell.	xl <sup>li</sup> .	xls.
Hengh <sup>m</sup> .	Dña Lobell.	iiij <sup>xx</sup> li.	
	Johnes Cusshyn.	iiij <sup>xx</sup> li.	
	Willms More.	xl <sup>li</sup> .	
Barnh <sup>m</sup> Brome.	Edwardus Chamberleyn, ar <sup>o</sup> .	iiij <sup>xx</sup> xli.	iiijli. xs.
Kynley.	Thom <sup>s</sup> Woodhous, miles.	cxli.	vijli.
	Sm <sup>a</sup> . xxvijli. xs.		

Hundred de Southerpyng<sup>m</sup>.

Aylesh <sup>m</sup> .	Robtus Northgate.	li.	ls.
	Magareta Wyme, vidua.	li.	ls.
	Simon Skettow.	iiij <sup>xx</sup> li.	iiijli.
	Johnes James.	xl <sup>li</sup> .	xls.
Marsh <sup>m</sup> .	Willms Bisshop.	xl <sup>li</sup> .	xls.
Buxton.	Thom <sup>s</sup> Abbs, sen <sup>r</sup> .	xl <sup>li</sup> .	xls.
Oulton.	Edwardus Rumpe.	xl <sup>li</sup> .	xls.
Boton.	Robtus Herwerd, gent.	lxli.	iiijli.
Skottow.	Johnes Stubbe, gent.	xl <sup>li</sup> .	xls.
Oxneade.	Andreue Hogard, Armig <sup>o</sup> .	lxli.	iiijli.
Hebynh <sup>m</sup> .	Thom <sup>s</sup> Reyn <sup>rs</sup> .	cm <sup>rs</sup> .	iiijli. vjs. viijd.
Bliklyng.	Jacobus Boleyn, miles.	xl <sup>li</sup> .	xls.
Brampton.	Johnes Brampton, gent.	iiij <sup>xx</sup> li.	iiijli.
	Sm <sup>a</sup> . xxxiiijli. vjs. viijd.		

## Hundf de Eynesford.

Swanyngton.	Henricus Ryches, gent.	cm <sup>rs</sup> .	iiijli. vjs. viijd.
	Thom <sup>s</sup> Themylthor <sup>p</sup> .	xl <sup>li</sup> .	xls.

		Valor.	Subsd.
Folsh <sup>m</sup> .	Johnes Brandon.	xl <i>li</i> .	xls.
	Robtus Colles.	xl <i>li</i> .	xls.
	Sm <sup>a</sup> . ix <i>li</i> . vjs. viij <i>d</i> .		

## Hundred de Tunsted.

Wurstede.	Agneta Turno <sup>r</sup> , vidua.	xl <i>li</i> .	xls.
Crostwheyte.	Johnes Crosse, gent.	lx <i>li</i> .	iiij <i>li</i> .
Skornstyne.	Stephus Bolt.	iiij <sup>xx</sup> <i>li</i> .	iiij <i>li</i> .
Sloley.	Robtus Sparhawk.	lx <i>li</i> .	iiij <i>li</i> .
	Thom <sup>s</sup> Hardyng <sup>m</sup> .	xl <i>li</i> .	xls.
Northwalsh <sup>m</sup> .	Robtus Heylesdon.	lx <i>li</i> .	iiij <i>li</i> .
	Wiffms Leyer	lx <i>li</i> .	iiij <i>li</i> .
Paston.	Wiffms Paston, miles.	cccl <i>li</i> .	xv <i>li</i> .
	Sm <sup>a</sup> . xxxv <i>li</i> .		

## Hundred de Happyng.

Happyng.	Thom <sup>s</sup> Wodhous.	xl <i>li</i> .	xls.
	Sm <sup>a</sup> . xls.		

## Hundred de Estflege.

Ormysby.	Robtus Clere, miles.	ix <sup>xx</sup> <i>li</i> .	ix <i>li</i> .
	Johnes Drye.	xl <i>li</i> .	xls.
Matesby.	Johnes Cawston.	lxx <i>li</i> .	iiij <i>li</i> . xs.
Stokesby.	Rog <sup>u</sup> s Warnel <sup>l</sup> .	xl <i>li</i> .	xls.
Runh <sup>m</sup> .	Johnes Doke.	cxx <i>li</i> .	vj <i>li</i> .
	Sm <sup>a</sup> . xxij <i>li</i> . xs.		

## Hundred de Westflege.

	Thom <sup>s</sup> Colvyle.	lx <i>li</i> .	iiij <i>li</i> .
	Sm <sup>a</sup> . iiij <i>li</i> .		

## Hundred de Smethdon.

Brich <sup>m</sup> M <sup>a</sup> .	Eðus Bedyngfeld, miles.	cxx <i>li</i> .	vj <i>li</i> .
Ryngstede.	Johnes Palmel <sup>l</sup> .	xl <i>li</i> .	xls.

		Valor.	Subsid.
Brich <sup>m</sup> M <sup>a</sup> .	Edwardus Grene.	l <i>li</i> .	ls.
Hunstanton.	Johnes Broun.	xl <i>li</i> .	xls.
Thornh <sup>m</sup> .	Johnes Miller.	l <i>li</i> .	ls.

Sm<sup>a</sup>. xv*li*.

#### Hundred de Frebrig cit<sup>a</sup> Lenn.

Harple.	Henricus Walpole, gent.	xlviij <i>li</i> .	xlvijs.
Castleacre.	Johnes Calybut, gent.	cl <i>li</i> .	v <i>li</i> .
Estwalton.	Wiffms Baker.	xl <i>li</i> .	xls.
West bilney.	Robtus Russell.	xl <i>li</i> .	xls.
Sandryngh <sup>m</sup> .	Galfrūs Cobbys.	viiij <sup>xx</sup> <i>li</i> .	viiij <i>li</i> .
Geyton.	Wiffms Cobbys, gent.	xlviij <i>li</i> .	xlvijs.

Sm<sup>a</sup>. xxj*li*. xvs.

#### Hund de Frebrige in ptibz nishelond.

South Lenn.	Johnes Reyngh <sup>m</sup> .	xl <i>li</i> .	xls.
	Wiffms Robyns.	lx <i>li</i> .	iiij <i>li</i> .
Tilney.	Robtus Seg <sup>ve</sup> .	cxx <i>li</i> .	vj <i>li</i> .
Teryngton.	Johnes Lynghoke.	cm <sup>rs</sup> .	iiij <i>li</i> . vjs. viij <i>d</i> .
	Wiffms Lanson.	xl <i>li</i> .	xls.
Walpole.	Henricus Hunston.	lxxx <i>li</i> .	iiij <i>li</i> .
Wygenhale.	Humfridus Carvyle.	ccl <i>li</i> .	x <i>li</i> .
	Ela Elwyn, vidua.	cm <sup>rs</sup> .	iiij <i>li</i> . vjs. viij <i>d</i> .
	Thom <sup>s</sup> Prentys.	xl <i>li</i> .	xls.
	Johnes Cony, sen.	xl <i>li</i> .	xls.
Westwalton.	Johnes Reppys.	lx <i>li</i> .	iiij <i>li</i> .

Sm<sup>a</sup>. xl*li*. xiijs. iiij*d*.

#### Hundred de Claklos.

[No place named].	Thom <sup>s</sup> Lovell, miles.	[No amount.]
Fynch <sup>m</sup> .	Johnes Fynch <sup>m</sup> .	lxviij <i>li</i> . xiijs. iiij <i>d</i> . iiij <i>li</i> . vjs. viij <i>d</i> .
Watlyngton.	Ričus Gawseff.	lx <i>li</i> . iiij <i>li</i> .

Crymplesh <sup>m</sup> .	Thom <sup>s</sup> Dereh <sup>m</sup> , gent.	Valor. <i>cm<sup>rs</sup></i> .	Subsid. <i>iiij<sup>li</sup> vjs. viij<sup>d</sup></i> .
Bich <sup>m</sup> Weff.	Joh <sup>nes</sup> Dedik.	<i>li.</i>	<i>ls.</i>
	Sm <sup>a</sup> .	<i>xij<sup>li</sup> iijs. iiij<sup>d</sup></i> .	

## The Towne of Lynne Bysshop.

Thomas Guybon	<i>dc<sup>li</sup></i> .	<i>xxx<sup>li</sup></i> .
Thom <sup>s</sup> Miller, gubnat <sup>r</sup> .	<i>ccc<sup>m<sup>rs</sup></sup></i> .	<i>x<sup>li</sup></i> .
Joh <sup>nes</sup> Gryndyll.	<i>cxx<sup>li</sup></i> .	<i>vj<sup>li</sup></i> .
Robtus Soh <sup>m</sup> .	<i>lx<sup>li</sup></i> .	<i>iiij<sup>li</sup></i> .
Cristofer Browbank.	<i>cl<sup>li</sup></i> .	<i>v<sup>li</sup></i> .
Wittms Castell.	<i>ccc<sup>m<sup>rs</sup></sup></i> .	<i>x<sup>li</sup></i> .
Alicia Walpole, vidua.	<i>lx<sup>li</sup></i> .	<i>iiij<sup>li</sup></i> .
Cecilia Some, vidua.	<i>lx<sup>li</sup></i> .	<i>iiij<sup>li</sup></i> .
Thom <sup>s</sup> Crampton, gent.	<i>x<sup>li</sup></i> .	<i>x<sup>ls</sup></i> .
Joh <sup>nes</sup> Power, gent.	<i>cxx<sup>li</sup></i> .	<i>vj<sup>li</sup></i> .
Joh <sup>nes</sup> Power p boñ Johis Brady.	<i>x<sup>li</sup></i> .	<i>x<sup>ls</sup></i> .
Et p boñ Katine Brady in mañ } ? exist.	<i>x<sup>li</sup></i> .	<i>x<sup>ls</sup></i> .
Edwardus Newton at Baker.	<i>cm<sup>rs</sup></i> .	<i>iiij<sup>li</sup> vjs. viij<sup>d</sup></i> .
Thomas Water.	<i>li.</i>	<i>ls.</i>
Joh <sup>nes</sup> Water.	<i>ccc<sup>m<sup>rs</sup></sup></i> .	<i>vj<sup>li</sup> xiijs. iiij<sup>d</sup></i> .
Wittms Jonson.	<i>x<sup>li</sup></i> .	<i>x<sup>ls</sup></i> .
Wittms Kenynte.	<i>x<sup>li</sup></i> .	<i>x<sup>ls</sup></i> .
Thom <sup>s</sup> Whyte.	<i>x<sup>li</sup></i> .	<i>x<sup>ls</sup></i> .
Joh <sup>nes</sup> Broun.	<i>xlvj<sup>li</sup></i> .	<i>xlvj<sup>s</sup></i> .
Ričus Bewshere.	<i>cl<sup>li</sup></i> .	<i>v<sup>li</sup></i> .
Wittms White.	<i>x<sup>li</sup></i> .	<i>x<sup>ls</sup></i> .
Wittms Hall.	<i>x<sup>li</sup></i> .	<i>x<sup>ls</sup></i> .
Joh <sup>na</sup> Baxster, vidua.	<i>li.</i>	<i>ls.</i>
Thom <sup>s</sup> Leigton.	<i>ccc<sup>m<sup>rs</sup></sup></i> .	<i>x<sup>li</sup></i> .
Thom <sup>s</sup> Heryson.	<i>x<sup>li</sup></i> .	<i>x<sup>ls</sup></i> .
Joh <sup>nes</sup> Saunder.	<i>cm<sup>rs</sup></i> .	<i>iiij<sup>li</sup> vjs. viij<sup>d</sup></i> .
Joh <sup>nes</sup> Od <sup>m</sup> .	<i>x<sup>li</sup></i> .	<i>x<sup>ls</sup></i> .
Robtus Amflete.	<i>ccc<sup>m<sup>rs</sup></sup></i> .	<i>vj<sup>li</sup> xiijs. iiij<sup>d</sup></i> .
Wittms Crampe.	<i>x<sup>li</sup></i> .	<i>x<sup>ls</sup></i> .

Thom's Mason.	Valor.	Subsid.
	xl <i>li</i> .	xl <i>s</i> .
The stok of the gilde of the holy Trinitie in the hand <sup>l</sup> of John Gryndell, Alderman of the same gilde.	} ccm <sup>rs</sup> .	vj <i>li</i> . xiijs. iiij <i>d</i> .
Sm <sup>a</sup> . cxlvij <i>li</i> . xix <i>s</i> . iiij <i>d</i> .		

## The Towne of Yermouth.

Johnes Garton.	lxvj <i>li</i> . xiijs. vj <i>d</i> .	iiij <i>li</i> . vjs. viij <i>d</i> .
Johnes Palme.	xl <i>li</i> .	xl <i>s</i> .
Johnes Labile.	xl <i>li</i> .	xl <i>s</i> .
Sm <sup>a</sup> . vij <i>li</i> . vjs. viij <i>d</i> .		

Roger Touneshend, K<sup>l</sup>.  
Thom's lestraunge.

Sm<sup>a</sup>. to<sup>t</sup>e Re<sup>te</sup> dciiij<sup>xx</sup>vij*li*. xjs. Inde deduct  
p feod<sup>3</sup> xj*li*. xijs. viij*d*. Et remañ  
dciiij<sup>xx</sup>vj*li*. xviijs. iiij*d*.

The certificate of the said Sr Roger Touneshend and  
Thomas Straunge of all thoos psons hauyng xl*li*. in goodes  
or lond<sup>l</sup> or above with in the said countie whiche haue not  
made payment of the<sup>r</sup> money by wey of anticipacoñ as here  
after p ticularly dothe appere.

Hundred of Northerpyng<sup>h</sup> m.

Southreps.	Johnes Harward.	xl <i>li</i> .	xl <i>s</i> .
Beston.	Johnes Clare.	xl <i>li</i> .	xl <i>s</i> .

Hund<sup>r</sup> de Blofled t Walsham.

Redeh <sup>m</sup> .	Johes Berney, Armiger.	clx <i>li</i> .	viiij <i>li</i> .
	Robtus Holdiche, Armiger.	li.	ls.
Acle.	Thomas Clere, Armiger.	xl <i>li</i> .	xl <i>s</i> .



Hundř de Shroph<sup>m</sup>.

		Valor.	Subsid.
Besthorp.	Wifms Growey, gent.	xlii.	xls.
	Isabella Howys.	lxli.	iiijli.
Elyng <sup>m</sup> m <sup>a</sup> .	Henricus Spilman.	xlvjli.	xlvjs.
	Wifms Alden.	lxli.	iiijli.
Attilburgh <sup>t</sup> .	Wifms Brampton, gent.	xlii.	xls.
Rowdham.	Wifms Pennyngton, Armiger.	cxxli.	vjli.

## Hundř de Gyltecrosse.

Quydenh <sup>m</sup> .	Petrus Bedyngfeld, gent.	xlii.	xls.
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## Hundř de Holt.

Wyston.	Johnes Grenewey.	cxxm <sup>rs</sup> .	iiijli.
Gunthorp <sup>p</sup> .	Johnes Shaxton.	xlii.	xls.
Bathele.	Thomas Shaxton, sen <sup>r</sup> .	lxli.	iiijli.
Thornage.	Thomas Bakon.	lii.	ls.

## Hundř de Northegrenehowe.

Walsyng <sup>m</sup> pva.	Elisabeth Copynger.	xlii.	xls.
	Edmundus Walpole.	xlii.	xls.
	Thomas Walpole.	xlvjli.	xlvjs.
Wighton.	Johnes Smyth.	lii.	ls.
	Johnes Buntyn <sup>g</sup> .	xlii.	xls.
Warham So <sup>t</sup> .	Johnes Stede, gent.	clxli.	viiijli.
Cokthorp <sup>p</sup> .	Xpoferus Calthorp <sup>p</sup> , gent.	lii.	ls.

## Hundř de Hensted.

Stoke S <sup>ce</sup> Cruce.	Thomas Billyngford, Armiger.	xlii.	xls.
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## Hundř de Humlyerd.

Dunston.	Thomas Appleyerd, gent.	xlii.	xls.
Swanysthorp.	Johes Nasshe.	lxxli.	iiijli. xs.
Wrenyng <sup>m</sup> .	Wifms Flowerdew.	xlii.	xls.
Hethill.	Johnes Chaunterell.	xlii.	xls.

## Hundř de Ersham.

		Valor.	Subsid.
Sterston.	Wiffms Leman.	xlii.	xls.
Alborught.	Thomas Gaudy.	xlii.	xls.

## Hundř de Tauh'm.

Johnes Corbet.		xlii.	xls.
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## Hundř de Mitford.

Estderham.	Johnes Skerlett.	li.	ls.
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## Hundř de Fowrehowe.

Wymondh'm.	Elisabeth Pulh'm, vidua.	lxli.	iiijli.
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## Hundř de Southerpyngham.

Aylisham.	Edmundus Wythe.	li.	ls.
	Ričus Croppe.	xlii.	xls.
Thwayte.	Henricus Heydon, Armiger.	cxlii.	vijli.

## Hundř de Eynesford.

Whitwell.	Johnes Sowgate, sen.	xlii.	xls.
Bylawght.	Johnes Oneson, gent.	xlii.	xls.
Wychyng'h'm.	Thomas Hamond.	xlii.	xls.

## Hundř de Tunsted.

Crostwyk.	Robtus Brandon, miles.	[No amount stated.]	
Paston soł.	Wiffms Paston, miles.	cccli.	xvli.
Beeston.	Wiffms Hare.	xlii.	xls.

## Hundř de Clakklos.

Fordh'm.	Wiffms Skipwith.	xlii.	xls.
Berton	Thomas Lovell, miles.	lxvji.	xiijs. iiijd.
Bendiche.			iiijli. vjs. viijd.

## Hundř de Frebrygge cit' Lenn.

Massyng'h'm m'.	Henricus Hooke.	xlii.	xls.
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## Viff Lenn Epi.

	Valor.	Subsid.
Johnes Nesse.	xli.	xls.
Thomas Trunche.	xli.	xls.
nō. Abraham Poulesson, ducheman.	lxxxli.	viiijli.

## Viff de Yermouth.

Ričus Bisshopp.	ccli.	xli.
Johnes Ladde.	xli.	xls.
Johnes Bisshopp.	cxli.	vijli.
Simon Oldryng.	iiij <sup>xx</sup> li.	iiijli.
Wiffms Bisshopp.	clxli.	viiijli.
Thomas Bettia.	xli.	xls.
Henricus Ilberd.	xli.	xls.
Wiffms Wellis	xli.	xls.
Henricus Plumstede.	lxli.	iiijli.
Radus Dene.	iiij <sup>xx</sup> li.	iiijli.
Johnes Kent.	li.	ls.
Robtus Alysaunder.	iiij <sup>xx</sup> li.	iiijli.
Thomas Deynes.	li.	ls.

Roger Touneshend, K<sup>c</sup>.

Thom's lestraunge.

The certificate of the said S<sup>r</sup> Roger and Thomas Straunge of all thoos hundredis and Townes within the said Countie of the wiche the billes be not delyuered by the other ioynt Co<sup>m</sup>issioners to the said S<sup>r</sup> Roger and Thomas Straunge as here after p<sup>t</sup>iculerly doth folowe.

The hundred of Laundiche.

The hundred of Southgrenehowe.

The hundred of Waylond.

The hundred of Grymshowe.

The Towne of Thetford.

Roger Touneshend, K<sup>c</sup>.

# Notes on Rural Life in Norfolk,

(EDWARD I.—CHARLES II.)

BY FRANCIS RYE.

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HAVING lately had occasion to go over and index for my brother, Mr. Walter Rye, his MS. notes and extracts from the court rolls of the manors of North Walsham, Burnham, Thurgarton, and Frethorpe, it occurred to me to throw together a few remarks upon the manners and customs of rural life as shown by these records.<sup>1</sup>

The materials at my disposal cover the following periods. The extracts from the North Walsham rolls present an imperfect series, ranging from 6th Elizabeth to 17th Charles II., with many breaks and omissions, but pretty fully abstracted. Those relating to Burnham form a longer and much more consecutive chain, viz., from 25th Edward I. to 1683; while the notes of the Thurgarton rolls commence 5th Richard II., and embrace portions of the reigns of Henry IV., Henry VIII., Elizabeth, and James I. Finally, the Frethorpe rolls, the originals of which (in a

<sup>1</sup> As regards the manor of Burnham, see paper on "*Early Life in the Manor of Burnham*," by Walter Rye, which appeared in *The Norfolk Antiquarian Miscellany*, vol. i., part i., p. 141, and to which the present paper may be considered as a supplement.

fine state of preservation) have been in my hands, cover without any material omission the periods between 1st to 9th Elizabeth, and 21st to 34th Elizabeth (inclusive.)

The first thing that attracts attention is the manner in which gradual changes in social life affected the interests of the lords of the manors. The introduction of the worsted manufacture into Norfolk must have troubled them much by tempting away their superfluous population, and thus diminishing the various fees, fines on marriage, and services which custom allowed them to exact. A spasm of emigration struck Thurgarton as early as 18th Richard II., when no less than fourteen tenants are presented as living out of the manor; two of them by license, but the others unlawfully. They appear to have scattered; South Repps, Southfield, Catton, Thornegg, Bodham, Gunton, and Witton juxta Baketon, each attracting one, while Roger, son of John Dowe, has gone with his brother Cecil whither the homage cannot tell. Another man has taken service with the Abbot of Ramseye, a second carries on the weaver's art at Gresham, and a third that of a leather dresser or glover (?) (alutarij) at Aldeburgh. One such breach of the rules laid down by the political economy of the times led to another; thus John Grym, the man who went to Witton, had a son Robert, who the following year was presented for marrying at Worthstede without licence.

Thurgarton tenants who married without license often added to their guilt by marrying "forinsecus" or outside the manor. Alice, daughter of Simon Cauncelor, is fined 13s. 4d. for this (20th Richard II.), but licenses were sometimes granted. There are six instances of "foreign" alliances in the Thurgarton rolls.

Mortgages of all kinds were easily effected by means of conditional surrenders. Unpaid purchase-money was secured by surrendering the land to the vendee, to revert

to the seller if the money was not paid. In one case the consideration was an annuity to the vendor for his life of £4. Then there was the direct mortgage to secure a loan or pre-existing debt, and more complicated forms, as mortgages by way of collateral security to indemnify friends who had entered into bonds, &c., for the benefit of the mortgagor.

The next instance I will give is curious, as it shows in small compass all the proceedings of a redemption or foreclosure suit in a manor court. Roger Dyser was a tenant in Frethorpe manor from 1st Elizabeth (when the roll begins) and owned a considerable quantity of land. He must have been a shiftless fellow, for we find that in 12th Elizabeth the lord seized seventeen acres of his land on account of the grave waste he had committed, and granted them to one John Bate. Dyser was at this time committed to prison at Norwich, from which he never reappears, and he mortgaged all his lands in Frethorpe and the adjacent manors of Cantley, Mileham, and Strumpishawe (apparently of the yearly value of £10) to this John Bate, to pay his debts. Dyser having died, his next of kin proceeded, in 21st Elizabeth, to redeem, and by petition obtained a special mandate calling on Bate to bring in an account of all sums he claimed to have paid on the mortgagor's behalf. This he did at the next court, and his account of thirty-one items, amounting to £189. 9s. 9d., is entered on the roll at full length. Among other items are three of sums paid to Balls, Elingham, Buttries and Toly (apparently corn-factors of Norwich) for wheat and barley Dyser had sold them. I cannot understand this unless Dyser had been speculating, and selling his corn before it was reaped, and was unable to carry out the bargain after receiving payment in advance. Bate also expended considerable sums for arrears of rent, fines, debts on

bonds, &c., besides 13s. 4d. to "Mr. Davy of Norwich, for drawing of deedes;" £5 for "Roger Dyser's charges in pryson;" and £1 for his wife's relief at divers times. He also claimed some £8 for repairs, and offered to give credit for the rents and profits at £10 a year, and set same off against the interest on his advances—a little over 5 per cent. Dyser's relations not being satisfied, demand proof of the account, and Bate is ordered to vouch it by next court, "aut per script aut per testes," which he does, but to the extent only of £129. 13s. 9d. I imagine that he did not trouble himself to prove all the items, and was satisfied with proving more than the heirs could pay. Proclamation is then made that this sum is to be paid by next court, otherwise foreclosure. At that court (Michaelmas, 22nd Elizabeth) the heirs admit they cannot pay, but ask that Bate should satisfy a debt of £5 Dyser owed them at his death. Thereupon the lord, "moved by the grave helplessness and poverty" of the heirs, requests Bate to content them with £3. 10s. 0d., which he does on their releasing all claims on the property.

Several other Frethorpe mortgages are foreclosed. The practice seeming to vary a little: sometimes the bailiff being ordered to *scire facias* the mortgagor to show cause why the mortgagee should not have the land; in other cases the jurors declaring *tout court* that of their own knowledge the money has not been paid; or, again, accepting the evidence of writs and pleadings as conclusive that a surety had not been indemnified by his mortgagor according to the terms of the security. In a case of foreclosure against the purchaser of an equity of redemption in North Walsham (12th James I.), the simple mode is adopted of examining the mortgagor whether he had paid or not, and it appearing he had not, he loses the land.

Whilst on the subject of litigation I will mention a

few curious instances. One Thurgarton case, "John Throwere ats Andrew Candelman," lasted through eight courts, from 17th till 20th Richard II. At Burnham (26th Henry VI.) a sort of absconding Debtor's Act appears to have been in force, under which two "togas, una nigri color" (worth 4s.), "et alia blodij color" (worth 6s. 8d.), belonging to Ade Perysson, an ex-bailiff and fugitive from justice, were seized, and being sold, a dividend declared and paid out of the proceeds to the creditors. At North Walsham (13th James I.) we find our old legal friends "Johannem Doo et Ricardum Roo" figuring as sureties for Margaret Hobarte in a plea of dower unde nihil habet. In 28th Elizabeth, the Rev. Fras. Richman's cow having fallen into Ric. Kippenge's open well at Dryver's Acre, during time of "shack," the Frethorpe jurors refer the "divers querels there-upon mooted" to arbitration of two tenants. The result does not appear, but as Kippenge is presented at the next Court but one for not making the well safe, we may presume he lost his case.

Considerable care was taken in Frethorpe to keep litigation as it were for the home market; fines of 20s. and 40s. being inflicted on any tenant who impleaded another for less than 39s. 9d. in any but the lord's court. William Lea apparently broke this ordinance in 26th Elizabeth, having issued a writ at common law, and arrested Robert Payne. Not going any further, the jurors were puzzled to know what was the cause of action, and let him off with half fine, 10s. only.

Jealousy of any infringement of the lord's prerogatives in matters of fines and presentments often appears. In 6th Elizabeth the jurors of Limpenhowe (an appanage of Frethorpe) having concealed and neglected to present an unlicensed alienation of lands, two of their number betrayed them to the steward, earning as reward their



escape from the fine of 12*d.* each which the bailiff was directed to levy on the delinquents. Again, in 28th Elizabeth, Thomas Lea (juror of the same place) concealed divers "presentable" offences and delicts, which he afterwards meanly presented at the sheriff's court for the hundred, "to the disherison of the lord" and loss of 12*d.* fine to himself. Another Frethorpe juror pays his shilling for absenting himself before verdict, and William Woodrowe of North Walsham 6*d.* for answering to the name of a man who was absent.

A list of the different officers attached to these manors may prove interesting. I need not dwell on the duties of the steward, which, however, appear in one case to have been executed by a clergyman (Rev. Robert Peyntor, Frethorpe, 3rd Elizabeth) under the title of "supervisor." Bailiffs and sub-bailiffs appear often: they are commissioned to levy and distrain for fines, to seize forfeited lands, to inspect buildings in need of repair, and point out what timber may be cut for that purpose,<sup>2</sup> also to decide, in conjunction with the homage, as to placing of bundstones.<sup>3</sup> It is needless to say that they are very often insulted and assaulted, and cattle they have impounded are released by force. Thus Robert Day (Frethorpe, 24th Elizabeth) "*cum quodam le iron hamer penitus rumpebat et fregit seram vocatam a great horse lock pendentem de porta pynfaldi,*" and took away a sorell gelding and a white mare which the bailiff had distrained. In Burnham there was an officer called "messor domini," who "arrested" the fugitive Perysson's two gowns as already related. He appears to have been elected yearly.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>2</sup> Frethorpe, 27th Elizabeth.

<sup>3</sup> Frethorpe, 31st Elizabeth.

<sup>4</sup> 18th Ric. II., John atte dam elected messor, Burnham. 6th Hen. IV., John Moles sworn in, Thurgarton. Burnham also boasted a "bedell," 28th Edward I.

Curious things occasionally occurred in the election of petty officers. In 26th Edward I. some Burnham tenants falsely and maliciously elected "Bartholomew Goldingg," a carter, to some office not particularly described, he having neither lands nor chattels sufficient. Later on we find them apparently electing people who were unlikely to serve, with the view of getting a fine out of them. Thus (4th Richard II.) Margaret Payn, living at Aylsham, is elected "ancilla" or "daye," and in 21st of same reign, Caterin, daughter of Hugo Felawe is elected to the same post, under the alternative penalty of 2s. Johanna Pye (17th Henry VI.) also prefers to pay 2s. rather than perform the duties, which were (as appears from the last entry) "ad portandam ollam<sup>5</sup> cum victualibuz" to the harvest fields.<sup>6</sup>

Among minor officers were swine reeves, or "ballivi porcorum," who saw to the ringing of pigs (one pig-owner in Frethorpe was presented for evading the spirit of the bye-law by allowing his pigs at large, *minime annulati*); "gustatores," or tasters, who looked after adulterations at North Walsham; and "scrutatores et sigillatores," whose duties also appear to have lain in the market of that town. They probably enforced the regulations concerning the assizes of bread, beer (*cervisia*), and barley; breaches of all which are found presented. They also presumably inspected the weights and measures; and we find in 12th James I. Henry Withers and Thomas Russell of North Walsham presented for using

<sup>5</sup> *Olla*, a pot.

<sup>6</sup> Does not this throw light on the nature of the occupation of the poor widow in Chaucer's *Nonne Prestes Tale*, who was "as it were a manor *deye*?" Tyrwhitt reads "manner" and expounds it as "a *kind* of *dey*," but it seems pretty clear that what was meant was the *deye* of a manor. The usual interpretation—"dairy maid"—can hardly apply; the manor, as such, would not need a dairy. The petty office described in these court-rolls would fit the status of the poor widow in every respect.

fraudulent weights and marks. Constables and sub-constables bring up the rear of the police of the town.

Coming more to the private life of the people, we find them depending for fuel pretty largely on the loppings of alders, nearly every tenant having a "carre ground" or alder copse attached to his holding. Four North Walsham tenants were presented (18th Charles I.) for digging up the roots of those useful trees growing in Marshegate Common, commonly called Woodman's Hyrne. "Philices" (fern) "vocatæ braken" formed their winter litter for cattle, and the commoners of Frethorpe resented on several occasions the intrusion of strangers who cut the brakes on Frethorpe and Southwood heaths. In 29th Elizabeth, Edward Kippenge of Moulton did this to the extent of three cartloads, which he stored in the churchyard. The allowance in Frethorpe was as follows,—each cottager and holder of ten acres and under might take as much as one scythe could cut in a day, and for every additional ten acres another scythe might be employed.

The lord looked closely after his timber. William Trapnell, who cut an oak (Frethorpe, 23rd Elizabeth) worth 5s., paid not less than 30s. fine. He probably wished when it was too late that he had applied for license to cut it; his neighbour Elizabeth Radishe having for 20s. been allowed to cut twenty-four oaks, ashes, and elms a few years before. By a wise precaution, however, the lord, in granting her at the same time a license to lease her lands, required the tenant to plant twenty oaks and ashes to replace those used in repairs.

There would also seem to have been some statute law regulating the number of trees which every owner of woodland must leave standing. Thus in 6th Elizabeth the Frethorpe inquisition presents William Ledleye for leaving in "quodam bosco vocato Steyner's wood nisi septem

arbores vocatæ Standelles," which, as the wood contains four acres, comes forty-one trees short of the statutory requirements, and he is mulcted in £13. 13s. 4d. It would appear from this that the law required twelve trees to the acre to remain standing.

Trees that overhang the road were frequent nuisances, and the steward's knowledge of Latin was often taxed to express the orders of the court on the owner of the land, "*loppare et amputare*" the said trees. As to fruit trees the only notices I find are all in one court (Frethorpe, 9th Elizabeth), where are two cases in which a man "*latitanter intravit in pomarium*" of a tenant, and stole apples; and a presentment by the lete of Thomas Everard for unlawfully taking and removing "*unam seram et unum le plombe*" from W. Trapnell's land, of which Everard was the farmer.

A "*vehemens ventus*" in 33rd Elizabeth, blew down "*quemdam domum pistrinalem*" of John Bulman in Frethorpe, who was given a year to rebuild. In North Walsham, in 13th James I., the Churchgate jurors were so careful as to present one Robert Hobbs for keeping fire in his house in such a way that "*quidam vicinorum suorum in magno existant periculo comburendi.*" In spite of such precautions the inn called "*Le Swann*" in Churchgate was burnt about 12th Charles I. David Tills and Lawrence Goddard suffered from a conflagration in 16th Charles I., and in 1664 there appear traces of an extensive fire having lately damaged the town.

Apart from these destructive agencies we find "*permissive waste*" at work steadily on old buildings. In 23rd Elizabeth the lord of the manor of Frethorpe granted William Trapnell a license *not* to repair "*a messuage edified with an Incett-house, and another house called a Beaste-house,*" which Trapnell considered beyond saving. He was to pay 2s. a year so long as they would "*stand*

and continewe w<sup>th</sup>owt fallinge down," and to rebuild them within a year of their final decay.

Obstructions to roads by gates form frequent sources of trouble. In 12th James I. we find mention in the North Walsham rolls of a "janua in cadivam," which must, I think, be much the same as the "porta caduca" which often figures in the Frethorpe records. This is also called a park gate, as opposed to a "carte gate," and appears to have been an arrangement of falling bars, easily put up and down for the passage of cattle.<sup>7</sup> In 9th Elizabeth William Lee takes on him to repair such a gate, which the "villat de Frethorpe" ought to keep in good condition, except "ij lez stulpes" (gateposts) "et ingens voc' hookes et hangells," which are to be supplied by the village.

The tenants of Frethorpe in 4th Elizabeth offered Edward Clere, Esq., the lord, a rent of a halfpenny an acre if he would release his right of foldage: which right had already been given up in respect of the demesne lands "for barley." It does not appear that this was carried out, but in 6th Elizabeth a concord is enrolled (dated 30th September of that year) in which, after reciting that his rents were "much answered in barley," and his desire that his tenants might "have contynuanee in their occupyenges to their more assured avayle," the lord "in recompense of tenne poundes" to him paid remits his "lib'tys and prevyledgs of foldcourse, foldrake, and foldag" to his tenants. Upon this the tenants, who had been restricted theretofore to one sheep to the acre of their holdings, allow themselves three sheep to the two acres, and we may hope that the lord did not lose by his concession.

Frethorpe, I should have mentioned before, is in

<sup>7</sup> Probably rather the present falgate.—W. R.

Blofield Hundred near Acle, in the marshy district of the Broads. Lympenhowe, one of the members of the manor, was apparently all marsh, and it is only in the time I am treating of that it was drained and cultivated to any extent. Owing to the frequent new grants of marsh land made to the tenants, it grew in importance, and by the 21st Elizabeth had taken precedence on the rolls of the *villata* of Southwood, which formerly had priority over it. Names of old and new drains and ditches are numerous, a particularly wet spot was called the Spong, and we have Middel-delf, Keatle-hole, Mocle-flete, and Mare-flete, Saltdam, Dering-dyke, Crundyke, and Le Flud-read, over all of which and the obligation to clean and repair them, the tenants wrangle in approved style. I regret that such tricks as that of Hugo Persen, who (28th Elizabeth) *séc*retly opened his dyke and let the water out on Richard Kippenge's marsh, do not seem unprecedented. Of course where there is water there will be fish and waterfowl, and we accordingly find the "*pisces et volatilia aquarum*" suffering from the illicit attentions of John Groos and one Bulward of Hardley (8th Elizabeth), and other poachers fishing with nets. A further mark of the place is the fine of two mallards which Henry Wells gives the lord (33rd Elizabeth) for license to alter his dyke and dig up some little oaks of small value.

From wild we pass to domesticated animals, if you can so call the carnivorous sow kept by Henry Everard (Fretthorpe, 23rd Elizabeth), which ate up the "*agnellos, pullos, et gallinas*" of his neighbours. If it had done this to any extent it must have recouped its owner for the moderate fine of 3*d.* he had to pay. But what shall we say of Thomas Kinge's wife, who (29th Elizabeth) "*dignorat galinas, aucas, et alia volatilia vicinorum suorum in horto suo devenientes cum insignis suis propriis,*" clipping wings

and combs, so that she could claim them as her own, and the real owners "*eas haud cognoscere poterint*"? Dangerous mastiffs were not uncommon, Thomas Sayer (24th Elizabeth) had a "venomous" one which he had to remove "*aut suspendere*" on short notice. Cows are always breaking in where they ought not; Nicholas Dallinge (29th Elizabeth) let his cow stray about the street of Frethorpe "*demordendo fossata et virgulta*" (shrubberies,—front gardens I suppose) of the tenants. Horses are chiefly dangerous when, like George Wakefield's (23rd Elizabeth) they are infected with divers "*gravibus morbis*" and yet obtrude their society on other cattle "*ad eorum magnum periculum.*" Thomas Lea's horse, five years later, had only one contagious disease, "*le Thistilowe,*" which was no doubt sufficiently bad to justify the neighbours' objections.

Neighbours frequently quarrelled, and John Buttyvant (Frethorpe, 31st Elizabeth) went so far as to assault John Curtyes with "*quodam le petchforke.*" But Curtyes had his revenge. He was the only man sworn on the next lete for Southwood, and speedily presented his opponent and got him fined. In his desire for vengeance he so expatiates on the soundness of the drubbing he had received, and how Buttyvant "*verberavit, percussit, et male tractabit*" him, that he reminds me of Dogberry's desire to have himself written down an ass; Curtyes' position having enabled him effectually to write himself down a poltroon.<sup>8</sup> Common "*rixator*" (wangler), common "*barrator*" (litigious person), are epithets plentifully scattered over the rolls. Thomas Lea so successfully annoyed Richard Kippenge, that the latter (30th Elizabeth) surrendered to the lord a parcell of marsh "*vocata le holle,*" which he is unable "*gaudere et possidere*" on

<sup>8</sup> Edward Walters (Frethorpe, 25th Elizabeth) drew his dagger (*pugionem*) on Robert Payne to his great terrification.

account of the "perturbacionem" of the said Thomas. No wonder that at the next court Lea is presented for a common "barrator et litigator," and his nephew and namesake brings disgrace on his brother William Lea, who allows him "vagrantem ire . . . capiendo et injuste asportando bona vicinorum parvi valoris." Richard Kippenge himself occasionally transgresses, as when (29th Elizabeth) he with his dogs "chasiavit porcos Thomasi Anctelli" into a big drain, where they died; afterwards allowing the "cadavers" to putrefy there next the road "ad magnum nocumentum cum fœtore eorum" to the lieges passing that way. Breaking down hedges, probably for firewood or to let cattle into a tempting field, was a usual fault; the Rev. Francis Richman was not above doing this (25th Elizabeth), and, while their hand is in, the homage remind him that the married state has its trials as well as blessings, as he (by his wife) is a common "seminator discordiæ."<sup>9</sup>

Perhaps encroachments on each other's unenclosed strips of land to the extent of one or two furrows were the most frequent grounds of offence, after the terrible crime of over-commoning and the treacherous trick of agisting strangers' cattle. The stolen "furrows" are ordered to be returned at the next ploughing; the offender does not get off so easily if he has ploughed over a "mete" or displaced a "dole" or "bund-stone." We may see here the facts on which Gascoigne based his description of the "Piers Ploughman" of the time of Elizabeth, when he says that the peasants' winning heaven will not be—

"For that they set debate between their lords  
By earing up the balks that part their bounds."<sup>1</sup>

<sup>9</sup> Richman also used "saggittare in tormento ad volatilia viventia" against the form of the statute.

<sup>1</sup> *The Steel Glass*, 1576.



Instances of such confusion of the boundaries of adjacent manors often occur in the Frethorpe rolls.

These domestic records are silent, or nearly so, on political subjects. Roger Belton, it is true, supported and harbored a person "*malæ et suspitiosæ gesturæ et conversationis*,"<sup>2</sup> possibly a Jesuit; and Robert Dey, who allowed his wife to become a common vagabond, "*narrando fabulas et falsos rumores*," may have been inspired by religious and political bigotry to lend a hand to the undoubtedly numerous false reports which were current at that time, within three years of the coming of the Armada.

I am unable, too, to shake off the idea that the large crop of "Leonards" who appear on the Frethorpe rolls, (*viz.*, a Dymonde, two Wheatacres, a Shreve, a Candler, and a Radishe, all bearing that somewhat uncommon Christian name during the first twenty-five years of Elizabeth's reign) was due to a political or personal feeling of admiration in the vicinity for some distinguished political personage. Leonard Dacres of Naworth would about fit the time, but his opposition to the Duke of Norfolk in the matter of his brother's estates would render it improbable that he was a favorite in that nobleman's county. The political bearing of the name is moreover hinted at by the fact that two of the Leonards, Candler and Shreve, are important enough to be imprisoned in London (33rd Elizabeth), and the reports of their deaths, one in the prison "*voc' the flete*," and the other in the prison "*voc' the kyngsbenche*," reach the court simultaneously (3rd April, 23rd Elizabeth.)<sup>3</sup> Among names which have since become distinguished in different ways, we find a North Walsham Spurgeon, a Burnham Pepys, Bulwers in both those places, Flaxman rather a common

<sup>2</sup> Frethorpe, 21st Elizabeth.

<sup>3</sup> The fact that the only three men who go to prison in these records all die there, does not say much for the sanitary arrangements of the period.

name in Thurgarton, and several Lubbockes in North Walsham. Frethorpe rejoices in a Barbon (Bare-bones), and the curious conjunction of John Bull and Tom Sayers often occurs in the juries of that manor.

Scandinavian cognomens are hardly as frequent as one would expect. In Frethorpe (itself a place with a Danish name) I only find Grym and Kytbald. Grym also occurs in Thurgarton, with Mayesson and Julleson, while North Walsham contributes Hagon, Ulfe, Selak, and a name which is indifferently spelt as Thirkle, Thurkle, or Thurkettle.<sup>4</sup> Pure Saxon names are even scarcer. Garthreda is a North Walsham Christian name, and at Burnham we find an Adelwald and an Athelwald, and a solitary Etheldred at Frethorpe. Among miscellaneous nationalities I fancy Thomas Shinkinge must have been a Welsh Jenkin in disguise, and the following Burnham names, Swarteger, Undeger, and Wudeger, have a German smack about them. Roger Pekard (Thurgarton, 17th Richard II.) may conceivably have been a Picard by birth or extraction.

The growth of our stock of surnames by the addition of expressive nicknames, often drawn from everyday objects of rural life, may be exemplified by the following lists. In North Walsham we meet with Goose, Goslinge, Calfe, Helle, Worme, Google, Steddy, Dobildaye, and Fairman (two somewhat opposed characters), Richman, Goodman, Jewell, and Goldesmyth; Go-gaye and Howsegoe (two other contrasts), Goodwine and Flowerdew, Dawber and Bawcock. Temperance Toolie, a somewhat curious conjunction, is also met with there. Thurgarton contributes a Skynnere, Taliour, Boteler, and Candelman, besides Sowe, Brikke, Codlyngs, Rumpe, Lightfoote, and Downehill. John atte Dam and Richard de Domme do not seem ashamed of their names; and Simon Pincham acted up to the meaning of his (16th Richard II.) in suing a

<sup>4</sup> For Burnham names see paper on that manor already cited.

man who owed him money. Coming now to Frethorpe we find Wheatacre, Radishe, Goat, and Spratt, Swet-ale (who ought to have been connected by marriage with the Goodwines of North Walsham and the Botelers of Thurgarton), Turne-salve<sup>5</sup> and Cockrose (? Cock-crows.)

The Frethorpe rolls are remarkably rich in field names. The majority end in "furlong" as Capurnall-furlong, Obby-furlong (there are about twenty of these). Wong, Croft, Crosse, and Grave or Bergrave are also frequent suffixes.

Goddehouscroft in Burnham manor reminds one forcibly of the kindred Göttesaker in German. Dudemansacre, which also occurs there, may have been a field where some murder was committed: it is certainly not so pretty a name as the other, if both referred to churchyards.

<sup>5</sup> This apothecary sort of name reminds me of an entry in the Burnham rolls (33rd Henry VI.) in which a quack patent medicine vendor of the period was fined 11*d.* for being a common deceiver of the country side, in selling "falsum et fictum triaculum," to the grave damage of the people. How recently was the word "triale" used in its medicinal sense? I find it in Evelyn's *Diary*, 12th October, 1659.

FRANCIS RYE.

# Early Parochial Clergy in Norfolk

NOT MENTIONED BY BLOMEFIELD.

BY RICHARD HOWLETT.

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IN the summer of 1881 I had occasion to search the register of Archbishop John Peckham, the earliest volume of the invaluable though broken series of registers of the See of Canterbury preserved in the Lambeth Palace library. Having completed my own work, I employed some spare minutes in noting down a few entries relative to Norfolk, which I thought might interest my friend Mr. Rye, and I was not a little surprised to learn from him that I had lighted on the names of a few of the very early parochial clergy which Blomefield has not recorded.

The various records of the kingdom were not catalogued and calendared when Le Neve and Blomefield laboured at their great task, and the wonder really is that these men have left so little for later investigators. The former of them was certainly dead when Dr. Ducarel brought the Lambeth registers into notice; perhaps Blomefield was dead also, but I have not the dates at hand, and so cannot speak

positively. It would, however, have required deeper analysis and reckoning of possibilities than is practically possible at all points of a great task to foresee that, during vacancies in the See of Norwich, institutions to benefices would have to be performed by the Archbishop of the Province, and therefore that the names of the clerks inducted would be recorded at Lambeth and not at Norwich.

Such, however, was the case. Bishop William de Myddleton died on the 31st of August, 1288. His successor, Ralph de Walpole, was consecrated by Archbishop Peckham on 12th March, 1289. During the intervening months the oversight of the Norwich Diocese belonged to John Peckham, the stern Franciscan who had mounted the archiepiscopal throne in 1279, and the institutions to Norfolk benefices performed by him *vacante sede* are recorded in his register.

The first sight of this venerable folio filled me with a longing—which may yet some day be satisfied—to see the registers of Becket and Edmund Rich, nay, even those of Lanfranc and Anselm, which are probably *somewhere* in the Vatican at this present moment.

Returning, however, to my immediate subject, I would state (1) that I have not been able to print all the information respecting Norfolk in the register, and (2) that being anxious not to include anything about Suffolk, I have omitted one or two not easily identifiable entries; but I add a list of references to some other entries relating to the Diocese at large which the register contains.

#### I. (17th October, 1288.)

Fo. 38 a. Anno Domini m<sup>o</sup> cc lxxx octavo. xvj kal. Novembris apud Croyendone contulit Dominus [Archiepiscopus] magistro Godefrido de Nortona scolas civitatis Norwicensis, sede vacante, et habuit dictus magister Godefridus litteras collationis et inductionis officialis Norwicensis.

Blomefield (iv. 376) gives the names of the earliest masters thus:—

1274. William Blafield.

1285. (Erroneously printed 1385) Will. de Plumstede.

1338. Hugh de Waynflet.

II. (5th November, 1288.)

Fo. 38 a. Nonis Novembris apud Slindone admisit dominus Archiepiscopus Walterum de Hapisburgh presbyterum ad medietatem ecclesiæ de Thurverton, Norwicensis diocesis, sede ipsa vacante, ad quam fuerat præsentatus per dominum Petrum Rocelyn militem patronum ejusdem, et instituit dictum Walterum in dicta ecclesia, et habuit idem Walterus litteras institutionis et inductionis officialis Norwicensis, sede vacante, salvo jure domini Archiepiscopi.

Blomefield's list of the rectors of Thurverton or Thurlton (viii. 60) begins thus:—

— . William de Catfield.

1313. William de Elingham.

III. (15th November, 1288.)

Fo. 38 a. xvij kal. Decembris apud Slindone fuit institutus per dominum Archiepiscopum Thomas de Wychio presbyter in ecclesia de Brunstede, Norwicensis diocesis, sede vacante, ad quam per dominam Dionisiam de Montecanisio et Radulphum de Coggeshale ac Willelmum dictum Haste, ad quorum præsentationem dicta ecclesia spectabat ratione custodiæ terrarum quæ fuerunt domini Willelmi filii Warini de Montecanisio defuncti, erat præsentatus, et habuit dictus Thomas litteras institutionis et inductionis officialis Norwicensis, sede vacante, in omnibus jure domini Archiepiscopi prædicti salvo.

The first rector of Brunstead recorded by Blomefield (ix. 287) is William de Lavenham.

## IV. (23rd November, 1288.)

Fo. 38 b. ix kal. Decembris apud Slindone admisit dominus Archiepiscopus magistrum Thomam de Wlfertone subdiaconum ad ecclesiam de Staneford, Norwicensis diœcesis, ad præsentationem Prioris et conventus de Schuldham utriusque sexus, ordinis de Simplingeham [*sic*], et instituit eum in eadem ecclesia salvo jure suo, et habuit dictus magister Thomas litteras institutionis et inductionis officialis Norwicensis, sede vacante.

Blomefield (ii. 255) begins his list thus :—

14 Edw. I. Roger de Hales, Rector.

1301. John de Reynham, Vicar.

## V. (29th November, 1288.)

Fo. 38 b. iij kal. Decembris apud Slindone admisit dominus Archiepiscopus Walterum de Gatele presbyterum ad ecclesiam Sancti Petri de Burnhamthorp vacantem, Norwicensis diœcesis, sede vacante, ad præsentationem domini Willelmi de Bakethorp militis patroni ejusdem, et ipsum instituit in eadem, et habuit dictus Walterus litteras institutionis et inductionis officialis Norwicensis, sede vacante, salvo jure dicti domini Archiepiscopi.

Blomefield (vii. 11) begins his list of the Burnham Thorpe rectors thus :—

Temp. Hen. II. Geffcou.

1305. John de Sautre.

## VI. (18th December, 1288.)

Fo. 38 b. xv. kal. Jan. scilicet die Sabbati "Quatuor Temporum" mensis Decembris admisit dictus Archiepiscopus apud Slindone Ricardum de Hemmesby subdiaconum, ordinatum per dictum Archiepiscopum dicto die, ad titulum infrascriptæ ecclesiæ ad præsentationem Huberti Hakonn ad ecclesiam de Parva Bukenham Norwicensis diœcesis vacantem, et instituit eum in eadem, salvo jure suo, et

habuit dictus Ricardus litteras institutionis et inductionis officialis Norwicensis, sede vacante.

The first rector of Buckenham Parva named by Blomefield (ii. 269) is:—

1300. William de Caston.

VII. (18th December, 1288.)

Fo. 38 b. xv. kal. Jan. scilicet die Sabbati prædicto<sup>1</sup> admisit dictus Archiepiscopus Robertum de Rudham subdiaconum ordinatum per ipsum Archiepiscopum dicto die ad titulum hujus ecclesiæ ad præsentationem Prioris et conventus de Castelacre ad ecclesiam Sancti Andreæ de Tater-sete Norwicensis diocesis vacantem, et instituit eum in eadem, salvo jure suo, et habuit dictus Robertus litteras institutionis et inductionis officialis Norwicensis, sede vacante.

There are several early rectors in Blomefield's list (vii. 197), but those named on each side of the year 1288 are:—

1278. William de Hales, and

1289. Robert de Wytherseyte.

VIII. (29th November, 1288.)

Fo. 39 a. iij [kal.] Decembris apud Slindone habuit Ricardus de Hemmenhale præsentatus per abbatem Sancti Edmundi ad quartam portionem ecclesiæ de Dykelesburgh, Norwicensis diocesis, litteras commissionis officialis Norwicensis, sede vacante, ad ipsum admittendum et instituendum si omnia rite concurrerint, salvo jure domini [Archiepiscopi.]

In his account of the first portion of the benefice Blomefield probably refers (i. 194) to Richard de Hemmenhale, the list containing the name of "Richard" as rector at some date between 1256 and 1291.

IX. (4th January, 1289.)

Fo. 39 a. ij nonas Januarii apud Slyndone dominus

<sup>1</sup> *I.e.*, "*Quatuor temporum.*"



J[ohannes] Cantuariensis Archiepiscopus contulit vicariam de Wesinham, Norwicensis diocesis, Rogero de Cydisterne capellano, quæ per lapsum temporis collatio fuit devoluta ad dominum, et habuit litteras institutionis officialis Norwicensis, sede vacante.

Blomefield (x. 79) names earlier rectors and later vicars of Weasenham, but does not refer to Roger de Cydisterne.

X. (4th January, 1289.)

Fo. 39 a. Dictis die et loco<sup>2</sup> dominus contulit vicariam medietatis ecclesiæ de Holkham ejusdem diocesis, per lapsum temporis et alias de jure ad ejusdem collationem devolutam, Radulpho de Olneya capellano et habuit litteras institutionis officialis Norwicensis, sede vacante.

The list of vicars of Holkham (Blomefield, ix. 243) begins thus:—

——. Richard.

1314. Stephen de Boketon.

In other parts of the register are entries referring to several parishes within the Diocese, but there are either difficulties of identification or the entry is not one respecting an institution to a benefice *vacante sede*. The following notes, however, may be of service:—

Fo. 39 a. (1288.) *Thomas de Redeswelle* is instituted to the benefice of Bergh.

Fo. 49 a. (14th January, 1280.) Memorandum quod dominus Martinus de Est Ruddeham capellanus fuit institutus in vicaria ecclesiæ de Houton, Norwicensis diocesis, per dominum ad ejusdem collationem per lapsum temporis devolutam xix kal. Februarii consecrationis nostræ anno secundo. Dat. apud Castleacre, &c.

Fo. 51 a. (1281.) *R. de Remington* instituted to the living of Thurton. I do not trace him in Blomefield.

<sup>2</sup> *I.e.*, ij non. Jan. at Slyndon in 1289.

Fo. 58 a. (1281.) An entry occurs respecting *Opisonus nunc rector* of Stalham. Blomefield gives no date, and calls him (ix. 343) *Opiso de Castellis*.

Fo. 54 a. (P 1281.) *Hamon de Oxeburgh* is presented to the living of Moletone (*Moulton* no doubt, but which of the three villages?) I cannot trace him in Blomefield. See also as to this parish fos. 40 a, 40 b, 55 a, 62 a.

Fo. 86 b. (1283.) *Robert de Cadomo* is instituted to the living of Kirkeby. Blomefield does not mention this fact.

Fo. 98 b. *Willelmus dictus Hyl* is mentioned as being rector of Phileby (Filby), but his name does not, I think, occur in Blomefield.

Some other entries respecting the Norwich Diocese will be found as follows:—

Fo. 37 b. Gyselham.

Fo. 38 a. Wrotham, Wortham, Lothinglond.

Fo. 48 a. Illeghe.

Fo. 50 b. Byston.

Fo. 57 a. Wretham.

Fo. 59 b. Brek, Berton.

Fo. 80 a. Ryseby.

Fo. 128 a. Skernynges and Geyst (mentioned as appertaining to the abbey of Waltham.) See also fo. 210 a.

Fo. 158 a. Hykeling.

Fo. 163 a. Bishop's affairs.

Fo. 168 b and fo. 175 a. Letters to Bishop of Norwich.

Fo. 173 a. Gravamina per officialem Episcopi allata.

Fo. 169 a. Letter to Prior and Convent of Norwich as to a loan to be contracted.

Fo. 223 b. Cokesford.

# The Norfolk Monasteries

AT THE TIME OF THE SUPPRESSION BY  
HENRY VIII.

From Documents, hitherto unprinted, at the British Museum  
and Public Record Office.

BY

AUGUSTUS JESSOPP, D.D.

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IN the beginning of November, 1534, an Act of Parliament conferred upon King Henry VIII. the title and style of Supreme Head of the Church of England, and acknowledged formally that he had the power and authority to "visit and reform *errors, heresies, contempts, and offences.*"

The power and authority so given or acknowledged was understood by the great bulk of the nation at large, whether rightly or wrongly, to put the King precisely in the same position with regard to matters of faith, doctrine, and church discipline as had hitherto been supposed to belong to the Pope of Rome. It was believed that the claim of the King was a claim to exercise *spiritual* jurisdiction over all Bishops and Clergy as well as over the Religious Orders, and to appoint, suspend,

depose, or translate the occupants of sees or benefices at his pleasure. It was believed that by virtue of the supremacy, thus formally acknowledged, the final decision on all points of *doctrine* and *ritual* within the realm lay with the King alone as supreme head of the Church, and that what he decreed to be truth or falsehood, orthodox or heretical, must be received as such without question, and under tremendous penalties in the case of contumacy.

On the 4th May, 1535, the priors of the Carthusian houses of London, Beauval (Notts.), and Axholme (Linc.), with the prior of the Brigatine Monastery of Sion, gentlemen by birth, scholars of recognised ability, and representatives of the devotion and piety of their time, were hung at Tyburn for denying the King's claim to the supremacy of the Church, and for that alone.

A few days after this tragedy the Charterhouse monks were again visited by *Bedyll*, clerk of the council, and the result of that visitation was that on the 19th June three more Carthusian monks, all gentlemen born, and one of them formerly a courtier, were hung, drawn, and quartered at the same place where the priors had suffered, and for the same crime and for that alone. 19th June,  
1535.

Three days later, John Fisher, Bishop of Rochester, *deposed from his bishopric by the Supreme Head of the Church of England*, was beheaded upon Tower Hill, charged with the self-same crime as the rest and with that alone. 22nd June,  
1535.

Finally—just fourteen days after Bishop Fisher's mangled body, stripped naked, had lain for a long summer's day untended upon the scaffold where he suffered, and after his head had been stuck on London Bridge and then flung into the Thames—Sir Thomas More, one of the greatest and noblest of England's great ones, for denying the King to be Supreme Head, and for that 6th July,  
1535.

alone, was slaughtered in the same place and in the same manner as Bishop Fisher. His head, too, was fixed upon London Bridge; but lest the sight of it should move the people, before it was stuck there, *it was boiled!*

Sept. 1535. Just two months after these atrocities, the King, by *virtue of his authority as Supreme Head of the Church*, issued a commission to visit the monastic houses.

They who wish to get some correct notion of the *modus operandi* of this famous visitation must read the story in Mr. Dixon's masterly *History of the Church of England from the Abolition of the Roman Jurisdiction*, a work which waits for such recognition from the earnest students of our annals as always comes sooner or later to the man of genius, original research, and sagacious perception of truth.

I think it probable that the horrible paper which follows, and which is marked I., is the work of the miscreant who visited the Charterhouse in June, 1535, and that the Norfolk Visitation was carried on in  
 Oct., 1535. September and October of that year. The report of this visitation affects twenty-one religious houses, including the six larger and more important monasteries, whose income exceeded £200 a year, viz., Castleacre, Westacre, Walsingham, Wymondham, St. Benet's, Hulm, and Norwich.

April, 1536. In the following April the Act for suppressing the smaller monasteries, and handing over their lands and goods, great and small, to the King as Supreme Head of the Church of England, was passed, and the Parliament thereupon dissolved.

No time was lost in carrying the Act of Parliament into effect, and the following "instructions" were at once issued for the guidance of the *Commissioners* appointed in the several counties of England to carry into effect the wholesale spoliation which had been determined on.

[The heading has been so much torn as to make it useless to copy the fragment.]

\* \* \* \* \*

First the said Commissioners shall repair to the said monasteries and religious houses, and immediately upon their coming thider they shall receive and take into their hands the Comen and Covent Seales of the same houses, and the same seales to be broken or savely kept to the king's use.

Item the said Commissioners shall call before them as well the governors as the officers of the said houses, and cause them upon their othes to declare and shew to the said Commissioners the state and plite of the said houses; and what leases, corrodyes, fees, annuities, and other things hath been graunted by them to every person or persons, sithen the fourth day of February, in the xxvii<sup>th</sup> year of our said sovereign Lord King Henry the Eight. A.D. 1536.

Item the said Commissioners shall make a true Inventory by all ways and means that they can, as well of the lead, bells, and superfluous buildings of the said houses, as of all the plate, jewells, ornaments, goods, catellys, debts, corn, stock, and store of the same houses.

Item the said Commissioners shall survey all the Manors, londes, tenements, parsonages, pensions, porcions, and all other possessions as well spiritual as temporal belonging to the same houses in such like manner and form as heretofore hath been used of such other like houses of religion, dissolved by reason of the said Act of Parliament.

Item the said Commissioners shall enquire by all ways and means that they can what debts be owing to the said houses by any person or persons, and what debts be owing by the said houses to any person or persons.

Item the said Commissioners shall put in safe custody to the king's use all the evidences and writings concerning the said houses, and the possessions and revenues thereof.

Item the said Commissioners shall appoint as well unto the Governors as to all other the religious persons of the said houses, such reasonable and convenient sums of money for their yearly pensions for their living as by their discretion shall be thought and seen according to their deserts, qualities, and degrees, and send the same to the Chancellor and Counsell of the Court of Augmentations of the Revenues of his Gowne [*sic*], together with the total sums of the value of the possessions of the said houses to the intent that the said Chancellor and Counsell seeing and being truly advertised thereof may cause their said pensions to be made with expedition. And this done, the said Commissioners shall dispatch as well the governors as all other religious persons out of the said houses, giving to every of them a reasonable and convenient sum of money or other thing in reward.

[Item the said Commissioners shall make and direct letters for the capacities of the said governors and religious persons, to be had and obtained gratis without paying any money for the same, in such manner and form as hath been used of other Religious persons of like religious houses heretofore suppressed and dissolved by the said article.]<sup>1</sup>

Item the Commissioners shall sell all the corn, grain, household stuff, goods, and catells of the same houses, except only the lead, bells, plate, jewels, and principal ornaments, in such manner and form as heretofore hath been accustomed and used of other such religious houses dissolved by the same Act.

Item that the said Commissioners shall pay all the servants' wages of the said houses, and all the debts due to the said houses to every person for any corn, catell, victual, and other things bought to the use of the same houses; and that the said Commissioners shall pay all such other debts due

<sup>1</sup> This article is scored out by cross strokes of the pen. The paper is certainly a rough draft of the State Paper issued.

to the said houses, being duly proved by them, not exceeding the sum of £6. 13s. 4d.

Item that the said Commissioners shall deliver the possession and keeping of the same houses to such sufficient person [as by their discretion shall be thought meet and convenient for the king's profit and to his use],—*as the king's majesty shall appoint for the same.*<sup>3</sup>

Item that the same Commissioners shall certify in parchment under their seals and signs manual the whole circumstance of all the premises and the whole execution of the said Commission at the day limited in the said Commission.<sup>3</sup>

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The Commissioners charged with the duty of reporting upon the East Anglian monasteries, and appropriating their property to the King's use, were three gentlemen of position in Norfolk, and one who appears to have been the son of a gentleman in Suffolk, though sprung of an ancient Essex stock, Thomas Mildmay by name.

It is a curious characteristic of almost all the early documents connected with this subject that they are without any leading dates, and it is only by a careful use of such occasional exceptions to this rule that we are enabled to follow even approximately the movements of the Commissioners. Happily, however, we know that the information with regard to Bokenham was obtained on the 1st August, 1536,<sup>4</sup> and that for Coxford on the 11th

<sup>3</sup> The words in brackets have been scored out, and for them the words which follow have been substituted in another hand.

<sup>3</sup> Suppression Papers, P.R.O. 31<sup>3</sup>. It has not been thought worth while to retain the original spelling except in a few instances.

<sup>4</sup> Suppression Papers, P.R.O., 28th Henry VIII., 31<sup>3</sup>, 33<sup>3</sup>.



of the same month, while the actual sale of the *goods* of the Norfolk houses was not completed till after the 25th February, 1537.<sup>5</sup>

It is probable that the Commissioners began their work early in the summer of 1536, and that the suppression of the twenty-four houses, the sale of all their moveables, and the turning out the inmates was completed before the winter of 1537 was at an end. I suspect that the greater number of these unfortunate people found themselves homeless in the depth of the winter,—homeless, and in some cases almost destitute.

Into the general history of this dreadful business this is not the place to enter. We have before us, in the following pages, two reports: the first by the infamous *Visitor* or *Visitors*, whose loathsome return was sent in probably in the winter of 1535; the second by the *Commissioners* who were entrusted with the work of suppressing the houses, and, if they thought fit, reporting upon them.

The first Report is the report of a common informer; the second contains a business record of information, such as gentlemen of standing and character would not be ashamed to set their hands to. Of the first it is sufficient to say that it bears the stamp of malignant falsehood upon every line, and that it could only have been penned by a man of blasted character and of so filthy an imagination that no judge or jury would have believed him upon his oath.<sup>6</sup>

That some eighty gentlemen and ten ladies<sup>7</sup> should be

<sup>5</sup> Suppression Papers, 222 (Hempton.)

<sup>6</sup> But see Editor's note on p. 442.

<sup>7</sup> Let it not be forgotten that admission to a convent was by no means so easily gained as some people appear to imagine: rather, the religious houses were close and exclusive clubs, to which there was no admittance for the ignorant and lowly born.

guilty of all kinds of unmentionable bestiality, while keeping up the semblance of religious life, is sufficiently improbable on the face of it, but that this troop of harlots, adulterers, and unclean should have made no secret of their degradation, but should have gloried in their shame, and eagerly *confessed*, each and all, their disgusting filthiness to the one man in the world who had everything to gain by proclaiming it, and who had come to turn these people adrift only on the ground of those sins which it was ruin to these sinners to acknowledge, this seems to me to be absolutely incredible.

When we come to compare the report of the *Visitors* with that of the Commissioners, the foul inventions of the former become at once apparent. The one really bad religious house in the county appears to have been the Nunnery of MARHAM. Even here it was not enough that the *Visitor* should expose the adulteries of the nuns,—and it is with *married* men and *married* women in nine cases out of ten that these dwellers in the cloisters are said to have sinned,—but the Abbess is made out besides to have accused the Prior of Pentney, of the discipline of whose house the *Commissioners* cannot speak too highly. The *Commissioners* report against the character of the *single* Canon of Thetford, whose house was apparently falling about his ears; of the Canons of Waburn, and the Premonstensians of Wendling; of the rest they knew no harm and have no evil to tell. These *Commissioners* had nothing to gain by concealing discreditable truths: the *Visitor* had everything to gain by inventing where he had no wickedness to report.

The *comperta* for the Norfolk Monasteries have come down to us in two MSS.: the one is at the British Museum, the other at the Record Office. I print the former of these, which has been compared with the copy in the Record Office, and a few corrections made.

For the rest it has been thought better to let these two documents speak for themselves. The prejudices with which we were, most of us, brought up against the monastic orders, the extent to which dread and horror of them has been fostered by everything we were taught or which we heard and read in poetry, romance, or so-called history, from our childhood is so incalculable, and the difficulty of freeing ourselves from beliefs which have been handed down to us by generations of good haters is so very very great, that no man can be sanguine of convincing his fellow creatures that what has been accepted as truth for centuries can be open to doubt or question. For myself, few men can have had the common belief on this subject more firmly fixed in their minds by early teaching than I: few can have had more difficulty in surrendering it. I am still a learner, as I hope to be to the end, and still a searcher after truth; but in the present state of my knowledge I find myself compelled to acquiesce in the verdict expressed by Mr. Dixon—"There is not in history so memorable an example of the greatest interests being put in a corner and destroyed by the vilest means, as the fall of the English monasteries."

AUGUSTUS JESSOPP.

NOTE.—I greatly regret to have to come to a totally different conclusion to Dr. Jessopp as to the *bona fides* of the report.

Of course everyone would be glad to believe that the horrible sins of which the monks were accused only existed in the imagination of their accusers, but if we are to enquire into history at all we must not shrink from unpleasant work, and try to gloss over things because they are detestable. We cannot shut our eyes to the fact that, as Sir Fitzjames Stephen says in his *History of the Criminal Law of England*, just published, vol. iii., p. 430, the penitentiaries, published in Thorpe, abound in provisions as to penances for this offence.

Is it probable that the whole thing was an invention? The Lollards, in their *Conclusions*, presented to Parliament in 1394, accuse the clergy of it in no uncertain words (Wilkins, iii., p. 221, art. 12.)

There was never smoke without fire! Why do the Decretals of Burchardus, Bishop of Worms (*Colon.* 1548, lib. xix., fol. 199, &c.) teem with questions as to those very beastlinesses if they did not then exist? Again, one must not forget that the Archbishop of Canterbury in 1489 (see *Morton's Register*, Lambeth Library), writing to the Abbot of St. Alban's, specially accuses him and his monks of "defiling the very Church of God by infamous intercourse with nuns." He names the very men and the very women, and tells how the monks "live with harlots and mistresses publicly and continuously within the precincts of the monastery and without." It is all very well to call the visitors "infamous," "loathsome," and so on; but some evidence should be adduced in proof of these epithets, the more especially as Froude says of the very men (Legh and Leyton) that "to judge by the surviving evidence, they were as upright and plain-dealing as they were assuredly able and efficient." Can we not believe that Henry may have stirred up all this foulness from interested motives, without necessarily also believing that those he employed were liars and false accusers? An honest fanatic would have been the very man to have employed. As to Dr. Jessopp's argument that it is unlikely the guilty persons would have confessed so readily, I cannot see there is much in it. Criminals are ready enough to confess and inform when they feel the iron hand closing on them; *teste* the Dublin murderers just now.

One of the heretical articles condemned by Warham in 1530 puts the point clearly: "To say that a priest should not marry is to say that a man should not be a man, and to keep a young man in cloister, to live chaste, is as much as to offer a child to Moloch." So it was; and what is there unreasonable in supposing that if men are forced to live unnatural lives, unnatural results will follow.—W. R.

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## No. I.

From MS. Cott., Cleop., E. IV., fo. 195 b. (old No. 1576.)

It begins quite abruptly with the words "*Comperta Eccl'ia Cathedral Lichfelde, &c.*" It is full of blunders. I have kept the form polluč, as it is plainly not polluč.

There is no date or signature of any kind: nothing but a bare list in the ordinary sixteenth century hand. The words in brackets are from the MS. in the P.R.O.

## COMPENDIU' COMPERTORUM.

MS. 1388.

[No. 15.<sup>o</sup>]

## SHULDHAM MONIALIUM.

Johanna Plimsted [Plumstede] peperit ante  
introitū in religiōem  
Margaria Benbrey peperit set ex pbro

## SHULDHAM CANONICORUM.

Incōtineñ	Johes Holme	} fatent' voluntar' polluc'
	Johes More	
	Ricus Taylor	

[No. 5.]

## BLACKEBOROUGH.

Suspicio de Incontineñ	Elizabeth Dawnie priorissa	}
	Issabella Bulwere	
	Dorothea Sirges [Stirges]	

[No. 9.]

## PENTNEY.

Incontineñ	Robtus Codde [p'or] ut apparet ex confessione Abbissæ de Marham
	Johes Deddam cum femina soluta et per voluntar' polluc'
	Stephanus Longe per voluntar' poluc' (sic)
	Johes Shibdam cum feia conjugata et per voluntar' polluc'
	Thomas Litle [Letle] per voluntar' polluc'
	Ričus Clarke per voluntar' polluc'

<sup>o</sup> The numbers in brackets in the margin refer to the corresponding report of the Commissioners.

[No. 11.]

## MARHAM.

Barbara Mason peperit semell (*sic*) et fatet<sup>r</sup> se  
cognitam a priore de Pentney

Incōtineñ Elizabetha Lightfoote seī peperit ex conjugato  
Elizabetha Plumor peperit semel ex conjugato  
Dorothie Lovelle peperit semell (*sic*) ex conjugato  
Johanna Manne peperit duas proles ex solut<sup>e</sup>

## WESTACRE.

Ričus Cobbes cum diversis feminis tam con-  
jugata quam solute (*sic*)

Wiffmus Startwayte [Startwact]

Joħes Thory

Wiffmus Callisom

Ričus Prancke

Incōtineñ

Edwardus Meke

Ričus Bagnall

Wiffmus Sheltram

Joħes Whitinge

Wiffmus Wingfeld, prior, fatet<sup>r</sup> voluntar<sup>i</sup>  
poluc<sup>?</sup> (*sic*)

Fatent<sup>r</sup>  
voluntar<sup>i</sup>  
poluc<sup>?</sup> (*sic*)

Joħis (*sic*) Barbor cū conjugata

Incōtineñ

Thomas Bradman p voluntar<sup>i</sup> poluc<sup>?</sup> (*sic*)

Ričus Halle cum duab; feminis et fatetur  
se passum esse sodomiticum

## CASTELLACRE.

Nichus Baseley cum soluta

Joħes Beet<sup>e</sup> cum soluta

Robtus Hockton p voluntar<sup>i</sup> poluc<sup>?</sup>

Incontineñ

Robtus Snape p voluntar<sup>i</sup> poluc<sup>?</sup>

Jacobus Hellington cum muliere conjugata  
et p voluntar<sup>e</sup> polluc<sup>?</sup>

Edwardus Acres p voluntar<sup>i</sup> polluc<sup>?</sup>

Sodom

Edwardus Kirkeby cum puero et p voluntar<sup>i</sup> poluc<sup>?</sup>

[No. 10.]

## COXFORDE.

Wifmus Nevelle fatetur incontinen<sup>?</sup> et polluc<sup>?</sup>  
volun<sup>?</sup>

## WALSINGHAM.

Johes Lampley fatet<sup>r</sup> voi polluc<sup>?</sup>  
Nicolas Milam }  
Incontinen<sup>?</sup> Riçus Garret } fatent<sup>r</sup> volunta<sup>r</sup>) polluc<sup>?</sup>  
Robtus Saff }  
Johes Clenchwardton cum femina conjugata  
Johannes Watthy cum feia conjugata  
Superst. Hic multa apparruit (*sic*) supstitio in fictis  
Reliquiis et miraculis.

[No. 14.]

## BINHAM.

Thomas Ambrose cum soluta  
Incontineñ Edwardus Hill cum conjugata  
Johes Loy passus sodomiticum.

[No. 19.]

## WENDLINGE.

Thomas Allington cum feminis conjugata (*sic*)  
Hic magnus dilapidator existit.

[No. 22.]

## BYSTON.

Nicolas Woodforth cum soluta

[No. 20.]

## BROMEHOUME.

Wifmus Lakenham, prior, cum soluta  
Wifmus Atwoode fatetur incontinen<sup>?</sup>  
Johes Martin cum conjugata  
Homfridus Sephull cum conjugata  
Hic apparuit multa supetitio circa crusem (*sic*)  
quam vocatur the holly crosse of Brom-

Superst. holme dicunt illic se habere zonam bñi  
 Mariæ et Lac ejusdem et fraginenta (*sic*)  
 crucis Sñi Petri et Sñi Andrei (*sic*)

## ST. BENEDICTI.

Incontinē  
 (*sic*) Riçus Barkway fatetur incontynenē  
 Gilbertus Stoke p voluntarē pollucē  
 Joñes Harridance p voluntarē pollucē  
 Thomas Honinge p voluntarē poluc (*sic*)  
 Hic abbas multa monavit et concessit insolita  
 sub sigillo cōi metu visitaē. Et hic non  
 parva subolint suspicio confederacōis de  
 non detegendis.

[No. 24.]

## IKELINGE.

Incontineñ Robtus Walsh<sup>m</sup> cum conjugata  
 Ricardus Leke cum conjugata  
 Robtus Bestwyke cum conjugata  
 Robtus Allen p pollucē voluntarē  
 Joñes Michaell [Myhell] p pollucē  
 Mateus Wood p pollucē

[No. 17.]

## INGHAM.

Incontineñ Joñes Sae, prior, cum conjugata  
 Christopherus Bromsted cum conjugata

## ECCLE'IA CATH' NORWICEN.

Incontineñ Robtus Staunton p voluntarē pollucē  
 Robtus Trowes p voluntarē pollucē  
 Robtus Notell fatet' incontinenē cum muliere  
 et pollucē voluntarē  
 Wifmus Thirkelle [Thirkyll] fatet' incontinenē  
 Nicolas Thirkelle p voluntarē polucē (*sic*)



[No. 13?]

## ALDEBY.

Botulphus Perkene p voluntar<sup>3</sup> polluc<sup>2</sup>  
 Franciscus Yaxeley p polluc voluntar<sup>3</sup>  
 Omnes ex hac domo except<sup>2</sup> duobz desiderant  
 dissolvi

[No. 1.]

## SANCTÆ FIDIS.

Joannes Otmere cum soluta  
 Thomas Norwiche p voluntar<sup>3</sup> polluc<sup>2</sup>

[No. 3.]

## LANGLEY.

Hic petunt pene omnes dimitti a religione

[No. 4.]

## BUCKENHAM.

Incontineñ Johes Milgate, prior, cum soluta  
 Thomas Flixton cum conjugata et p voluntar<sup>3</sup>  
 poluc<sup>2</sup>  
 Thomas Rive [Reve] p voluntar<sup>3</sup> poluc<sup>2</sup>

WIMIMDEH<sup>4</sup>M (*sic.*)

Thomas Lynne	}	Fotent <sup>r</sup> voluntar <sup>3</sup> polluc <sup>2</sup>
Ričus Cambrige		
Robtus Colchester		
Johes Windham		

## SANCTI OLAVI.

Wifmus Dale, prior, p voluntar<sup>3</sup> poluc<sup>2</sup>  
 Christopherus Meke p voluntar<sup>3</sup> poluc<sup>2</sup>  
 Henricus Harrison p voluntar<sup>3</sup> poluc<sup>2</sup>

*Endorsed* (in a recent hand.)

A statement addressed to Cromwell ("compendia compertorum") of the crimes laid to the charge of the monks of Chertsey, evidently false and calumnious: the like of various monasteries in the county of Norfolk.

*Endorsed* on cover (in old hand.)

Compendium Compertorum per Doctorem Layton et Doctorem Legh in visitatione regia Provincia Eboracū Coveñ et Lichfield (*sic*).

[The notes printed in red have been added to the original report of the hand as the original document. These additions are clearly taken supply the necessary amount of defamation which the appetite of

## Public Record Office. Certificates of Religions

Com. Norff. Sur Roger Towneshende and Sir William Paston Knyghtes kynge our Soverayne lorde to enquiry of alle the landes howse monastery or pryory of the Religion of Monkes enstrucciones annexed to their commission *Doue certefie* to Crowne accordynge to the same articles of enstrucciones

### THE ARTICLES OF

<p>The names of the howses &amp; of what ordre &amp; to whome they bene celles and the clererly value of their laste valuacion with the ancrease new surveyed.</p>	<p>The nombre of Religious persones with their conversacion &amp; lives and howe many of them bene prystes &amp; wyll have dispensaciones.</p>	<p>The nombre of servauntes hyndes &amp; other persones that have their levynges in the same howses.</p>
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### THAUNSWERE OR REAPORTE

<p>[1.] The Priory of <b>BLACKE MONKES OF HORSHAM SCE FIDIS</b> hath a covent seale and is a hede howse of thordre of seynt Benett and ys of the clererly value in landes &amp; possessiones <i>clxiij<i>l</i>. xiijs. iiij<i>s</i>. jd. ob. q<sup>a</sup></i> of newe encrease &amp; with <i>xj<i>l</i>. viijs.</i> for the Demayne landes in Horshame and Newton now in the handes and occupation of the prior ther  <p style="text-align: center;">. . . . . <i>s. jd. ob. q<sup>a</sup>.</i></p> </p>	<p>iiij alle prystes wherof the priour hath a dispensacion and ys a suffrican and bysshoppe of Thetford and the residue requyre dispensaciones. Ther bene alle of good . . . ys reported . . . by the  <p style="text-align: center;">. . . . .  v at ye visitacione. in <i>co</i> j. poll j.</p> </p>	<p>xviii wherof prystes j weytynge servauntes vjhyndes xj which have wages lyvres and levynges of the same howsse.</p>
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## II.

commissioners by some clerk or other official, and are not in the same from the *comperta*, and appear to have been added by the writer to the times required.]—A. J.

## Houses, "Chantry Certificates," Norfolk, No. 90.

Richard Southwell Esquyre and Thomas Myldemaye Commissioners to the possessiones goodes and catalles apperteynyng or belongyng to any Chanones & Nunes within the said Countye of Norff. accordyng to certen the Chauncellor of thaugementacione of the Revenues of the kyngis herafter ensuyng.

### THENSTRUCCIONES.

The value of leade belles and other buyldyng to be sold with the Ruyn de-caye & state of the same.	The entyre value of all other moveable goodes stokkes & stores with the dettes owyng to the howsses.	The Woodes with the value of them Parkes Forestes & Comones with the nombre of the Acres.	The dettes owyng by the howsse.	Howsses of Religion omytted & lefte oute by the fyrste Val-uacion.
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### TO THE SAME.

ccl <i>li</i> . by es-timacione & the howsse in many places Ruynous but the Churche & Cloyster ys in good Re-paracione.	lxxix <i>li</i> . xv <i>s</i> . x <i>d</i> . wherof in moveable goodes lv <i>li</i> . vii <i>js</i> . v <i>d</i> . catalle ix <i>li</i> . x <i>d</i> . corne n̄ Dettes due and owyng to the howsse xv <i>li</i> . v <i>js</i> . viii <i>d</i> .	c acres of wood worth every acre nowe to be sold xls. cc <i>li</i> . Parkes Fo-restes & commones nuff.	xxxvi <i>li</i> . iii <i>js</i> . viii <i>d</i> . as ap-perith by a bylle of parcelles therof signed with thande of the said prior.	[Blank.]
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... [torn] Touneshend, Kt., p Wyllm Pastō, Kt. Ric. Southwell. Thom's Myldemaye. [The Commissioners sign each sheet.]

- [2.] The Monastery of NUNES IN CAR-  
OWE besydes Norwiche of the ordre  
of Seynt Benett ys a howse of it self  
and no cell and hathe a covent seale  
and ys also of the clere yerly value of  
lxvj*li*. viijs. iij*d*. with xxxvijs. viij*d*.  
ob. q<sup>a</sup> of newe encrease made opon  
this Survey and with vij*li*. vs. iij*d*.  
for the Demayne landes ther  
xxxvijs. viij*d*. ob. q<sup>a</sup>.
- [3.] The Monastery of WHITE CHAN-  
ONES OF LANGLEY of the Premonstra-  
tences order is a hede house & hathe  
a covent seale and ys of the yerly  
value of cxj*li*. iijs. xd. ob. with vj*li*.  
vijs. iij*d*. of newe encrease opon this  
Survey and with cxvjs of the De-  
mayne landes ther nowe occupied by  
thabbott vj*li*. vijs. iij*d*.
- [4.] The Priory of BLACK CHANONES OF  
BOKENHAME of the Ordre of Seynt  
Augustyne hathe a covent seale and  
ys a hede howsse and of the clere  
yerely value of cxliij*li*. vijs. viij*d*.  
with cxvijs. vd. ob. q<sup>a</sup> of new encrease  
opon this Survey and wythe xv*li*. vjs.  
ij*d*. for the demayne landes ther now  
in thoccupacione of the Prior  
cxvijs. vd. ob. q<sup>a</sup>.
- [5.] The Priory of NUNES OF BLAKE-  
BOROWE is of the ordre of Seynt  
Benet [*sic*] beyenge a hede howsse  
havyng a Covent Seale and ys of  
the clere yerly value of xliij*li*. j*d*. ob.  
with xxs. ij*d*. of newe encrease &  
with xj*li*. xj*d*. for the demayne landes  
with one folde course in thandes of  
the prioresse ther  
xxs. ij*d*.
- vij Religious  
persones of very  
good name by  
reporte of the  
contrey whereof  
iij of them doue  
require ther Dis-  
pensaciones and  
the Residue wille  
contynue in Re-  
ligione.
- vj alle prystes  
wherof one desyr-  
ythe to contynue  
in Religione and  
the rest require  
Capasaties they  
ben of goode  
name.
- v all Prystes  
one requiryth to  
be religious and  
the rest desire  
dispensacions.  
Their name ys  
good as we cane  
lerne by reporte  
of their neybures.  
x at the last  
visitacione.  
Incō ij. So. j  
poft i.
- Religious per-  
sones ix of good  
name and fame  
and they alle re-  
quire ther dispen-  
saciones.
- xvij wherof  
Prystes ij hyndes  
for the husbondry  
vij women ser-  
vauntes viij  
whiche have ther  
lyvynges of same  
housse.
- xxj Servauntes  
wherof Prystes ij  
weytyng ser-  
vauntes vij hyndes  
xij whiche have  
ther levyinges  
ther.
- xlii wherof wey-  
tyng servauntes  
xxj hundes xj chil-  
derne viij whiche  
have their le-  
vynges ther.
- Persones hav-  
yng levyinges in  
the said howsse  
xx<sup>ii</sup> wherof pry-  
stes j men ser-  
vauntes xj women  
servauntes viij.

<p>cxlv<i>li.</i> by Estimacione and the house in very good and necessary Reparacione.</p>	<p>xli. xvjs. xjd. wherof in moveabell goodes xix<i>li.</i> vd. corne by estimacione xv<i>li.</i> ijs. catle vj<i>li.</i> xiijs. vjd. Dettes due &amp; owyng to the housse nt [nil]</p>	<p>Woods nuff Parkes Forrestes and Commones nuff.</p>	<p>Nuff.</p>	<p>[Blank.]</p>
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<p>clx<i>li.</i> by estimacione and the howsse in Ruyn &amp; Decaye.</p>	<p>xxxvj<i>li.</i> xiijs. iijd. wherof in moveable goodes xij<i>li.</i> vjs. iijd. Corne by Estimacione xvj<i>li.</i> ijs. Catalles viij<i>li.</i> vs. Dettes due to the housse nt.</p>	<p>xxx acres of Woodenothing as yet of value Parkes Forrestes &amp; Comones nuff.</p>	<p>cxx<i>li.</i> xvjs. viijd. as apperyth by a byll of parcelles therof made.</p>	<p>[Blank.]</p>
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<p>ciiij<sup>xx</sup><i>li.</i> by estimacione and the howsse newly buylt and in marvelous goode Reparacione.</p>	<p>cxvij<i>li.</i> ix. iijd. wherof in moveable goodes xvj<i>li.</i> xiijs. jd. catall ix<i>li.</i> corne by estimacione xvj<i>li.</i> xiijs. iijd. Dettes due and owyng to the house li. ijs. xjd.</p>	<p>cxj acres of divers yeres growe worthe nowe to be solde ccxxxiiij<i>li.</i> vjs. viijd. Parkes Forrestes &amp; Comones nt.</p>	<p>Nuff.</p>	<p>[Blank.]</p>
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Roger Touneshend, k, pp. Wyll Thom's Myldemaye. Pastō, k. Ric Southwell.

<p>Leade and Belles by estimacione lx<i>li.</i> and the howssesome-what in decaye.</p>	<p>Moveable goodes stokes &amp; stores lix<i>li.</i> iiiijs. wherof in moveable goodes &amp; catalle xxxviij<i>li.</i> vs. ix<i>d.</i> corne xx<i>li.</i> xviijs. iijd. Dettes due to the howsse nt.</p>	<p>Woode x acres every acre worthe nowe to be solde xxvjs. viijd., xiiij<i>li.</i> vjs. viijd. Parkes Forrestes and Comones nt.</p>	<p>Dettes due by the howsse lxxix<i>li.</i> iiiijs. viijd. as apperyth by a byll of parcelles therof made.</p>	<p>[Blank.]</p>
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- [6.] The Priory of CHANONES IN THETFORDE of thordre of Seynt Augustyne hathe a covent seale and ys a hede howsse and ys of the clere yerly value xliiij<sup>4</sup>. xijs. xd. with cvjs. ijd. of newe encrease upon this survey and with xv<sup>4</sup>. viijd. for the damayne landes nowe in the occupacione of the prior ther  
cvjs. ijd.
- Religious per-  
sones j of slendre  
Reporte who re-  
quyrythe to have  
a dispensacione to  
goo to the Worlde.  
vj at y<sup>e</sup> visita-  
cione incō ij poſſ  
ij.
- Persons hav-  
ynge levynge  
ther xvj Prystes  
ij hyndes ij Chil-  
derne iij Weyt-  
ynge servauntes  
viij.
- [7.] The Priory of CHANONES IN HEMPTON hathe a covent seale and ys a hede howsse and ys also of thorder of Seynt Augustyne ande of the yerly value of xxxij<sup>4</sup>. xiijs. xd. ob. so letten to Frauncis Bedyngfelde Esquire by Indenture for a terme of yeres  
Increase nt.
- Religious per-  
son. . . . . doue  
requyre the  
Kynges Dispen-  
sacione. They  
bene of goode  
name.
- Persons havynge  
levynge ther xv  
videlicet hinde  
for the husbandry  
x weytynges ser-  
vaunts v.
- [8.] The Priory of NUNES BY THETFORDE of thorder of Seynt Augustyne ys a hede howsse and hath a covent seale and ys also of th . . . . lere yerly value of . . . s. vjd. ob. with iijs. iiijd. and with xliijs. for [torn.]
- Religious per-  
sones v of goode  
conversacione &  
lyvyng and they  
all require ther  
dispensaciones.  
At ye visita-  
cione x whereof  
then iij incō.
- Persons havynge  
levynge ther ix  
whereof prystes j  
menservauntes iij  
and women ser-  
vaunts iij.
- [9.] The Priory of CHANONES OF PEN-  
TENY & WORMEGAY of thorder of  
Seynt Augustyne ys a hede howsse  
& no cell havynge a covent seale  
and ys of the clere yerly value in  
landes & possessiones ciiij<sup>4</sup>. xixs.  
ob. q<sup>a</sup> with x<sup>4</sup>. xiijs. ijd. ob. of newe  
encrease upon this survey & with  
xxij<sup>4</sup>. xiijs. for the demaynes nowe  
in thoccupacion of the Prior in Pent-
- Religious per-  
sones in the said  
howsse ix alle  
Prystes of very  
honest name and  
goode Religious  
persones who  
doue desyre the  
kynges highnes  
to contynue and
- Persones hav-  
ynge lyvyng  
ther iij<sup>22</sup> iij wher-  
of hinde xxij  
howsseholde ser-  
vauntes xxx<sup>21</sup> chil-  
derne and other  
pore servauntes  
xxx.

<p>Leade ande Belles by estimacione <i>iiij<sup>xx</sup>li.</i> and the howsse very Ruy-nous ande in Decaye.</p>	<p>Moveable goodes with the Dettes ow-ynge to the howsse <i>xxixli. viijs. vijd.</i> videlicet in moveable goodes and catalles <i>viijs. vijd.</i> corne <i>xxjli.</i> Dettes due to the housse nt.</p>	<p>Woode nuff Parkes Forrestes ande comones nuff.</p>	<p>Dettes ow-ynge by the howsse <i>vijli. xixd.</i> ob. as apperyth by a bill of parcelles thereof made.</p>	[Blank.]
<p>Leade ande Belles <i>iiij<sup>xx</sup>li.</i> by estimacione ande the housse somewhat in decaye</p>	<p>Moveable goodes with the dettes ow-ynge to the howsse <i>lxli. ijs. vjd.</i> videlicet in moveable goodes and catalle <i>xxvjli. xviijs. ix d.</i> corn <i>xxviijs. iijs. ix d.</i> dettes due to the housse cs.</p>	<p>Woodes Parkes Forrestes ande Commones nuff.</p>	<p>Dettes ow-ynge by the howsse <i>vijli. xvjs.</i> as apperyth by a byll of parcelles therof made.</p>	[Blank.]
<p>Leade ande Belles by estimacione nuff the house y<sup>e</sup> in good Reparacione.</p>	<p><i>xxvijli. iiijd.</i> wherof in moveable goodes and catalle <i>xxjli. iiijd.</i> Corne <i>vjli.</i> Dettes due to the housse nt.</p>	<p>Woodes Parkes Forrestes ande Commones nuff.</p>	<p>Dettes ow-ynge by the howsse <i>xvijli. xv. xd.</i> as apperythe by a byll of parcelles therof made.</p>	[Blank.]

... [torn  
Thom's] Touneshend, Kt., pp Wiff Pastō, Kt. Rič Southwell.  
..... Mildemaye.

<p>Leade &amp; Belles by Estimacione <i>ciiij<sup>xx</sup>li.</i> and the howsse in very goode and requisite Reparacione.</p>	<p>Goodes <i>cxixli. vs. vjd.</i> videlicet moveable with the catalle <i>iiij<sup>xx</sup> iiijli. vijs. jd.</i> corne <i>xxxiiijli. xviijs.</i> Dettes owynge to the housse nt.</p>	<p>Woodes of sundry yeres and Growes worthe nowe to be solde by estymacione <i>xxli.</i> Parkes Forests and commones nuff.</p>	<p>Dette due by the housse <i>xvjli.</i> as apperyth by a byll of parcelles.</p>	[Blank.]
---	--	--	--	----------



ney xxj*li*. xiiij*s*. with the mille & Folde Course xls. and in Warmegayne  
[sic]

x*li*. xiiij*s*. iij*d*. ob.

- [10.] The Priory of CHANONES OF COKEFORDE of thorder of Seynt Augustine ys a hede housse and hathe a covent seale and ys of the yerly value of cxxj*li*. ix*s*. ix*d*. ob. with xvij*li*. viij*s*. x*d*. for the demayne landes ther in thoccuacione of the Prior

Increase nt decrease ix*s*.

- [11.] The Monastery of NUNES IN MAREHAME of the order & Rule of Cysterweys [sic] ys a hede housse and hathe a covent seale and ys of the clere yerly value of xxxij*li*. viij*s*. vij*d*. ob. with xvi*li*. xiiij*s*. for the demayne landes ther

Decrease xxvs. x*d*. q<sup>r</sup>.

- [12.] The Priory of NUNES OF CRABBEHOUSSSE of thorder of Seynt Augustyne ys a hede howsse ande hathe a covent seale and ys of the clere yerly value of xxvij*li*. xv*s*. x*d*. with xxvi*s*. iiij*d*. of newe encrease opon this survey and with xvj*li*. iiij*s*. vij*d*. for the Demayne landes ther nowe in thoccuacione of the Prioressse

iiij*li*. xviij*s*. iiij*d*.

remayne in religione.

xiiij at ye visitacione wherof then incō iij, poll iij.

Religious persones iij alle Prystes of goode name ande they require their dispensaciones.

x at the last visitacione wherof then poll j decreaseyd & . . . .

Religious persones v of slaunders Reporte wherof iij of them doue require ther dispensacions and the residue wyll contynue in Religione.

x at the . . . . .  
... then . . . . .

Religious persones iiij wherof iij of them doue require ther dispensacions and one wille be Religious ther name ys goode . . . . .  
[torn] Reportyd.

vij at the last visitacione wherof then incō iiij.

Persones havinge levynge ther lxiiij wherof weytynge servautes vij hundes xl childerne iiij almes folke in the hospitalle xiiij.

Persones havinge levynge ther xij wherof Prystes j women servautes iiij hundes vij.

Persones havinge lyvynge in the saide howsse vj wherof women servautes iiij hundes ij.

Leade and  
Belles by  
estimacione  
li. ande the  
howsse in  
ecaye and  
luynous.

Goodes lxvij*li.* vijs.  
xjd. in moveable  
goodes with the ca-  
talle xvij*li.* vijs. xjd.  
corne li. dettes due  
to the house nt.

Woodes  
Parkes Fo-  
restes and  
Comones nuff.

Dettes due  
by the howsse  
xxvj*li.* xiijs.  
iiij*d.* as ap-  
peryth by  
bylles.

[Blank.]

Leade nt  
Belles by  
estimacion  
ij*li.* iijs.  
the housse  
sore de-  
ye.

Goodes xxxij*li.*  
xiijs. vjd. wherof in  
goodes moveable with  
the catalle xij*li.* xiijs.  
vjd. corne by estima-  
cione xxli. Dettes due  
& owyng to the housse  
nt.

Woodes  
Parkes Fo-  
restes ande  
comones nt.

Dettes due  
and owyng  
by the howsse  
cx*s.* as ap-  
peryth by a  
bill of par-  
celles.

[Blank.]

Leade and  
Belles by es-  
timacione  
li. iijs. and  
the housse in  
quisite re-  
raciones.

Goodes xv*li.* vs.  
viij*d.* in goodes move-  
able with the catalle  
xiiij*li.* ijs. ijd. corne  
by estimacione xxiijs.  
iiij*d.* Dettes due to  
the housse nt.

Woodes  
Parkes Fo-  
restes and  
Comones nt.

Nuff.

[Blank.]

NOTE.—The fifth sheet is mutilated at the top, a portion

The return appears to be for the Priory

- |   |   |  |
|---|---|--|
| <p>[13.] .....<br/>         ..... xxij<i>li</i>. vs. iij<i>d</i>. q<sup>a</sup> with<br/>         xvij<i>li</i>. ix<i>s</i>. vij<i>d</i>. ob. for the Demayne<br/>         landes ther wherof parcell ther of ys<br/>         solde as shall appere.</p>  | <p>.....<br/>         Ther name ys<br/>         not goode.</p>  | <p>.....<br/>         weytyng ser-<br/>         vauntes x.</p>   |
| <p>[14.] The Priory of BYNHAME namyd to be a cell to the Monastery of Seynt<br/>         Albonas hathe a Prive Seale to appere before you incontynent upon the<br/>         syght therof.</p>   |   |  |
| <p>[15.] The Monastery of SHULDEHAME ande the Priory of MARMOUNDE bene<br/>         of thorde of Gylberdynes who hathe in lykewyse comaundement by<br/>         Prive Seale to appere before you upon the syghte of the same.</p>   |   |  |
| <p>[16.] The Priory of MODNEY namyd to be a cell to Ramesey hathe a Prive<br/>         Seale to appere ut supra.</p>  |   |  |
| <p>[17.] The Priory of INGEHAME ys solde to one William Woodehowsse and<br/>         the Religious persones in the same Dispersid and gone and the goodes<br/>         and catalles wasted and spoyled.</p>   |   |  |
| <p>[18.] The Priory of CHANONES OF FLYTHAME ys namyde to be a cell to the<br/>         Priory of Chanones of Walsynghame.</p>   |   |  |
| <p>[19.] The Monastery of WENDELYNG of<br/>         the Premonstratynes order ys a hede<br/>         house and hathe a covent seale and<br/>         ys of the clere yerly value accordyng<br/>         to the last valuacione of lxxij<i>li</i>. vs.<br/>         iiij<i>d</i>. ob. with xvij<i>li</i>. ix<i>s</i>. vij<i>d</i>. ob.<br/>         for the Demayne londes ther wherof<br/>         vij<i>li</i>. parcell of the same was solde<br/>         before the last view and divers<br/>         parcelles of londe ys solde to sundry<br/>         persones by severall grauntes under<br/>         covente seale for ever as shall appere<br/>         ande the rest of the same landes and<br/>         possessiones nowe remaynyng in the</p> | <p>Religious per-<br/>         sones v all prystes<br/>         who doue Require<br/>         Capacities. Ther<br/>         name ys nott<br/>         goode.<br/>         Incont j.</p> | <p>Persones hav-<br/>         ynge levynge<br/>         ther xij wherof<br/>         hyndes ij wey-<br/>         tyng servauntes<br/>         x.</p> |

of the first entry having been cut straight through.

of ALDEBY and Cell of NORWICH.

..... in Decaye.	..... vj <i>li</i> . vijs. .... cs. Dettes due to the house xjs.	..... Comones nt.	..... Of parcelles thereof made signed with the hands of the said ab- bott.	[Blank.]
---------------------	---	-------------------------	---	----------

Accordyng to the Artucles [*sic*] of our Enstruccionnes.

The circumstaunces of whiche matter we have advertysed and sygnified unto you by our lefa.

To . . . . . seale to appere before you accordyng to our sayde Instruccionnes.

Leade and Belles by es- timacione <i>cli</i> . & the housse in decaye.	Goodes xij <i>li</i> . viijs. <i>ixd</i> . moveable with the cataille vj <i>li</i> . xvjs. <i>ixd</i> . corne cs. dettes due to the housse xjs.	Woode of vij yeres growe every acre worthe nowe to be solde <i>xs</i> . iij <i>li</i> . Parkes Fo- rests ande Comones nt.	Dettes due & owynge by the housse lxvj <i>li</i> . xvjs. <i>xjd</i> . as ap- peryth by a byll of par- celles therof made signed with the hande of the said prior.	[Blank.]
--	---	--	--	----------

Abbottes handes ys demysed to Rycharde Southwell Esquire & Robert Hogan for the terme of iiij<sup>xxix</sup> yeres yeldynge yerly for the same xiiij<sup>li</sup>. vijs. viij<sup>d</sup>. as shalle appere by an Indenture under the covente seale of the saide house berynge date the Fyrst Daye of Novembre the xxvj<sup>th</sup> yere of the Kynges reigne and att that tyme sealyd and delivered as the Abbotte before us hath confessid and deposid whiche we have thorowly examyned.

- [20.] The Priory of MONKES IN BROME-HOLME of thorder of Clunysenses ys a hede house & hathe a covent seale & ys of the clere yerly value of cix<sup>li</sup>. viij<sup>d</sup>. with viij<sup>li</sup>. xvs. ob. q<sup>r</sup> of newe encrease & with xiiij<sup>li</sup>. xvs. iiij<sup>d</sup>. for the Demayne londe ther nowe in the occupacione of the prior

Decrease liijs. ivd.

Religious per-  
sones iiij alle  
prystes requi-  
rynge dyspensa-  
cions and they  
bene of very good  
name and fame.

Persones hav-  
yng levynge  
ther xxxij wher-  
of weytynge ser-  
vautes iiij hinde  
& laborers xxvj  
persones founde  
of almes iiij.

- [21.] The Priory of CHANONES IN WAY-  
HORNE of thorder of Seynt Augustyne  
ys a hede housse and hathe a covent  
seale & ys yerly worthe de claro  
xxiiij<sup>li</sup>. xixs. vjd. ob. with cxjs. ix<sup>d</sup>.  
for the demaynes ther. This housse  
ys in decaye. liijs. iiij<sup>d</sup>. by the yere  
parcell of the saide some of xxiiij<sup>li</sup>.  
xixs. vjd. ob.

Decrease liijs. iiij<sup>d</sup>.

Religious per-  
sones ij Prystes of  
Slaunderous name  
as ytt ys sayde  
and they require  
ther dispensa-  
cions.

Persones hav-  
yng lyvynge  
ther iiij wherof ij  
of them have Cor-  
rydes by the  
Covent Seale.

- [22.] The Priory of CHANONES IN BEES-  
TON of thorder of Peterstone they  
bene callyd Chanones hospitlers and  
they have a covent seale & ys yerly  
worthe xliij<sup>li</sup>. ijs. iiij<sup>d</sup>. ob. q<sup>r</sup>. with  
lxs. xd. for the Demayne londes ther

Increase nt.

Religious per-  
sones iiij requi-  
rynge ther dis-  
pensaciones they  
ben of goode  
name.

Incō j.

Persones hav-  
yng levynge  
ther xiiij wherof  
servautes vij chil-  
derne vj and one  
Skoller of Oxone-  
forde that hathe  
xl. yerly for his  
exibucione.

Leade and Belles by estimacione *cc.li.* unde the house in requisite reparacione.

Goodes *xlix.li.* Whereof in moveable goodes with the catalle *xxxj.li.* *xs.* corne *xvij.li.* *xs.* dettes due to the house nt.

Woodes of sundry ages c acres every acre nowe worthe to be solde *xiijs.* *iiijd.*, *lxvj.li.* *xiijs.* *iiijd.* Parkes Forrestes & Comones nt.

Dettes due by the Housse nt. [Blank.]

Leade and Belles by estimacione *lx.li.* and the housse in decaye.

Goodes moveable *lvijjs.* *ijd.* corne nt Dettes due to the housse. [Probably nil: nothing in MS.]

Woodes Parkes Forrestes ande Comones nt.

Dettes due by the housse nt. [Blank.]

Leade ande Belles by estimacione *lx.li.* and the howsse in goode reparacione.

Moveable goodes *lxvijs.* *ijd.* corne *lxvjjs.* *viijd.* *vj.li.* *xiijs.* *xd.* dettes due to the housse nt.

Woodes Parkes Forrestes ande Comones nt.

Dettes due and owyng by the housse *xxli.* as apperythe by a byll of parcelles. [Blank.]

[23.]	The Priory of CHANONES OF WEY-BRYDEGE ys a hede howse and hath enstitucione of the Bysshoppe & hath no covent seale and ys of the clere yerly value of vij <i>l</i> . xiijs. iii <i>d</i> .	Religious per- sones j ande he hath a dispensa- cione.	Servauntes ij.
-------	---	---	----------------

[24.]	The Priory of CHANONES OF HIKE-LYNGE ys dyssolved and the Relygious persones sent uppe for ther Dispensacions to my lorde of Caunterburyes grace.	The possessions of whiche howse said Bisshope claymyth by the same your determinacione and judgement.
-------	---	---

Com.  
Norff. { The Totalle viewe  
of the certificate  
within wryttene in  
the countie afor-  
said besydes the  
celles and other  
howsses not sur-  
veyed. That is to  
say

{	The clere yerly value of alle the landes and possessiones . . . . .	}
	The yerly encrease of the same opon this survey . . . . .	
	The Nombre of Religious persones . . . . .	
	The nombre of servauntes hyndes & other . . . . .	
	The value of leade & belles by estimacione . . . . .	
	The value of alle the goodes with the stockes stores & the debtes owynge to the howsses . . . . .	}
	The value of the Woodes nowe to be sold . . . . .	
	The Dettes due & owynge by the howsses . . . . .	

Memorandum that the parsonages beyng in thandes of thencumbente that the same parsonages have bene servyd by the Religious persones & dispersid albeit the same parsonages bene parcell [sic] of our value within

Item. Their ys no Deduccione of Almes in this value whiche ought possessions of any howse.

Leade and Belles nt.	Moveable goodes Stokes & Stores nt.	nt.	nil.	[Blank.]
-------------------------	--	-----	------	----------

ys grauntyd to the Bisshope of Norwiche by Acte of Parliamente whiche Acte the goodes and catalles apperteynyng to the same whiche we have lefte to

mciiij<sup>xx</sup>xiiij<sup>li</sup>. iiij<sup>d</sup>.  
xliiiij<sup>li</sup>. vs. iiij<sup>d</sup>. ob. } mcccxxxviiij<sup>li</sup>. vs. viij<sup>d</sup>. ob.

lxxv requyrynge to { continue in Religione xix.  
have dispensaciones lvj.  
ccciij<sup>xxv</sup>.

mdciiij<sup>xx</sup>xix<sup>li</sup>. viijs. }  
dcclvj<sup>li</sup>. iiijs. ijd. } mmdccciiij<sup>xx</sup>xij<sup>li</sup>. xviijs. xd.  
dxxxvij<sup>li</sup>. vjs. viij<sup>d</sup>. }  
cccciiij<sup>li</sup>. viijs. iiij<sup>d</sup>. ob.

of the Religious howsses within wrytten wylle not hereafter kepe value for suche monasteryes woo nowe shalbe opon dyssollucione of the howsses wrytten accordyng to the laste valuacione.

to be remembred in case the kynges highnes Departe with the hole

. . . . Touneshend, Kt., p Wyllm Paston, Kt. Ric<sup>d</sup> Southwell.  
Thom<sup>s</sup> Mildemaye.



## The Capture of Norwich in 1174.

---

HOLINGSLED, after stating that William Parvis or Petit says that the City of Norwich was taken by the Flemings who came over with the Earl of Leicester . . . . and that after he had taken that city, being accompanied by Earl Bigot, he led them to Dunwich, where he was unsuccessful, rightly queries the sequence of the two events.

That Holingsled was correct is borne out by the Chronicle of Jordan Fantosme (Surtees Soc. 1839), which (lines 880 et seq.), after speaking of the repulse at Dunwich, says that the Earl of Leicester—

“Called his constables and said to them in hearing,  
Mount your men, delay will be wrong.  
I will go to Norwich if God gives me power  
To see their business what is their countenance.

\* \* \* \*

If any wish to hear the truth how Norwich was taken,  
I was not in the country when it was besieged.  
*A Lorraine traitor betrayed it, therefore it was surprised.*

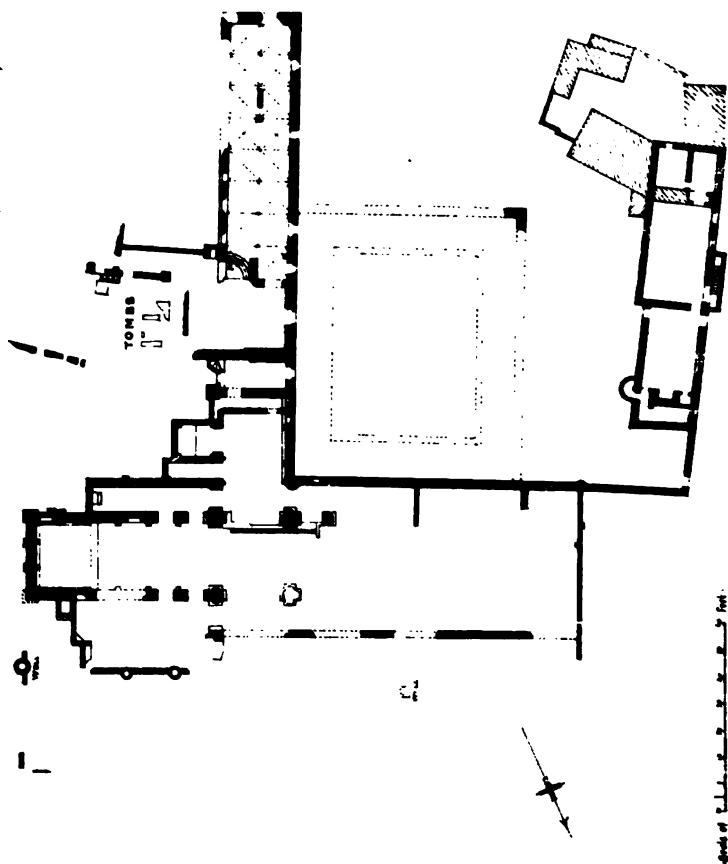
\* \* \* \*

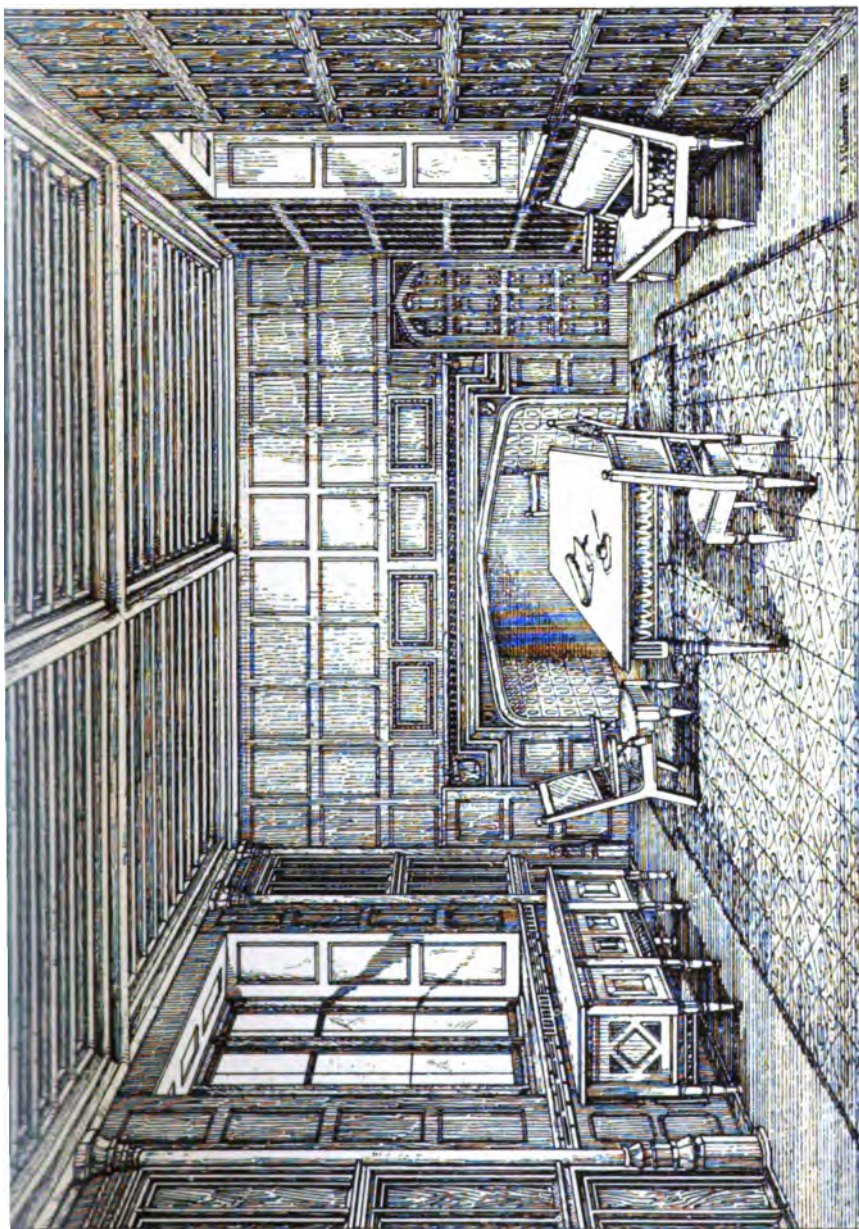
Jordan Fantosme first wanted to give himself up.  
On all the reliques an oath to swear.  
There is no clerk in all the world ever so clever in recording  
His lesson in his book or in speaking of any art  
Who could tell one or who can mention  
A land which from hence to Montpellier  
Is worth that of Norfolk, of which you hear me speak.  
Those honoured Knights, or more hospitable  
Or merrier dames, to give largely  
Except the town of London, of which nobody knows its peer.”

The evidence of a stranger as to the hospitality of the natives is interesting as disproving the remarks of the vagabond monk printed at p. 336.

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Plan of the remains of Carrou Priory.





INTERIOR OF THE GREAT PARLOUR, CARROW PRIORY .

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## “Carrow<sup>1</sup> Abbey.”

BY

WALTER RYE & EDWARD A. TILLET.

---

OF the history of this Benedictine nunnery (usually called Carrow Abbey, though only a priory), founded originally for a prioress and nine black nuns, but afterwards having twelve nuns on its foundation, very little is known, but what is known may be thus summarised.

The actual date of its foundation<sup>2</sup> is not clear. King Stephen, by charter,<sup>3</sup> gave his lands in the fields of

<sup>1</sup> The derivation of Carrow has long been disputed. If we agree to Norwich being a Scandinavian place-name, it is curious to notice that there is a place on the Norway Coast called Kaarö, and that there can be no doubt of the Danish origin of Thorpe, Postwick, and many other places in the immediate neighbourhood.

<sup>2</sup> It is hardly necessary to say that Dean Goulburn in his *Bosses in the Roof of Norwich Cathedral*, p. 144, follows Blomefield's original line of error in referring to this foundation. He talks of there being an ancient "hospital" (!) or nunnery which stood without the gates, to which Stephen gave certain lands (*sic*) and meadows: whereas, as evidenced above, the King gave them the land to build the nunnery *on*. He is said to have also given to it the advowsons of the Norwich Churches of St. Julian and All Saints by Timberhill, and St. Catherine or St. Winwaloy.

<sup>3</sup> This charter, with several of its confirmations, is printed in the Appendix from the *Inspeximus* of 26th Henry VI. (*Pat. Roll.* 26th Henry VI., 2nd pt. m. 10).

Norwich, viz., 25s. rent<sup>4</sup> and a meadow adjoining [the land charged with such rent] to God and the Church of St. Mary and St. John, of Norwich, and the nuns serving there, and directed that such nuns should found their church on such land. They were to hold such lands as freely as the king himself did, and to have soc and sac, toll and theam, and ingfangthef.<sup>5</sup>

Upon this two of the nuns, who were sisters,<sup>6</sup> by name Seyna and Lescelina, are said to have begun building the Abbey in 1146, and to have dedicated it to "St. Mary of Carhowe," from which it would seem this was an offshoot of a Norwich nunnery dedicated to St. Mary and St. John, now lost sight of.

The land given to the nuns by Stephen is mentioned in a roll, to which the only reference we have is "Ex vetusto MS. Rotulo penes Joh Whiting generosum añ 1650," and is said to have extended "à Berystreteyates<sup>7</sup> per viam regiam usque ad medietatem et pontis et aquæ de Trousbrigge prout patet per cartam Regis Stephani." Stephen's charter, however, as enrolled (see Appendix) does not give these details.

King John, on 9th July, 1st John, in 1199 granted<sup>8</sup> the nuns a four-day fair, viz., on the eve and the day of the

<sup>4</sup> The 25s. yearly alms to the nuns of Carrow occur on the Pipe Rolls, e.g., 1 Ric. I.

<sup>5</sup> When the *Testa de Nevill* was compiled this land was reckoned as worth 20s. in reckoning the farm of the city.—*Testa de Nevill*, p. 294.

<sup>6</sup> Tanner says "two of the sisters," but see the Cartulary *post*. He, and also subsequent writers, including Mr. Phipson, we think corruptly read the name as *Leftelina*. For the Christian name *Locelina* see *Fest of Fines*, Norfolk, Richard I., No. 90. It would seem to be the diminutive of *Lecia*. Dean Goulburn (see note) with perverse ingenuity tries a new variety, and calls her *Lestelina*.

<sup>7</sup> Ber Street Gates. Dugdale in his *Monasticon* prints this "Bey-stecheyates."

<sup>8</sup> See charter printed in Dugdale.

nativity of their patron saint, and the two next days, with the same privileges as the monks of the priory had at their fair.<sup>2</sup>

In the second year of the same king's reign the nuns endeavoured to obtain an enlargement of this, and gave the king a sparrow hawk for having the words "cum omnibus libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus ad liberas ferias pertinentibus" substituted in their charter for the words "ad hujusmodi ferias pertinent," and in the next year the corresponding entry occurs on the Pipe Roll.

It was not, however, till the 7th John that the nuns obtained their amended charter (now first printed, see Appendix) which was dated 9th June, 7th John, and will be found enrolled on m. 7d of the first part of the Charter Roll of 7th John.

Henry III., in the thirteenth year of his reign, confirmed the gift of the land,<sup>1</sup> but is silent as to the fair; but later on, in the nineteenth year of his reign, gave them a general confirmation,<sup>2</sup> and in the fifty-sixth year of his reign (no doubt when he was down here about the bad business of the burning the Cathedral) confirmed the fair also.

Edward I., in his thirty-first year, confirmed<sup>3</sup> the right of free warren in Wroxham and elsewhere mentioned hereafter, *sub voce* Wroxham.

In the Hundred Roll (temp. Edward I.) the Prioress of Carhow is said, thirty years before, to have withdrawn five of her tenants from the lete of Brambirton (Bramerton) to her lete of Carrow, but by what authority the jurors did not know.

<sup>2</sup> Viz., of taking the toll of all that came through the city. This led to disputes, and eventually, in 1289, Amabilia the then prioress surrendered such rights and her right of frankpledge of her tenants in Newgate for certain considerations. See Dugdale's *Monasticon* (edition 1846) iv. p. 68.

<sup>1</sup> Charter Roll, 13th Henry III., m. 12, printed by Dugdale.

<sup>2</sup> Charter Roll, 19th Henry III., m. 13.

<sup>3</sup> Charter Roll, 31st Edward I., m. 48.



Richard II., in his first year (1377-8) gave the nuns another confirmation (printed in Appendix), and finally Henry VI., in his twenty-sixth year (1447) confirmed the whole by his *inspeximus*, also printed in the Appendix.

So much for the bare history of the grants to the abbey—of interesting matter of details or dates of buildings and such like we have next to none.

It has been said, but on what authority we cannot discover, that the “nuns kept a high school of the most select kind.”<sup>4</sup> It is possible that the idea may have arisen from a misconception of the Bull in favour of the nuns by which Gregory X. in 1273 inhibited the prioress and convent (on their own petition) from increasing the number of their nuns, upon their pointing out that they were pressed by certain of the nobility to receive more nuns than their revenues would sustain.<sup>5</sup>

The cross in the Market Place at Norwich was served by the priests of Carrow Priory, and in the chamber which was used as the chapel were the marks of an altar.<sup>6</sup>

In 1244 William de Burgh, chaplain to Henry III., was consecrated Bishop of Llandaff here.<sup>7</sup>

In 1385 the saddlers and spurriers of Norwich instituted their guild here, to “perpetuelli . . . . ben holden aforn ye image of oure lady at ye heye auter in ye chirche of nunnes in ye nunrye of Carrowe be-syden Norwyche.”<sup>8</sup> It has been printed,<sup>9</sup> so we need only note some of its chief objects.

<sup>4</sup> Mr. Phipson's paper, read December, 1881, before the Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society. This is apparently copied from Blomefield and the *Norfolk Tour*, where it is said that “it had been for many ages a school or place of education for the young ladies of the chief families of the diocese.”

<sup>5</sup> Printed in Dugdale's *Monasticon*, iv. p. 71, from Harl. Charters, 43, A. e. 34.

<sup>6</sup> Britton's *Topographical Antiquities*, p. 376.

<sup>7</sup> Willis's *History of Llandaff*, p. 50.

<sup>8</sup> Guild Certificate, P. R. O., bundle 310, No. 57.

<sup>9</sup> Toulmin Smith's *English Gilds*, pp. 42—44.

The brethren were to keep two torches burning at the elevation of the host at high mass daily. The guild day was to be held on the first Sunday after Trinity, and the brothers and sisters were to have a livery of suit. On the evening before the guild day they were to meet and pray; on the guild morning go together to Christ Church (the Cathedral) and hear a mass there at the altar before the relics, and then go with their light in procession to Carrow to hear mass there. If any brother or sister die in Norwich, all the brothers and sisters shall go with wax torches to his dirige, and two poor men are to be clad, and so also to his mass and his interment, &c.

In 1466 we get a glimpse of the prioress and her following attending the funeral of John Paston. Payments were made "to the Prioress of Carrow 6s. 8d., to a maid that came with her 1s. 8d., to the anchoress 3s. 4d."

This ANCHORESS was no less a person than the celebrated so-called "Saint Juliana of Norwich," whose "revelations" are preserved in MS. 8297 of the *Bibliothèque Impériale*. Notes as to her will be found in *Notes and Queries*, Third Series, x., pp. 111 (by Canon Dalton) and 137 (by the Rev. F. C. Husenbeth "F. C. H."). She is said to have been thirty in 1373, when her visions were about, and alive in 1442, and to have lived in an anchorage in the east part of the churchyard of St. Julian.—Blomefield's *Norfolk*, iv. p. 81.

That the anchoress of Carrow was identical with the anchoress of St. Julian's churchyard there can be little doubt,<sup>1</sup> for not only did the advowson of St. Julian belong to Carrow Abbey, having been given to it by King Stephen, but many wills refer to her specifically, e.g. :—

Item lego domine Juliane anachorite de Carrowe xxs. et cuilibet

<sup>1</sup> The only thing which makes one doubt is the dual entry in the will of Robert Baxtere here printed.

servienti ejusdem Juliane xls.—Will of Wm. Setman, 25th Jan., 1428. Regr. Surflete, fo. 124.

To Julian Lampit, recluse of Carhoe, xs.—Will of Sir Thomas Erpingham, 1427.

Item anachorit<sup>i</sup> de Carhowe xxd. Item lego anachorite in Cimiterio ecclie Sci' Juliani de Conesford in Nor<sup>o</sup>. iijs. iiijd.—Will of Robert Baxter, 1429.

Itm. lego Anachorite de Carehowe iijs. iiijd.—Will of John Dowes, 1439. Regr. Doke, fo. 90.

Itm. lego dñe Juliane Lampet anachorit de Carhowe p̄dicī, vjs. viijd. Itm. lego Johanne cognat' d'ci Juliane xld. . . . Itm. lego Margarete s'vient' dioc' Juliane Lampet xxd. Item lego Natlie (P) s'vient' ejusdem Juliane xijd.—Will of Tho. Wetherby, 1444. Regr. Wilbey, fo. 30.<sup>3</sup>

Itm. lego ad le Anceresse ibidem existent vjs. iiijd.—Will of Baldwin Cratyang of Eye, 1446. Regr. Wilbeye, fo. 126.

Itm. Juliane Lamp . . . recluse apud Carrowe, xxs.—Will of John Savage, 1448. Regr. Aleyn, fo. 12.

Itm. lego dñe Juliane Lampett anachorite apud Carrou vjs. viijd. Itm. Johne<sup>3</sup> cognate sue ibm xxd. Itm. Margarete serviente ejusdem Juliane xijd. Itm. dñe Alicie Parys ibm xijd.—Will of John Cheese, 1449. Regr. Aleyn, 24b.

Itm. lego dñe Juliane Lampett anachorite de Carhowe pdca xxs.—Will of Rob. Blyklyng, 1452. Regr. Aleyn, 130b.

Itm. dñe Juliane Lampett, anachorite, vjs. viijd.—Will of Catherine Brazier, 1457.

Itm. I give and bequete to Juliyan Lampit, ancesse of Carrowe, xxs.—Will of John Baret, 1463.

Also I will that Dame Johan Lampett, auncores of Carowe, have iijs. iiijd. to pray for me and for the said soules.—Will of John Clopton, 1494.

The anchoress in Carowe is mentioned in wills of Eliz. Yaxley, dated 1530 (Regr. Platfoote, fo. 104b), and of Tho. Harston, dated 1531 (Palgrave, fo. 121.)

The scene of the pathetic poem of *Philip Sparrow* is said

<sup>3</sup> This will gives several legacies apparently to nuns.

<sup>3</sup> Can she be the "domina Johanna de Spaldyng," nun of Carrow, mentioned in the will of Robert Gunton in 1450.

to have been laid at Carrow Abbey by Skelton,<sup>4</sup> who died 1529.—*Notes and Queries*, Third Series, iii., p. 370. Canon Dalton.

When the "Norfolk Chantry Certificates" were taken<sup>5</sup> the Commissioners reported very well of the abbey. The eight<sup>6</sup> nuns were persons "of very good name by report of the country," and the house was "in very good and necessary reparation." Besides the nuns there were two priests, seven "hinds" for husbandry, and eight women-servants. The value of the lead, bells, and buildings was estimated at £145.

On the dissolution the site was given in 1539 to Sir John Shelton,<sup>7</sup> by a grant printed in the Appendix. Sir John's wife was aunt to Anne Boleyn, who was beheaded three years before. Was this gift intended to appease her family? Litigation seems to have at once commenced between him and the city as to the jurisdiction which the city claimed within the Priory of Carrow and Trowse Millgate as parcel of the county of the city, and which Shelton denied, affirming them to be within the County of Norfolk. Complaints were also made that one of the farmers of the late priory had ploughed up and encroached on a common way called "Grenegateway," near the walls of the city; but whether the former dispute was arranged we do not know. Documents relating to those differences will be found in the Appendix.

In 1544 Mary, the widowed Duchess of Richmond and daughter of the second Duke of Norfolk, must have been staying here, for the city sent her a present of a gallon of fine hippocras worth 6s. 8d.<sup>8</sup>

The stained armorial glass window set up by Sir John

<sup>4</sup> Once Rector of Diss.

<sup>5</sup> See p. 434 of the present volume.

<sup>6</sup> Twelve at time of dissolution.

<sup>7</sup> Originalia Roll, 30th Henry VIII., rot. 35.

<sup>8</sup> Court Books, 1545.

Shelton in the hall is fully described by Blomefield at p. 529 of vol. iv.

The devolution of the site is shortly thus—from the Sheltons to Charles Cornwallis by marriage with Anne, widow of Sir Ralf Shelton, then to Sir Humfry May (1624)<sup>9</sup>, then to Judith May, widow, then to Nathaniel Axtell, Robert Moreton, John Drinkwater, Dr. Martineau, Miss Martineau, and now J. J. Colman, Esq., M.P.

Among the Exchequer Depositions by commission, 21st Charles I., there are some of great interest. In a suit between Dame Judith May, widow, and Wm. Tooke and others, *v.* the Mayor of the City of Norwich, Adrian Parmiter, Henry Crew and others, sheriffs, citizens, and commonalty, relating to Carrow Hills and Carrow Pits, and the dispute about the city "recreation ground," John Tooke deposed that he had divers years past seen the foundation of a house of stone which might have been either the kiln house or stable, and referred to a piece of hilly ground adjoining, lying between it and the house called Brakendale. Robert Bunne deposed that the owners of Carrow Abbey have always been reputed owners of Carrow Pits. William Tooke's evidence is amusing. He says that when his father or he drove out defendant's, Crewe's, horses "he hath used both of them in very rude and uncivill manner, and used many thretninge words to them, both threatning to make an end of them or that he would be their death, and words to that effecte; and once when this deponent did offer to drive the said Crewe's horses from thence the said Crew did in a very outrageous manner assault this deponent with a knife, and did threaten to cutt his throate, and did with the said knife cutt the deponent's band about his neck, and did with a great slash [cut]

<sup>9</sup> As to May see Register of Burials in Westminster Abbey, and Royalist Composition Papers, ix., p. 275. \*

through this deponent's coat and dublett." Another witness (Thos. Smith) said that one Barcham "did bid Crew runne his knife in the said Tooke's gutts, &c." The evidence for the defence was that the ground in dispute was a place of recreation for "Runinge, shootinge, bowlinge, and the like . . . for the citizens and inhabitants," and that they always called it Conisforth Pits and Carrow Pits.

Samuel Thacker (brewer), who in 1714 voted for Bacon and Britiffe, John Yelloly, M.D. (1826), and more lately Mrs. Hodge (1845), Mr. — Taylor, and J. H. Tillett, Esq., M.P., besides the Sheltons and the Mays above alluded to, resided here.

The CHARTULARY has long been lost, and has escaped our careful search, but we succeeded in finding some considerable extracts from it in the Tanner MSS. at the Bodleian Library (Tanner MS. 342, fo. 149), which cites "Ex libro monachii Monialium de Carho in manibus Jo. Corbet, Bart.," and again (151, fo. 4) from charters (qy. a chartulary) of Carhow, *penes Nath. Axtell, arm.*<sup>1</sup>

Some of the ACCOUNTS of the prioresses were in existence when Kirkpatrick wrote his *History of the Religious Orders of Norwich* (see p. 296), in which he quotes a payment of 4*d.*, in the 25th Edward I., for writing and sealing divers writs in the castle.

The seals are fully described and illustrated in Blomefield, but it is as well to note that an impression of one of them, ascribed to the thirteenth century, is in the British Museum. See *Catalogue of the British Museum, Seals, 1837*, p. 51.

The only references we have been able to find to building works are, that in 1392 William de Eton left £10 towards covering the nun's church at Carrow,<sup>2</sup> and that in 1452 a

<sup>1</sup> The then owner of the abbey. The extracts are printed in Appendix.

<sup>2</sup> This may, however, relate to the parochial church of St. James of Carrow.

legacy of twenty marks was left by Robert Blyklyng towards making the dormitory roof.<sup>3</sup>

The *Chapel of St. John Evangelist*, on the south side of the Church of St. Mary at Carrow, is mentioned in 1438.<sup>4</sup>

The *Chapel of St. John the Baptist* is also mentioned about the same time, John Dowes<sup>5</sup> requesting to be buried in it in 1439.

There was also the *Chapel of St. Catherine*, said to be on the north side of the church. The altar of St. Catherine is specially mentioned in the undated gift of some land in Norwich by Robert son of John de Stamford, to find a lamp burning before it for ever.

The *image of our Lady of Pity* is mentioned in the will of William Aslak in 1531. (Regr. Alpe, 195.)

In 1530 Elizabeth Yaxley left "a clothe of tappestry worke, scored w<sup>t</sup> the Nativite, Resurecon, and Epiphany, to hange in theyr Church at solempne feestes, to remember myn husbandes soule and myn." She also gave to the prioress a gylte spone and my clothe of the iij Kynges of Coleyn."

It is curious that the somewhat rare *Aristolochia clematitis* or birthwort still grows freely amongst the ruins. Can it be a struggling survivor from the herb garden of the nuns.

Before the recent alterations to the grounds were made the house was approached through a lane, which ran by the side of Mr. Colman's house. The abbey was on the right-hand side of this lane, and on the left were three or four recently-built cottages. In one of them lived (about 1860-61) a very old man named Wright. He told Mr. E. A. Tillet that on the right-hand side of the gate was a public-house

<sup>3</sup> Regr. Aleyn, 130.

<sup>4</sup> Regr. Doke, fo. 86.

<sup>5</sup> Regr. Doke, fo. 23.

formerly kept by his cousin Jacob Wright, but he could not remember the sign. This was probably the lodge or gatehouse mentioned by Blomefield. He also told a story of how a cowkeeper named Edward Meek, who formerly lived in the kitchen part of the abbey, pulled up the skirting board under the window of the parlour, and found there a sum of money, which enabled him to hire a farm at Hanwell. Another of his stories was how a stone coffin was found standing up endways a little lower than the gate, which would be near the church, whilst men were digging for chalk. Of course he was full of subterraneous passages, specially related, and how a fat pig wandered, itinerated, and strolled down one, and was never seen more.

The Prioresses<sup>6</sup> were as follows:—

Maud le Strange . . . . .	1198
Agnes de Monte Canisio . . . . .	1224
Amabil de Ufford . . . . .	died 1290
Catherine de Wendling . . . . .	1290
Cecily de Howe <sup>7</sup> . . . . .	1296
Beatrix de Holm . . . . .	1310
Agnes de Carleton . . . . .	1325
Agnes de Len . . . . .	resigned in 1328
Cecily de Plumstede . . . . .	1341
Alice de Hedersete . . . . .	1349
Margery Cat . . . . .	1365
Margery Engys or de Enges . . . . .	1369
Edith Wilton . . . . .	1395
Alice Waryn . . . . .	resigned 1430

<sup>6</sup> This list is taken from Blomefield and Dugdale. We have been only able to add one, viz., Cecily de Howe in 1296.

<sup>7</sup> Blomefield's *Norfolk*, p. 547.



Margery Pigot <sup>8</sup>	. . . . .	1444
Alice Pygot	. . . . .	1457
Joan Spalding	. . . . .	1472
Catherine Segrime	. . . . .	1491
Isabel Wygan <sup>9</sup>	. . . . .	1514
Cecily [Stafford or] Saffeilde. <sup>1</sup>		

The only nuns whose names we can trace are, Muriel de Warren, circa 1273, see *post*, Stow Bardolph.

Dña Alicia Parys, a legatee in will of William Baxter, capellanus in 1438.—Regr. Doke, fo. 86.

Dña Alicia Paryss, (again in 1449), a legatee in will of John Wetherby, in 1444.—Wilby, fo. 30.

Agnes Coseler, ditto.

Margaret Belle, ditto.

Rose Goldyng, ditto, Baldwin Cratyng, 1446.—Id. fo. 126.

Dnā Johanne de Spaldyng, ditto, of Robert Gunton, 1450.—Id.

Beatrix, daughter of Margaret King, ditto, in her will dated 1453.—Aleyne, p. 188.

Isabella Barbor, ditto, Catherine Brazier, 1457.

<sup>8</sup> Blomefield has it Bygot, but she is called Margaret Pigot in the will of Robert Everard (Reg. Aleyne, 1449) and in a deed in the Tanner MSS. dated 1451. Margaret, the wife of Ralph Pigot, was buried in 1453 at All Saints, Norwich, in which parish the priory had land (Blomefield's *Norfolk*, iv. p. 132). Robert Pygot was minister in 1476 of St. Julian's, which was in the gift of the abbey (id. p. 81). Margaret, the wife of Sir Thomas Pigot, was buried in the White Friars in 1498.

<sup>9</sup> This was apparently an old east-country name, and nothing to do with the north-country Wigan. Thomas Wygon was a juror in 25th Henry III. on an inquisition as to the possessions of Seymerettus, a Jew of Norwich.—*Norfolk Antiquarian Miscellany*, i. p. 333-4. Thomas Wygan is mentioned in the Memorial Roll of Inns, 5th Elizabeth (m. 52) in connection with the manor of Snytterby (Lincolnshire), and John Wygon was apprenticed to John Wattys, a worsted weaver of Norwich, in 22nd Henry VII.

<sup>1</sup> She is called by the latter name in the Pension List of 2nd Philip and Mary, and we know of nothing to support the first name. A Cecily Suffield was buried at St. Clement's, Norwich, 13th July, 1565.

Cecily Ryall, ditto, Catherine Kerre, 1497.—Multon, 89.

Mary White, ditto.

Anne Martyn, ditto.

Dame Mawte, ditto,<sup>2</sup> Elizabeth Yaxley, 1530.—Platfoote, 104.

Alice Wetherby, daughter of Thomas Wetherby, buried in the Austin Friars in 1444, and of his wife Margaret, also buried there in 1457, was a nun at Carrow. The Lady Alice Pigott, prioress here, was one of Margaret's executors.

The three chaplains in 1471 were Robert Mateshale, William Hall, and William Walsyngham. Will of John Braylles.—Jeckys, fo. 229.

The POSSESSIONS of the abbey may, we think, be summarized thus :—

Apton.—See Bergh Apton.

Bastwick [Wood.]—In 1291 the abbey lands here were valued at 11s. 4d., and in 1428 at the same price. They were probably the lands granted with the Wroxham property (*q.v.*) by John de Hecham in the 18th Edward I.

Beeston St. Andrew, or by Norwich.—Valued at 6s. 8d. in 1291. These, too, were probably part of the lands which went with Wroxham (*q.v.*)

Biskele or Bixley.—In 8th Henry III., 1223, a close letter issued directing the sheriff to allow the Prioress of Karhow to have peace of the debt of the Jews which he exacted from her for the fee of Saer de Biskele.—Close Letter, p. 611.

<sup>2</sup> Her legacy was "a payre of elne browde shetes, ij platters, ij dyshes, ij sawsers, a litle chafer, a litle ketyll, a litle potte, a lowe pewtre candylstyck, a playne table clothe, a playne towell, and xd. of lawful money : also . . . a litle goblette w<sup>th</sup> the cover of sylver.

In 1233 Hughelina, widow of William fil. Saer de Biskele conveyed lands here to the abbess (*Feet of Fines*, Norfolk, 18th Henry III., No. 590.) In 1246 another fine was levied as to land in this parish, by John Chese against Agnes the prioress, and Galford de Biskele intervened. In 1291 her land was valued at £2. 12s. 8d., and in 1347 it was found that the prioress held a quarter of a knight's fee and half a knight's fee of John Segrave, and he of the king (*Book of Aids*.) The half a knight's fee, according to Blomefield (v. p. 448), was that granted by Hughelina, and was held of Forncett manor. He also says the prioress had a foldcourse here. Before the 11th Henry VI. this property had vested in the College of Mettingham—see inquisition p.m. of John de Mowbray, 11th Henry VI., No. 43.

Blofield.—Valued in 1291 at 4s. 5d. Probably some of the Blofield land granted with Wroxham (*q.v.*)

Brackenden or Bracondale.—Valued in 1291 at 3s. 4d. In the *Ministers' Accounts* it is called Brakendell, and Trows, and was then valued at £9. 19s. 2d. Also see Lakenham.

Bergh Apton.—Two parts of the tithes of the demesnes here, valued at two marks, were given by William de Muntchensey, no doubt a relation of the prioress of that name, and this was afterwards compounded for at twelve quarters of wheat. Among the Bodleian Charters (No. 300) is a judgment of John, Bishop of Norwich, in a suit between the Prior and Convent of Carrow on the one part, and the Rector of Bergh of the other part, dated 3 non. November, 1321.

A composition in this suit, dated the same year, is in the Tanner MSS. 151, fo. 8, and a copy of the above sentence, id. fo. 9.

The property was valued at 5s. 10d. in 1291.

Burthorp (Bowthorp).—Land here was valued at 1s. in 1291.

Burlingham S. . . .—Ditto.

Carrow.—The whole property here was valued in 1291 at £5. 19s. 5d. In the *Valor* the temporalities were taken at £25. 1s. 1½d., and in the *Ministers' Accounts* at £1. 14s. 9d. only.

Parts of the land were held of the respective manors of Framingham, Forncett, Berghall, Lakenham, and Spixworth, and paid quit rents (P) of ¼d., 1d., 5s., 8s. 7½d., and 3s. See deductions in the *Valor*. Other parts were charged, *i.a.*, with a payment to the Hospital of St. Giles of Norwich of 9½d. a year.

Catton.—Land here was valued at 2s. 4d. in 1291. In the *Valor* at 5s.

Chediston.—In 1291 land here was valued at 5s. This is probably Kerdiston, at which place the Warrens, patrons of Carrow, had a lordship.

Coltishall.—Robert Everard, Chaplain of Carrow, by his will dated 1449, (Regr. Aleyn, fo. 39) gave his tenement called Churches and 20 acres of land here to the prioress.

Crostweyt, or Crostwick.—The abbey lands here were valued in 1291 at £2. 13s. 1d. They were probably some of those at Crostwick, which were granted with land at Wroxham by John de Hecham in 1st Edward I.

In 1335 the prioress had licence to receive lands here in mortmain which were purchased of John de Hecham, and held of her manor of Wroxham.—Blomefield's *Norfolk*, x. 421.

Dunham.—Lands here in 1291 were valued at 4s. 6d.

Earlham.—The advowson here is said by Blomefield to have been granted by one Ralph de Erlham and confirmed by another. We find that in 1249 Ralph de Erlham granted 26 acres of land and the advowson to the prioress

in consideration of being received into the benefits and prayers of the Church.—*Feet of Fines*, Henry III., No. 1059.

In 1451 Margaret Pigott, then prioress, granted the rectory to the Vicar of Elmham, see Tanner's MS. 151, fo. 4, copied from the charters of Carhow, *penes* Nathaniel Axtell, Esq. The rectory was subject to the annual payment of £2. 13s. 4d. to the vicar. It was valued in 1291 at £5. 6s. 8d. In the *Valor* it was taken at £3. 6s. 8d., and in the *Ministers' Accounts* at £4.

Fincham St. Martin.—In 1291 the prioress' holding here was valued at 5s. It would seem to have been a portion of the tithes valued afterwards at 13s. 4d.

Framingham.—According to the *Book of Aids* (1347) the prioress held a manor here.

Geistwick.—Land here was valued at 1s. in 1291.

Halvergate.—Before 1264 Roger Bigot, Earl Marshal, gave tithes of his demesnes here. In 1264 they were confirmed by Simon, Bishop of Norwich. In 1291 they were valued at £1. 6s. 8d., and in the *Valor* the vicar is mentioned as paying a pension of £1. 10s.

Hardley.—Land here was valued at 2s. in 1291.

Hellesdon.— " 8s. "

Hockering.— " 3s. "

Hoe or Howe.—In 50th Henry III. John de Ho conveyed by fine (*Feet of Fines*, Henry III., No. 1483) the advowson of half the Church of St. Mary of Ho to Magdalen, Prioress of Carrow, in consideration of him and his heirs being received for ever into the prayers of her church. This is not mentioned in Carthew's excellent account of the Chapel of Ho. Another account makes out that the mediety was granted by Richard de Hoyland (? Boyland.) It seems to have been united to the other moiety in 1405 with the consent of the then prioress.

In the account of Sir Thomas Hare's MSS. in 3rd Report, Historical MSS. Commission, 251, there is an undated deed whereby Philip de Burghs granted land in "Rowe" to God and St. Mary of Carhowe for the good of his soul and the soul of William son of Reginald de Warren (97, A 2.)

Houghton.—Land here was valued at 2s. in 1291.

Kirkby Bydon.—Land here was valued at £1. 17s. 8d. in 1291.

Lakenham.—In 15th Richard II. Wm. Colyns, capellanus, and others, granted a toft and 14½ acres of land, 3 acres of pasture, and 13s. 4d. rent in Norwich, Lakenham, and Brakendale. In 1291 this was valued at 4d.

Ludham.—Land here was valued at 6d. in 1291.

Lynn.—In 1250 Stephen Travers and Katherine his wife granted land here to the prioress (*Feet of Fines*, Norfolk, 35th Henry III., No. 1168), and in 1256 the then prioress arranged with Richard fil. Peter of Lynn as to the arrears of rent of her house, "Le Wynhous," in Lynn (*Feet of Fines*, Norfolk, 41st Henry III., No. 1336.) In 1291 the value was 13s. 4d. Dugdale has tenements in "Lynx," an attribute not belonging to his proof reader.

Melton Magna.—In 1198 Matilda, the prioress, paid 20s. sterling to Robert de Riflai for a grant of 7s. rent here (*Feet of Fines*, 10th Richard I., No. 218.) In 1233 Agnes, the prioress, acquired land here by fine from John Le Bretun of Hethill.—*Feet of Fines*, 18th Henry III., No. 492.

In 1291 the holding here was worth £1. 19s. 6d., and in the *Valor* £1. 11s. 0d. The prioress in 1347 was found to hold one-fourth of a knight's fee here of Hugh Peverel, and he of the King (*Book of Aids*.)

It would seem to have been held of the manor of

Hethersett at 4s. yearly, and it also paid 4d. a year to the bailiff of Humbleyard Hundred.—*Valor Eccles.*  
 Middleton (an old name for Melton Magna).—Land here in 1291 was valued at 6d.

Narborough.—Land here in 1291 was valued at 2s.

Newton.—Land here in 1291 was valued at 2s.

Norwich.—Besides the land in the fields of Norwich given to King Stephen, mentioned *ante*, he gave them—

1. *The Rectory of All Saints by Timberhill.* [The prioress also held land here, Blomefield's *Norfolk*, iv. p. 134.] Margaret, wife of Ralph Pigot, and possibly mother of the abbess of that name, was buried here in 1453.—*Ibid.* p. 438.

2. *The Rectory of St. Catherine, or St. Wincaloy.* [The nuns presented till 1349, when the parish was almost depopulated by the great pestilence, and the church was made a chapel only.—Blomefield's *Norfolk*, iv. p. 143.]

3. *The Rectory of St. Julian.*<sup>3</sup> [In the churchyard was the anchorage of Julian the recluse of Carrow.—Blomefield's *Norfolk*, iv. p. 81.]

Besides these they held another rectory here, viz. :—

4. *St. Edward.* Granted *ante* 1269, when the prioress presented. It was afterwards held with *St. Julian.*

They also held property in—

5. *St. John the Baptist and Holy Sepulchre* in Ber Street, granted *ante* 1261, when Julian the prioress leased land here to Thomas, son of Stanard de Trowse.—Blomefield's *Norfolk*, iv. p. 137.

6. *St. Peter per Mountergate.* See Blomefield's *Norfolk*, iv. p. 102.

<sup>3</sup> The rectory of *St. Anne* was granted by the city and added to this rectory.—Blomefield's *Norfolk*, iv. p. 78.

7. *St. Mary the Less*. Granted in 1252. It consisted of a rent of 2s. issued out of a house in this parish, afterwards paid by the Cellarer of Norwich.—Blomefield's *Norfolk*, iv. p. 120.

8. *St. John Timberhill*.—Blomefield's *Norfolk*, iv. p. 128.

9. *St. Peter Southgate*. Part of Botelers Hills here granted by Hubert de Hoe and Agnes his wife, and Thomas the Fellmonger and Isabel his wife. These were confirmed by Sabrina Prat, for the good of the souls of Sibraund her father and Maud her mother.

The prioress also held most of the rest of these hills from the gift of King Stephen. In 1521 she leased them to the city for ever at 10s. a year.—Blomefield's *Norfolk*, iv. p. 69.

10. *St. Etheldred*.—Blomefield's *Norfolk*, iv. p. 76.

11. *St. Mary Unbrent*. Before 1290 Sir Richard de Boyland assigned a house adjoining the south side of the church here. In 1290 Amabilia de Ufford, the then prioress, granted it to the Friars Preachers to be laid into their site.

12. They also had 8 acres by the monastery church, and 6s. rent in Norwich, granted to them by Robert son of John de Stamford, to find a lamp burning for ever before the altar of St. Catherine in the nuns' church.

13. A toft, 14½ acres of land and 3 acres of meadow in Norwich, Lakenham, and Bracondale, and 13s. 4d. rent granted them in 1391 by William Colyns and others.

The total value of the Norwich property was £14. 16s. 11¾d. in 1291.

Porringland.—Land here valued in 1291 at 5s.

Rackheath.—Ditto, at £2. 1s. 3d. (Probably part of that



land here granted with Wroxham by John de Hecham in 18th Edward I.)

Ranworth.—Also probably part of the same land.

Redenhall.—Land here valued in 1291 at 6s. 8d.

Rockland.—Ditto, £1. 18s. 9½d. In the *Valor* at £1. 4s.

Ruston (Riston).—The tithes of the demesne of the manor of Barshall here, valued at 10s., were granted by Reginald de Warren *ante* 1273.

Salhouse.—Land here valued in 1291 at 14s. 7d.

Saxlingham.—Ditto, 2s.

Scarning.—Ditto, £3. 0s. 4d.

Shottisham.—Ditto, 6s.

Starston.—Ditto, 1s. 2d.

Stow Bardolph.—The possessions here were valued at £1 in 1291.

Before 1273 Reginald de Warren and Alice his wife gave the advowson here. The church was afterwards appropriated to the nunnery and had a vicarage endowed. About 1273 the gift was confirmed by William de Warren. He also, when his sister Muriel became a nun at Carrow, gave a messuage and 40 acres at Stow.

At the time of the *Valor* the estate paid 3s. 5½d. to the manor of Stow Bardolf. When the *Ministers' Accounts* were taken (28th Henry VIII.) the land, farm, and perquisites of cows were valued at 12s. 8½d., £8. 0s. 10d., and 3s. 2d. The church was valued in 1291 at £8, but at the time of the *Valor* at £7. 2s. 8d. only, and in the *Ministers' Accounts* at £6. 13s. 4d.

Surlingham.—In Easter, 31st Edward I. the prioress had a suit about the advowson here with Hubert de Multon, son of Matilda de Multon (Abb. Plac. pp. 250-1), who had apparently granted it to the abbey (Blomefield's *Norfolk*, v. p. 463). The prioress had a patent to appropriate the church in 22nd Edward II. (Pat. 2nd pt., m. 7). It was worth 9s. 4d. in 1291, and

£1. 2s. 4d. at the time of the *Valor*, and 9s. when the *Ministers' Accounts* were taken.

Swerdeston.—The advowson belonged to the abbey before 1291, when it was valued at £6. 13s. 4d. In the *Valor* the vicar is mentioned as paying a pension of £1. 3s. 4d.

There was also land here valued at 2s. in 1291.

Thurlton, or Thurverton.—The prioress had land here worth 1s. 6d., and in 1291 at 2s.

Torpinges Marsh.—In 1206 Matilda, the then prioress, had a grant of this marsh (the locality of which is not stated) from Richard, son of Ranulph de Rissemer (Rushmore?)—*Feet of Fines*, 8th John, No. 352—the consideration being the regrant of the west half at 12d. yearly rent. By two other fines (*Fines of Unascertained Counties*, Inn., 8th John, No. 50-51) Richard son of Ranulph de Disse, merchant, is said to have conveyed the same.

Totyngton.—Land here valued in 1291 at 2s.

Trowse.—See Bracondale.

Ugehale [Wigenhale?].—Land here valued at 2s.

Whitlingham.—Ditto, 3s. 11d.

Winch East.—The church here was given by Ralph le Strange, fourth son of Roland le Estrange, of Ercall, Shropshire, and he was dead before 1194. He had a daughter Matilda, who married Fulk d'Oiri (Carthew's *Launditch* i., p. 140) and was probably aunt to Matilda le Strange, the prioress. In 1291 the value was £6. 16s. 8d., but at the time of the *Valor* £3. 6s. 8d. only, and in the *Ministers' Accounts* £4. 13s. 4d.

Wreningham Magna.—Land here valued in 1291 at 6d. The modiety of the rectory was granted to the priory before 1306 by . . . Thorp of Ashwellthorp. In 1414 Edith, the then prioress, granted it to Sir Edmund Thorp.

Wroxham.—The Wroxham estate was by far the most important one belonging to the abbey.<sup>4</sup>

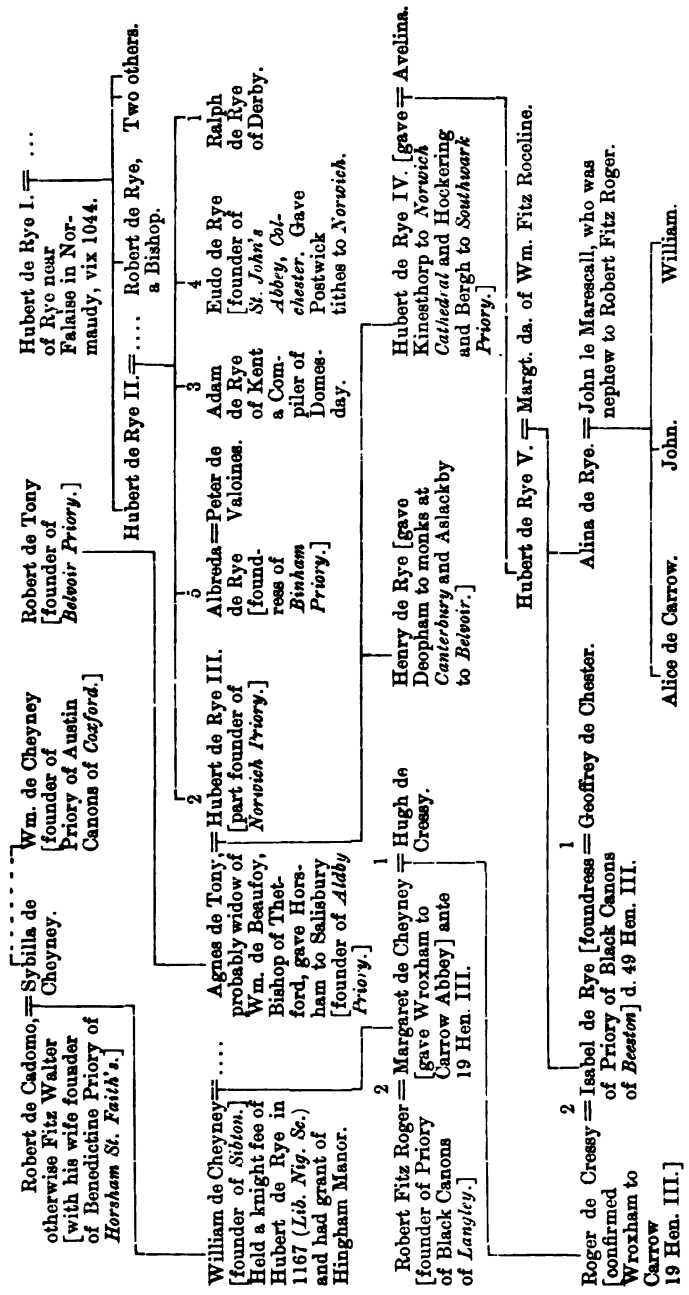
Agnes (de Monte Caniso), one of the prioresses, had a sub-infeoffment of the manor from Margaret de Cheyney, one of the daughters and coheiresses of William de Cheyney (founder of Sibton Abbey), who held it, at the time of the *Lib. Nig. Scac.* 1167, of Hubert de Rye, the tenant in capite (see note <sup>4</sup>).

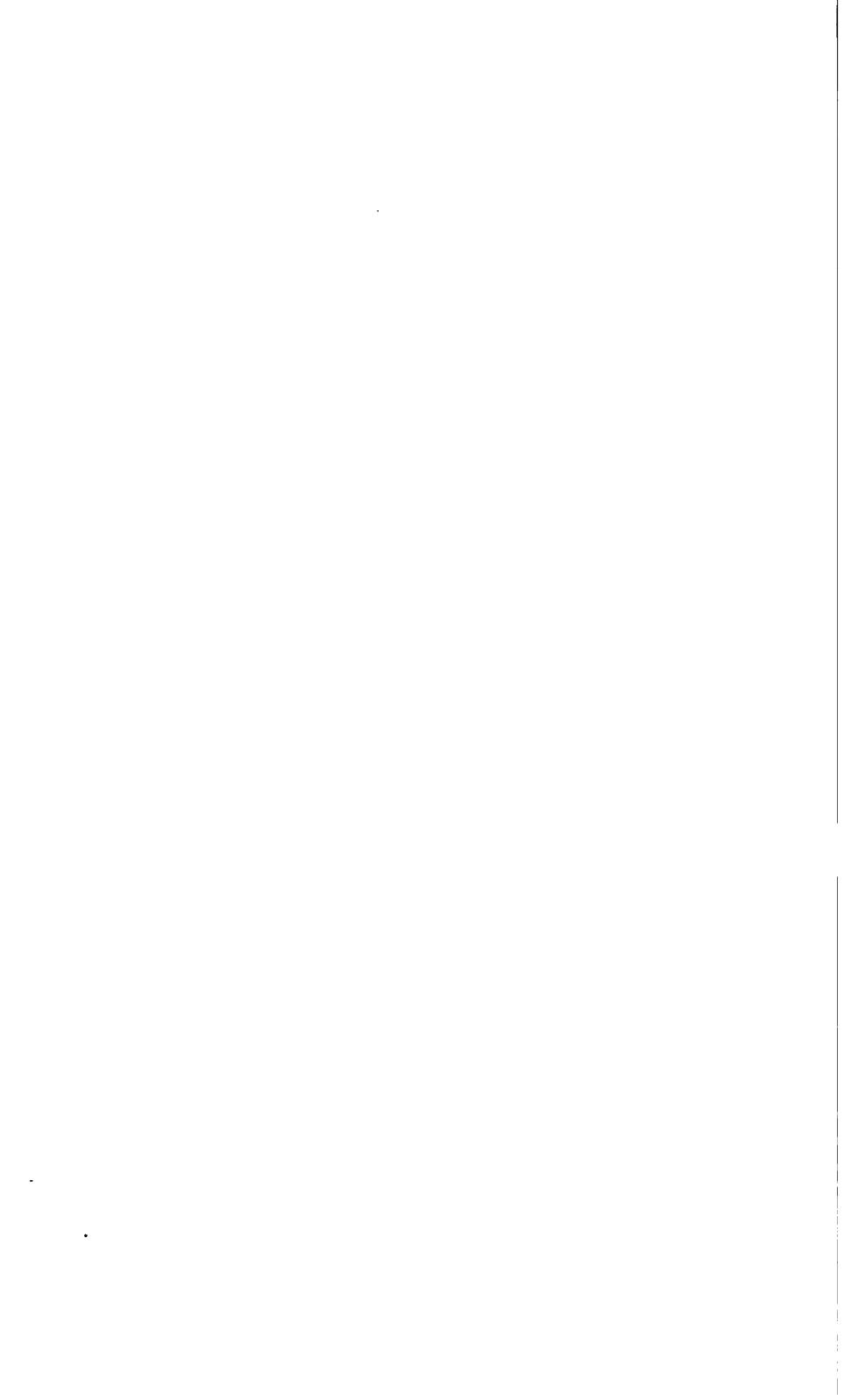
This Margaret married Hugh de Cressy, and the latter's son Roger, in 19th Henry III., confirmed his mother's gift of the manor and advowson by fine in 19th Henry III. (see *Feet of Fines*, Norf., Henry III., No. 617). She is also said by Blomefield (x. p. 474) to have given the advowson of Wroxham to the priory.

The Roger de Cressy just named married Isabel de Rye, daughter and coheiress of Hubert de Rye, the superior lord, but his four sons by her dying without issue, Alina de Rye, who married John le Mareschall,<sup>5</sup> succeeded to the whole of the barony. This Alina had a daughter named Alice le Marshall, otherwise *Alice de Carrow*, who was very probably from her *alias* a nun of this foundation. The connection of the families is better shown in the pedigree opposite.

<sup>4</sup> Wroxham at the time of *Domesday* belonged to Ralph de Beaufoy, who held it *in capite*. Like the rest of his property it came to the de Rye family—no doubt by marriage, though how has never yet been satisfactorily shown. Agnes de Rye granted (*i.e.*) the tithes of the manor to the Prior of Norwich, but the remainder of the holding in chief long followed the descent of the Rye barony. By an inquisition *ad quod. dam.*, 10th Edward III., it was found that the prioress held of Eva de Claving and she of Robert de Morley (then Baron of Rye) and he of the king. Again, when the *Book of Aids* was compiled in 1347, the prioress is said to hold Wroxham at a knight's fee of John Claving and he of William Mareschall (then Baron of Rye), and he of the king. Again, in 3rd Henry IV. (1401-2) the prioress is said (Bl. x. p. 475) to hold one knight's fee of the Barony of Rye.

<sup>5</sup> John Marescall paid £100 for the custody of the land there of Nicholas Karion. — Fine Roll, 19th Henry III., 1234, p. 269.





“De Cheyney” and “De Monte Caniso”<sup>6</sup> have been assumed by some to be the same surname, and if so it is possible that Agnes the prioress may have been daughter or other kinswoman of the Margaret the donor.

In 1221 Matilda, the then prioress, had a grant of land here from Alexander de Wrokesham.—*Feet of Fines*, 6th Henry III., No. 130.

In 1236 Agnes the prioress had a grant of land here and in “Sallus” from Roger de Boyland and Matthew fil. Ralph.—*Feet of Fines*, 21st Henry III., No. 655.

The next year the prioress arranged with the Abbot of St. Benet’s as to the fishery<sup>7</sup> of Wroxham, Belaugh, and Hoveton.—*Feet of Fines*, 22nd Henry III., No. 673.

About 1272 we find from the Hundred Rolls (i. p. 525) that the prioress had appropriated to herself the river, which ought to be a common one between “Wymene” and Wroxham, and also (p. 450) warren at Wroxham.

In 14th Edward I. the prioress was summoned to show by what right she claimed warren, tumbrel, view of frankpledge, and assize of bread and ale here: in reply to which she preferred the charter of Henry III. giving the abbey those rights in all its manors.—*Plac. de quo warranto*, p. 495.

In 18th Edward I. there is an inquisition (No. 89) ad quod damnum John de Hecham for the Prior and Convent of Carrow of lands here, and in Rackaye, Crostwayt, Beeston, Bastwick, Blofield, and Ranworth. The Wroxham property was valued at the *Taxatio Eccl.* (19th Edward I.) at £20. 16s. 3¼d.

<sup>6</sup> William de Muntchensey gave the two parts of the tithes of Bergh Apton to the abbey.

<sup>7</sup> See also *Coram Rege Inn.* . . . Edward I. as to a separate fishery at Flagedam in Wroxham.

In 35th Edward I. there is another inquisition (No. 136), Nicholas son of Thomas le Clerk, for the nuns of Carrow, of a messuage, 28 acres of land, and 4 acres of marsh here.

In 1335 the prioress apparently bought back the interests of her sub-tenants, the de Hechams, and some deeds relating to the sub-infeoffment, and re-purchase will be found printed for the first time in the Appendix. The inquisition ad quod damnum (10th Edward III., 2nd rot., No. 3) is printed in Dugdale, and shows that the land extended into Wroxham, Rackheath, Crostweyt, Beeston, Bastwick, Blofield, and Ranworth.

When the *Valor Eccles.* was taken in 26th Henry VIII. the rectory of Wroxham cum Salhouse was valued at £7 and the rents at £30. 15s. This estate was given at the dissolution to the Duke of Norfolk, who parted with it to Sir Miles Corbet. The church was subject to the yearly payment of £1. 10s. to the Cathedral Church of Norwich, and £1. 13s. 4d. to the Vicar of Wroxham.

Yarmouth, Great.—Land valued at £3. 10s. 5d. in 1291.

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Here we will conclude our "dry list of facts about names, charters, gifts of land, legacies, pope's licenses, and the like," which Mr. Phipson, in his excellent paper on Carrow Abbey before cited, glories in omitting. Whether speculations, however able, on what ruins, now almost level with the ground, might once have been, are of more value to the historian than the dry material which we have got together, not without some trouble, we must leave our readers to decide. Anyhow, between both accounts of the place the future inquirer about it may possibly be satisfied, according to his taste; while, for the benefit of those who have not seen Mr. Phipson's article, we subjoin a short description of

the remains of the ancient buildings which formed the conventual establishment, as they seem to us.

There are still the parlour of the prioress, a chamber over it, and the strangers' hall with a projecting rectangular bay. The foundations may be traced of the church, sacristy, chapter-house, and day-room, and the site of the cloister walls can be identified: other foundations of buildings in various parts of the priory grounds are to be found, but it is difficult to speak with any degree of certainty as to the use to which the buildings were appropriated.

The boundary walls are to a great extent standing, and the course of them can easily be traced on the south, east, and west sides. It is curious to observe that on the north side some portions of the wall are two or three feet in the channel of the river, thus shewing that the Wensum has deviated in its course southward since the wall was built.

In describing the various portions of the remains, which are scanty as to detail, we consider it best to commence with the indications of the earliest work, which take us to the Norman period. The chancel, exterior and interior, shews nothing but Norman workmanship. The east wall externally is divided by piers into three bays, each pier having columns at the angles and faced with stone in courses averaging six inches deep, the bays being faced with flint; and the plinth, which is a foot below the level of the floor of the chancel, can be traced round the greater portion of the original building. As the remains of this wall are not more than two feet out of the ground, very little of the architectural features can be observed. The interior of this wall shews a plinth directly on the floor level, with the projections for the same division into bays. The chancel was approached by steps from the choir. Of this (the choir) little can be seen, but it appears to have been in four bays, two of which were open on the north



side into St. Catherine's Chapel, and on the south side into that of St. John the Baptist. On the south side, in the second bay from the chancel, is a brick vault lined with plaster, and taking up half the thickness of the wall from the interior. The bricks on the exterior side being on edge led to the supposition that they might form the division between two vaults, but, having endeavoured to pierce through the wall, the other side did not appear to be hollow. At the time of the excavations, which were made by Mr. Colman, M.P., about two years ago, so far as we have been able to learn, the vault was unoccupied. There were four massive-looking piers, about five feet in diameter: the base of one still remains. These evidently supported a tower, and were cased with stone in blocks of an average thickness of seven inches, the core being of rubble.

On the south side of the choir and chancel is St. John the Baptist's Chapel, which is decidedly part of the work of the Norman foundation: this may have been originally an aisle of the early church, as we find the floor level of the altar in this chapel was seven inches above the plinth line, and obscured Norman bases of columns for arcading, and this altar and the floor level must therefore be of a later period. In the remains of the wall forming the base of the altar is a piece of Norman billet cable moulding.

Passing to the north side of the choir and chancel we come to the site of St. Catherine's Chapel. But little can be traced here. There remain indications of a wall at double the distance from the choir than the exterior wall of St. John's Chapel. In this wall are formed two cylindrical tanks, evidently placed there for the stowage of water, being respectively from ten to twelve feet deep. The remains of walls at the east end of this chapel suggest that it may have been after-

wards devoted to secular purposes. There doubtless was a north transept, but we have been unable to trace its foundations.

The south transept is undoubtedly a part of the original fabric, the west wall shewing the Norman plinth, on which plinth sprang arcading. The south wall of this transept has insertions of Early English work, which is also seen in the change in the moulding of the plinth and in the base of a column at the south-east angle (interior), and also in a similar base at the same angle on the exterior.

The sacristy is wholly Early English, and at the time of its erection considerable alterations appear to have taken place, Early English work being substituted where it must have previously been Norman. The colouring of the walls (dark red and blue) of the sacristy was clearly distinguishable when the excavations were first made. There is a comparatively modern brick wall, in which are two doorways, inside and running parallel with the south wall of the south transept, at a distance therefrom of about four feet. Why this small portion should have been partitioned off from the transept can only be a matter of conjecture. The Early English arch jambs which preceded the erection of this latter wall are defaced by its erection.

Between St. John's Chapel and the sacristy there was a small compartment of later construction, approached from the south transept. One pier of the exterior wall of the chapel appears to have been cut away when the east wall of this compartment was built: to what purpose it was appropriated cannot now be stated.

Coming to the nave, it is noticeable that it is of later date than the eastern portion of the church, bringing it beyond the transition to the Early English, as is clearly seen by the section of the south-east pier, which is of the plain and pointed bowtell moulding. A portion of the north wall remains. As will be seen by the plan it

does not run parallel with the other walls of the church. There appears to be some little doubt as to the western boundary of the nave. We are not inclined to think that it was where a wall line runs across our plan, but consider it more likely to have been where there is a return of the plinth of a north-west angle pier, the present state of which plinth shews that it was long exposed to the weather. Taking this as one view, there remains the cross wall above alluded to, which we think must have been one of four walls forming some enclosure, possibly of the more sacred portion of the convent. A difficulty presents itself here, but the present north gable of the house, now occupied by Mr. Tillett, M.P., which we have carefully surveyed, shews an abrupt termination, which but for such termination might have been a continuation of roofed or covered-in portions of buildings or ways connecting the apartments of the prioress with the west end of the church and also with the cloisters. Several good sections of Norman and Early English mouldings, and a cross, a portion of a gable finial of good Early English character, were found during the recent excavations, which lead us to the conclusion that the buildings were richly ornamented.

Passing through the south transept we enter a passage or slype which separates the Church from the chapter-house, having at the south-east corner a circular staircase for access to a room which was undoubtedly over it. From this passage there seems to have been no direct entrance into the chapter-house, but there was a doorway on the west side entering into the cloisters, and on the east there was one by which the graveyard was approached.

In this graveyard, which is on the south-east side of the church, were found several graves, one having over it a marble slab in fair preservation, upon which is a mediæval cross of similar style to the finial one above alluded to;

concrete beds for other slabs can also be seen. Against the south wall of the chancel was found during the excavations a small stone coffin, which we have been informed contained the skeleton of a young female: no coffin lid was discovered. The burial ground appears to have also extended round to the north side of the church, as during the cutting of a new path in Mr. Colman's garden about the year 1862 several skeletons were dug up.

The chapter-house, which was to the south of the slype, certainly had an entrance from the cloister on the west. Next, southward, we come to the day-room, at the north-east corner of which are the foundations of steps leading up to a higher level, beyond which is a passage to the necessaria. Though the dormitories were probably over the day-room, we do not think it should be inferred that these steps formed part of the staircase to it.

The day-room had a groined ceiling springing from corbels in the walls, and spanning to columns ranging along the centre of the room. One circular column still remains; some of the corbels may still be seen in the west wall. Several openings of windows can be traced in the east wall, having splayed recesses, and there are also doorway openings. The western wall of the day-room was continued beyond the south wall, and can be seen by a slight projection and broken section of the wall. Mr. E. A. Tillett, in 1862, traced this for some yards further than it is at present, there being at that date a ditch on the eastern side, which has since been filled up. The wall evidently met another running at right angles with it and in a direct line to the foundations of the walls at the south-eastern boundary of the precincts, and which we conceive may have been those of the infirmary. They were certainly the walls of some important buildings connected with the convent.

The buildings on the south side of the cloister have been entirely demolished. Here the refectory was undoubtedly

situated, as fragments of wall have from time to time been found, which shew that there were extensive buildings on this side of the cloister. On Mr. Tillett's lawn there is a rectangular piece of wall about three feet out of the ground, running north and east. This shews an external face on the south and west sides. The north and east shew it plastered, and we think we may safely say this was the south-west angle of the outer wall of the cloister. In dry seasons extensions of these walls have been traced, the grass being then withered.

The original strangers' or guest hall seems to have been pulled down and replaced by new buildings more to the west, in the time of Isabell Wygan, whose rebus appears no less than four times in the only now habitable portion of the priory, which we have before stated consists of the strangers' hall, with the prioress' parlour and a semi-circular staircase turret, in which is a portion of a closed staircase, landing at a chamber over, and shewing a plastered soffit.

The walls of the parlour are panelled out with oak, ribbed and moulded panelling, out of which opens a segmental flat-arched fireplace, having square mantel, in the spandrils of which are shields bearing the rebus, *y* and a gun. The doors of this room are linen-moulded; the ceiling has heavily moulded beams and ribs. In the spandrils at the head of the oak door frame to the present entrance hall are shields bearing the rebus of Wygan, and the same appear in spandrils to the door frame at the entrance to the present kitchen apartments. In this case the *y* takes its form in stag's horns and the gun the form of a blunderbuss. This door we believe to be in its original position.

The guest hall was divided into five bays, as seen by the flat open timber roof, which has four whole and two half heavily moulded principal beams and framed spandrils, which are filled in with perforated cusped tracery; in the southernmost one having a carved rose in each spandril,

and the next a shamrock, the next the letter  $\Omega$  crowned, the next an eagle, the next a  $\Psi$  and a gun, and the last a rose. We need hardly say that the carvings in the above spandril tracery allude to England, Ireland, the Virgin Mary and Saint John (to whom the convent was dedicated), and to Isabell Wygan the prioress, during whose time the roof was doubtless constructed.

The first bay on the west side opens with a Perpendicular arch and piers into a rectangular bay, now filled in with a modern staircase leading to a floor, dividing this building into two stories. The window frame, as at present, is not wholly original.<sup>8</sup>

We must now conclude our notices of the various buildings and foundations of this priory, and in doing so must regret that we could not describe them more completely, the remains, as we have before stated, being so scanty.

A few words on the parochial church of St. James' at Carrow, which was in the patronage of the nuns, may not be out of place.

Mr. Phipson, in his paper, says that it is not known where it stood, and that some thought it was the nave of the priory church, but we have a note that it stood at the bottom of the "great hill." Blomefield says it is "now so totally demolished that there are no apparent ruins, though its site is still called the Churchyard." It was not demolished till after 1556, in which year Lady Anne, widow of Sir John Shelton, Knight, by her will, directs her body to be buried there.

The image of St. James is mentioned in the will, dated 1549, of Robert Everard, Chaplain of Carrow, who desires to be buried before it.—Aleyn, fo. 39.

<sup>8</sup> Our best thanks are due to Mr. A. J. Chambers, of Norwich, who has rendered us valuable assistance in reference to the architectural portion of this paper.

In 1502 Robert Belconger left 20s. for the "performyng of the pathyng of the ele that my fader and modir lieth buried inne."

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APPENDIX.

I.

*Excerpta ex Cartulario de Carrowe.*

TANNER MS. 342, f. 149.

**Ex Libro Monasterii Monialium de Carho in manibus Jo. Corbet, Bart.<sup>1</sup>**

Fol. 2a. S. Rex, etc. Sciatis, etc. me dedisse &(c) et praeterea concedo eis et firmiter praecipio quod bene et in pace et libere et quiete teneant haec omnia praedicta et omnes res suas alias et teneduras et homines infra burgum et extra, etc.

Fol. 18b. Sciant praesentes et futuri quod ego Agnes de Monte Caneisi, priorissa de Karhow, assensu et voluntate totius conventus nostri, concessimus et hac praesenti carta confirmavimus pro nobis et successoribus nostris Galfrido Ridel et haeredibus suis liberam faldam per totum annum in villa de Wroxham secundum quod pertinet ad liberum tenementum suum quod de nobis tenet in eadem villa, ita tamen quod non liceat eidem G(alfrido) nec haeredibus suis pasturam de Wroxham ultra quam pertinet ad dictum tenementum superaverare quod si fecerit liceat nobis et successoribus nostris per captionem averorum suorum distringere quousque dictam superaverationem amoverit et arbitrio liberorum hominum curiae nostrae de Wrokesham nobis vel successoribus nostris competenter fuerit satisfactum. In cujus rei, etc.

Fol. 149b.

Hæc sunt ecclesiae sanctae munimenta Mariae  
 Quae concernentes sint in caelo gloriantes  
 Et defraudantes damnentur in igne cremantes  
 Karho Deo charum templum constat Monacharum.

<sup>1</sup> Tanner also quotes (151, fo. 4) Charters (qy. a chartulary) of Carhow, penes Nath. Axtell, Arm.

Anno Domini 1146 fundata est Domus Sanctae Mariae de Carhowe Anno Regis Stephani decimo per Seynam et Lescelinam sorores moniales de hospitali Sanctae Mariae et Sancti Johannis in Norwico Anno Episcopatus Willelmi Turbe Norwici 2°.

Ex Chartulario Monialium de Carho juxta Norwicum.

Fol. 18b. Omnibus has literas visuris vel auditoris Johannes de Hecham et Cecilia Rida salutem. Noveritis nos concessisse pro nobis et haeredibus nostris et pro hominibus nostris Deo et Ecclesiae de Karhow et monialibus ibidem Deo servientibus scilicet quod nos vel haeredes nostri vel attornati nostri et homines nostri veniemus ad summonitionem Priorissae de Karhow vel ballivi sui semel in anno ad plegium renovandum ad curiam praedicta Priorissae in Wroxham ad faciendum in eadem curia quod jus dictaverit coram dicta Priorissa vel monialibus vel Ballivo suo secundum legem et consuetudinem regni et ad majorem securitatem fidem dedimus ad invicem. Et ad praedictam formam observandum obligamus nos sub poena centum solidorum renuntiantes omni exceptioni, cavillationi et omni juris remedio, et maxime regiae prohibitioni. In hujus testimonium sigilla nostra apposuimus. Testibus, Domino Bald'co de Tan', etc.

Noverint universi praesentes literas inspecturi vel audituri quod ego Harveus de Hecham de consensu Priorissae de Karhow, dominae de Wroxham, feci attornatos meos Alexandrum de Beston, vel Johannem de Allington, et eisdem attornavi in curia de Wroxham a die Sancti Edmundi Regis et Martyris anno regni regis Henrici filii Regis Johannis xxxviiij° usque ad festum Sancti Michaelis proxime sequens in omnibus placitis in dicta curia placitandis, ratificans quicquid per dictos Attornatos vel per eorum alterum actum fuerit in dicta curia sicut per me ipsum, ego autem teneor dictae Priorissae in xl solidis pro defectibus meis in dicta curia praehabitis, in quibus prius obligavi me eo quod remisit mihi centum solidos in quibus ei prius tenebar pro defectibus sequelae in curia alias praeteritis. In hujus testimonium praesentibus, etc.

Fol. 19b. Sciant praesentes et futuri quod ego Johannes de Hecham, miles, filius Hervei de Hecham, concessi dedi et hac praesenti charta mea confirmavi Deo et Ecclesiae beatae Mariae de Karhow, Amabili de Ufford Priorissae et ejusdem loci conventui in liberam puram et perpetuam elemosinam totum manerium meum de Wroxham integre sicut illud tenui de praedictis Priorissa et Conventu cum omnibus tenementis et pertinentiis ad dictum



manerium spectantibus in villis de Wrokesham, Racheya, Crostwic, Beston, Blifeud, Upton, Bastwicke, et Belaghe, ut in messuagiis aedificiis virgultis gardinis terris pratis pasturis mariscis turbariis communiis herbagiis faldagiis cum pascuis hais sepibus viis semitis aquis fossatis bruariis chaciis introitibus exitibus redditibus homagiis relevis scutagiis wardis eschaetis tam libere tenentium quam villanorum, villanis et eorum sequela cum eorum tenementis et catallis et cum eorum servitiis operibus consuetudinibus auxiliis tallagiis chevag alleg. fortunis et omnimodis dominiis libertatibus aisiamentis profituis et pertinentiis ad dictum manerium quoquo modo spectantibus et pertinere debentibus et accidentibus. Habendum et tenendum praedictis Priorissae et Conventui et earum successoribus et earum ecclesiae antedictae libere quiete pure pacifice integre et honorifice sine aliquo inde retenemento vel clamio seu aliqua calumnia ac contradictione mei vel haeredum meorum inperpetuum. Et ego praedictus Johannes et haeredes mei warrantisabimus et praedictis Priorissae ac Conventui et earum successoribus et earum ecclesiae antedictae totum manerium praenominatum cum suis pertinentiis in omnibus et per omnia prout supradictum est ut liberam puram et perpetuam eleemosinam. In cujus rei testimonium huic scripto sigillum meum apposui. Testibus, Dominis Thoma de Hakeford, Thoma Bardolfe, etc.

Fol. 20a. Notum sit universis praesentibus et futuris quod ego Johannes de Hecham miles filius Hervei de Hecham pro salute animae meae et antecessorum et successorum meorum, concessi, reddidi, remisi et omnino quietum clamavi de me et de haeredibus meis inperpetuum Deo et Ecclesiae beatae Mariae de Karhow, Amabili de Ufford Priorissae, et ejusdem loci Conventui et earum successoribus et earum ecclesiae antedictae in liberam puram et perpetuam eleemosinam totum manerium meum de Wrokesham integre sicuti illud tenui de eisdem Priorissa et Conventu cum omnibus tenementis et omnibus dominiis ad dictum manerium pertinentibus in villis de Wrokesham, Rachira, Crostweic, Beston, Bastwic, Upton, Blafeud, et Belagh, ut in messuagiis aedificiis terris pratis pasturis mariscis turbariis aquis fossatis communiis herbagiis bruariis hais sepibus viis semitis faldagiis pascuis introitibus exitibus redditibus homagiis relevis scutagiis wardis et eschaetis tam liberorum quam villanorum villanis et eorum sequelis cum eorum tenementis et catallis et cum eorum servitiis operibus ac consuetudinibus auxiliis talliis chevagiis alleg. et fortunis et cum omnimoda alia libertate profic. et pertinentia ad dictum manerium spectantibus et pertinere debentibus. Habendum et

tenendum praedictis religiosis et earum successoribus ac earum Ecclesiae antedictae libere quiete pure pacifice integre et honorifice sine aliquo inde retenimento vel clamio seu aliqua calumnia aut contradictione mei vel haeredum meorum inperpetuum. Dedi etiam eisdem Priorissae et Conventus et earum successoribus totum tenementum et totum dominium cum suis pertinentiis quod habui et tenui in dicto manerio de quibuscunque aliis dominis in dicta villa de Racheya et alibi, Habendum et tenendum de dominis feodi praedictis Religiosis et earum successoribus libere quiete pacifice et honorifice inperpetuum faciendo inde annuatim dominis feodi servitium debitum. In cujus rei testimonium sigillum meum apposui. Testibus, Domino Thoma de Hakeford, etc.

## II.

## DOUCE CHARTERS, 45. (Bodl. Libr.)

Sciant praesentes et futuri quod ego Radulphus filius Leciae de Kemesby concessi dedi et hac praesenti carta mea confirmavi domino Rogero de Stowe, capellano, et Thomae Finch pro eorum servitiis et pro tresdecim solidis et quatuor denariis argenti quos dederunt mihi in gersumam totum illud messuagium cum aedificiis et omnibus suis pertinentiis quod ego quondam habui ex dono et feoffamento Mathildis Skrike et Johannis filii dictae Mathildis, et jacet in villa de Trows in vico qui vocatur Millegate inter messuagium quod fuit quondam Philippi Corel versus Orientem et messuagium quod quondam fuit Adae Geggard et Roysae filiae Rogeri de Mundham, uxoris dicti Adae, versus Occidentem, et abuttat super terram Priorissae et Conventus de Carhowe versus Austrum, et super viam regiam versus Aquilonem; Habendum et tenendum praedictis domino Rogero et Thomae et eorum haeredibus vel suis assignatis de domina Priorissa et Domo et Conventu de Carhowe per servitium sex denariorum et obolum praedictis Dominabus et Domui annuatim reddendorum, videlicet ad festum Sancti Michaelis tres denarios et obolum et ad Pascha tres denarios pro omni servitio, consuetudine, secta, curia et exactione saeculari, et cui quibus aut quando dictum messuagium dare, vendere, vel assignare voluerint in quocunque statu fuerint libere, quiete, pacifice, integre et haereditarie sine aliquo inde retenimento calumnia clamio vel contradictione mei vel haeredum meorum vel alicujus ex parte mea in perpetuum. In cujus rei

testimonium et securitatem huic praesenti cartae sigillum meum apposui. His testibus, Domino Nicholas de Kirkeby, clerico, Hugone de Bekkles, Alano de Baketon, Roberto Carpentario, Johanne de Brok, Galfrido Ryngolf, Roberto de Emehale, Thoma Vincent, et aliis. Datum apud Carhowe de Jovis in festo Sancti Dunstani, anno regni regis Edwardi, filii regis H(enrici), vicesimo tertio.

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### III.

#### REGISTER OF THE PRIOR & CONVENT OF NORWICH, p. 153a.

Prioresse de Karrowe Univ<sup>o</sup> has lras visuris v<sup>t</sup> auditur<sup>o</sup> Agnes Priorissa de Karrowe et eius<sup>o</sup> gventus salm in dño ad univ<sup>o</sup>soꝝ noticiam volum<sup>o</sup> pvenire nos ecc<sup>o</sup>e S<sup>o</sup>e Trinitat<sup>o</sup> de Norw<sup>o</sup> & moohis ibid<sup>o</sup> deo s'vientib<sup>o</sup> remisisse et quiet<sup>o</sup> clamasse quiq<sup>o</sup> 3d. et sol: 1d. annui reddito<sup>o</sup> in quib<sup>o</sup> nobis annuat<sup>o</sup> tenebantr ex donaco<sup>o</sup>e Rog. le Veyly p vs. et 1d. in quib<sup>o</sup> eis tenebamur annuatim p quadam terra qm dedit nobis Adam clericus quos solite fuim<sup>o</sup> reddere annuatim Celerario de Norwi<sup>o</sup>c recognoscentes et [confi]tentes q ad huc tenemur eisd<sup>o</sup>e de p<sup>o</sup>dea tra<sup>o</sup> in xxiiij<sup>o</sup>. sol: ad ffm sci Michis eciam in iiij<sup>o</sup>s. annuali p pastura de Lakenham de Elon's ad ffm Inteco<sup>o</sup>is s<sup>o</sup>e cruc<sup>o</sup> soluend<sup>o</sup>. In cui<sup>o</sup> rei testimoniu<sup>o</sup> huic scpto sigill<sup>o</sup> capitli n<sup>o</sup>i fecimus apponi.

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### IV.

PAT. 26TH HENRY VI., pt. 2. m. 10.

Rex omnibus ad quos, &c. Inspeximus cartam domini S[tephanus] quondam Regis Angliæ factam in hæc verba:—

S[tephanus] Rex Angliæ, Archiepiscopis, Episcopis, Abbatibus, Comitibus, Justitiariis, Baronibus, Vicecomitibus, Ministris et omnibus fidelibus suis, Francis et Anglis, totius Angliæ salutem. Sciatis me dedisse et concessisse in perpetuam eleemosynam Deo

et ecclesie sancte Marie et Sancti Johannis de Norwico et monialibus meis ibidem Deo servientibus illam terram exultabilem quam habeo apud Norwicum in campis, videlicet xxv solidatas terre et pratium ad terram illam adjacens; et volo quod in ipsa terra fundent ecclesiam suam. Et preterea concedo eis, et firmiter precipio, quod bene, et in pace, et libere, et quiete, teneant haec omnia praedicta et omnes res suas alias et teneduras<sup>2</sup> et homines infra burgum et extra de quocumque teneant, sicut unquam melius et honorificentius tenuerunt, et sicut ego ipse liberior terram praedictam tenui dum in manu mea esset, cum soca et saca, et toll,<sup>3</sup> et team, et infangenetheef, et cum omnibus libertatibus cum quibus ego ipse melius tenui. Et praeter hoc si quis eis aliquid contulerit beneficii, a Deo retributionem accipiet, et a me dignas gratias. Et prohibeo ne super hoc aliquis eis aliquam praesumat inferre molestiam. Teste, Episcopo Sarum per Hugonem Big[od?], et R. filio Ricardi apud Oxeneford.

Inspeximus etiam cartam Domini Henrici filii Regis Johannis, quondam Regis Angliae, de confirmatione similiter factam in haec verba:—

Henricus Dei gratia Rex Angliae, Dominus Hiberniae, et Dux Aquitaniae, Archiepiscopus, Episcopus, Abbatibus, Prioribus, Comitibus, Baronibus, Justitiariis, Vicecomitibus, Praepositis, Ministris, et omnibus Ballivis et fidelibus suis, salutem. Inspeximus cartam quam Dominus Johannes, quondam Rex Angliae, pater noster, fecit Deo et ecclesiae sanctae Mariae de Carhou et monialibus ibidem Deo servientibus in haec verba: "Johannes Dei gratia Rex Angliae, Dominus Hiberniae, Dux Normanniae, Aquitaniae, et Comes Andegaviae, Archiepiscopus, Episcopus, Abbatibus, Comitibus, Baronibus, Justitiariis, Vicecomitibus, Praepositis, Ministris, ac Ballivis, et omnibus fidelibus suis, salutem. Sciat is nos intuitu divini amoris et pro salute animae nostrae et animarum patris nostri Henrici et fratris nostri Ricardi Regum, et pro animabus omnium antecessorum nostrorum, concessisse Deo et ecclesiae Sanctae Mariae de Carhou et monialibus ibidem Deo servientibus feriam suam<sup>4</sup> de Carhou

<sup>2</sup> See Ducange for this word, which seems to be equivalent to *tenetura*.

<sup>3</sup> For *tolnetum*, one of the many forms of *thalonium*.

<sup>4</sup> Nostram?

quatuor diebus duraturam, vigilia scilicet nativitat<sup>is</sup> Beate Maris Virginis, et die nativitat<sup>is</sup> Beate Maris, et duobus diebus proxime sequentibus, cum omnibus libertatibus, quas monachi de Norwico habent in feria sua in villa Norwici. Quare volumus et firmiter præcipimus, quod feriam illam habeant et teneant inperpetuum bene et in pace, cum omnibus libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus ad liberas ferias pertinentibus. Et prohibemus ne aliquis eis de feria sua molestiam faciat vel injuriam quamdiu ipsa duraverit. Testibus, W. Londoniensi et H. Sarum Episcopis, G. filio Petri Comit<sup>is</sup> Essexiæ, Willelmo Marecallo Comite de Penbroc, Hamel Comite de Warena, Willelmo de Breos, Hugone Bard[olph?], Stephano de Turneham, Willelmo de Boterell. Data per manum H. Cantuariensis Archiepiscopi, Cancellarii nostri, apud Norhamptonam, ix die Junii regni nostri anno primo." Nos autem concessionem prædictam ratam habentes et gratam, eam pro nobis et hæredibus nostris, quantum in nobis est, concedimus et confirmamus sicut carta prædicta rationabiliter testatur. His testibus, Roberto Aquillon, Ely a de Rabayne, Willelmo de Wyntreshull, Imbto de Monte Feranti, Stephano de Eddeworth, Willelmo Belet, Radulpho de Bakepuz et aliis. Data per manum nostram apud Westmonasterium decimo die Junii anno regni nostri quinquagesimo sexto.

Inspeximus insuper cartam domini Edwardi, quondam Regis Angliæ, progenitoris nostri, similiter factam in hæc verba :—

Edwardus, Dei gratia Rex Angliæ, Dominus Hiberniæ, et Dux Aquitaniæ, Archiepiscopis, Episcopis, Abbatibus, Prioribus, Comitibus, Baronibus, Justitiariis, Vicecomitibus, Præpositis, Ministris, et omnibus Ballivis et fidelibus suis, salutem. Sciatis nos concessisse, et hac carta nostra confirmasse, dilectis nobis in Christo Priorissæ de Carhowe et monialibus ejusdem loci, quod ipsæ et earum successores inperpetuum habeant liberam warennam in omnibus dominicis terris suis de Wroxham, Rakheythe, Crosthweyt, Bestone, Brakendele, Magna Melton, et Rokelund juxta Langele, in Comitatu Norfolciæ, dum tamen terræ illæ non sunt infra metas forestæ nostræ, ita quod nullus intret terras illas ad fugandum in eis, vel ad aliquid capiendum, quod ad Warennam pertineat, sine licentia et voluntate ipsarum Priorissæ et monialium, vel earum successorum, super foris-

facturam nostram decem librarum. Quare volumus et firmiter præcipimus pro nobis et hæredibus nostris, quod prædictæ Priorissa et moniales et earum successores imperpetuum habeant liberam warennam in omnibus dominicis terris suis prædictis, dum tamen terræ illæ non sunt infra metas forestæ nostræ, ita quod nullus intret terras illas ad fugandum in eis, vel ad aliquid capiendum, quod ad warennam pertineat, sine licentia et voluntate ipsarum Priorissæ et monialium vel earum successorum, super forisfacturam nostram decem librarum sicut prædictum est. His testibus, venerabilibus patribus Johanne Wintoniensi, Ricardo Herefordensi, et Simone Sarum Episcopis, Johanne de Warena, Comite Surriæ, Guidone de Bello Campo, Comite Warrenne, Johanne de Britann, Hugone le Despenser, Willelmo de Leyburne, Waltero de Bello Campo, Senescallo Hospitiî nostri, Rogero le Brabazun, Johanne de Merk, et aliis. Dat per manum nostram apud Reding vicesimo sexto die Novembris anno regni nostri tricesimo primo.

Inspeximus ulterius literas patentes Domini Ricardi nuper Regis Angliæ secundi post conquestum, de confirmatione similiter factas in hæc verba :—

Ricardus, Dei gratia Rex Angliæ et Franciæ et Dominus Hiberniæ, omnibus ad quos præsentis literæ pervenerint salutem. Inspeximus cartam Domini Henrici, quondam Regis Angliæ, progenitoris nostri, in hæc verba :—

Henricus, Dei gratia Rex Angliæ, Dominus Hiberniæ, Dux Normanniæ, Aquitaniæ, et Comes Andegaviæ, Archiepiscopis, Episcopis, Abbatibus, Prioribus, Comitibus, Baronibus, Justitiariis, Vicecomitibus, Præpositis, ministris, et omnibus Ballivis, et fidelibus suis salutem. Sciatis nos, intuitu Dei et pro salute animæ nostræ et animarum omnium antecessorum et hæredum nostrorum, concessisse et hac carta nostra confirmasse pro nobis et hæredibus nostris Deo et ecclesiæ Sanctæ Mariæ de Carhou et monialibus ibidem Deo servientibus, quod prædictæ moniales et earum successores imperpetuum habeant et teneant omnes terras possessiones et eleemosynas suas cum soka et saka, theloneum et theam, et infangenethef, et cum omnibus libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus et quietantiis suis, in bosco et plano, in pratis et pascuis, in aquis et molendinis, in viis et semitis, in

stagnis et vivariis, mariscis, et piscariis, et grangiis, et virgultis, infra burgum et extra, et in omnibus locis, et in omnibus rebus, solutas, liberas, et quietas de sectis shirarum et hundredorum, et placitis, et querelis, et de pecunia danda pro forisfacturo de murdro, et de scutagio, et geldo et danegeldo, et hidagio, et assisis, et de operationibus castellorum, et parcorum, et pontium, et calcetarum, et de Ferdewyte, et hongwite, et fiemenefrith, et de hamsokne, et de Wardpeny, et de averpeny, et de blodwite, et de Flegwite,<sup>5</sup> et de Leerwite,<sup>6</sup> et de hundredpeny, et de thithingpeny, ita quod visus franciplegii fiat in curia ipsarum monialium coram serviente nostro ad hoc vocato si venire voluerit, sin autem venire noluerit, non ideo remaneat. Sunt etiam ipsæ moniales quietæ per totam terram nostram de theoloneo, passagio, pontagio, lestagio et stallagio, et de omni sæculari servitio et opere servili et exactione, et omnibus aliis consuetudinibus sæcularibus sicut prædictum est. His testibus, Venerabili patre H. Eliensi Episcopo, H. de Burgo Comite Kantie, R. Bygod Comite Norfolciæ, W. de Kirkeham Decano Sancti Martini Londoniæ, Godefrido de Crancumb, Radulpho Guñ, Amaur de Sancto Amando, Willelmo de Picheforde, Bartholomæo de Sankevill, et aliis. Dat per manum venerabilis patris R. Cicestrensis Episcopi, Cancellarii nostri, apud Sanctum Edmundum, xix die Martis anno regni nostri decimo nono.

Nos autem concessionem et confirmationem prædictam et omnia alia in dicta carta contenta rata habentes et grata, ea pro nobis et hæredibus nostris, quantum in nobis est, Priorissæ et Conventui loci prædicti et successoribus suis concedimus et confirmamus, sicut carta prædicta rationabiliter testatur, et prout eadem Priorissa et Conventus et prædecessores sui libertatibus et quietantiis prædictis hactenus rationabiliter usi sunt et gavisii. In cujus rei testimonium has literas nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Testi, Meipso apud Westmonasterium vicesimo die Maii anno regni nostri primo.

Nos autem pias et laudabiles intentiones dictorum inclytorum progenitorum nostrorum intime ponderantes, ac ad reverentiam et honorem præcelsæ Dei genitricis ac gloriosissimæ Virginis Mariæ et Sancti Johannis dictam ecclesiam cum suis juribus libertatibus et

<sup>5</sup> Fletwite ?

<sup>6</sup> Lerwite.

pertinentiis universis illasam observare volentes, omnes et singulas cartas et literas prædictas, necnon omnia et singula in eisdem cartis et literis contenta, rata habentes et grata, ea pro nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris, quantum in nobis est, acceptamus, approbamus, et Margaretæ nunc Priorissæ de Carhov et ejusdem loci sive ecclesiæ conventui et successoribus suis ratificamus, concedimus, et confirmamus, prout cartæ et literæ prædictæ rationabiliter testantur. Præterea volentes eisdem nunc Priorissæ et Conventui ac successoribus suis gratiam in hac parte facere uberiores, de gratia nostra speciali concessimus pro nobis hæredibus et successoribus nostris prædictis, quantum in nobis est, eisdem nunc Priorissæ et Conventui et successoribus suis quod licet ipsæ vel prædecessores suæ aliqua vel aliquibus franchisesiarum, libertatum, privilegiorum, consuetudinum, immunitatum, allocationum, et quietantiarum, in dictis cartis et literis contentorum aliquo casu emergente hactenus plene usæ non fuerint vel abusæ, aut earum aliqua plene usa non fuerit vel abusa, eadem tamen nunc Priorissa et Conventus ac successores suæ franchisesiis, libertatibus, privilegiis, consuetudinibus, immunitatibus, allocationibus, et quietantiis illis, et eorum quolibet, de cætero plene gaudeant et utantur, sine occasione vel impedimento nostri vel hæredum nostrorum justitiariorum, escaetorum, vicecomitum, coronatorum, aut aliorum ballivorum, seu ministrorum nostrorum hæredum, vel successorum, nostrorum quorumcunque. Et ulterius ne propter obscuritatem seu generalitatem literarum, verborum, vel terminorum, in cartis et literis prædictis, vel earum aliqua contentorum, vel quamcunque aliam causam vel occasionem in concessionibus, confirmationibus, cartis vel literis dictorum progenitorum nostrorum aut alicujus eorum, aut in aliquo in eisdem vel earum aliqua contentorum, seu in allocationibus super eisdem et in earum usu habitis, sive facta materia quæstionis vel dubii imposterum possit generari, sed ut omnis ambiguitas et controversia quæ in eisdem aut earum aliqua moveri posset tollatur penitus et submoveatur, ex abundanti gratia nostra concedimus per præsentem pro nobis hæredibus et successoribus nostris præfatis nunc Priorissæ et Conventui et successoribus suis prædictis omnia et singula libertates, franchisesias, privilegia, consuetudines, allocantias,<sup>7</sup> quietantias et immunitates, quibus eadem Priorissa et Conventus aut prædecessores suæ vigore colore seu prætextu quorumcunque generalium seu obscurorum literarum verborum vel terminarum in cartis et literis

<sup>7</sup> Sic, for allocationes.



prædictis vel earum aliqua contentorum ante hæc tempora usæ et gavisæ fuerunt, vel earum aliqua usa vel gavisæ sint quovis modo. Et quod eadem Priorissa et conventus et successores suæ prædictæ eisdem omnibus et singulis libertatibus, franchisesis, privilegiis, consuetudinibus, allocationibus, quietantiis, et immunitatibus, abeque aliqua speciali declaratione sive interpretatione earundem, de cætero plene, integre, et quiete gaudeant, et utantur, et adeo plene et integre; ac si nos, (seu aliquis progenitorum vel prædecessorum nostrorum) libertates, franchisesias, privilegia, consuetudines, allocationes, quietantias, et immunitates illa præfatis nunc Priorissæ et Conventui et successoribus suis prædictis vel alicui prædecessorum suorum per verba specialia concessimus, vel ea specialiter interpretati fuissimus, necnon adeo plene, integre, et quiete, prout eadem Priorissa et Conventus et prædecessores suæ prædictæ libertatibus, franchisesis, privilegiis, quietantiis, consuetudinibus, allocationibus, et immunitatibus illis et eorum quolibet, vel aliquo eorundem, colore vel prætextu generalium vel obsecutorum literarum verborum vel terminorum prædictorum aliquo tempore præterito usæ fuerunt et gavisæ, vel earum aliqua usa est et gavisæ, abeque impedimento, perturbatione, molestatione, sive impetitione nostri, hæredum vel successorum nostrorum, justitiariorum, escaetorum, vicecomitum, coronatorum, aut aliorum ballivorum seu ministrorum nostrorum, heredum vel successorum nostrorum, quorumcunque, aliquo statuto, actu, ordinatione, restrictione, mandato incontrarium edito, proviso, ordinato, sive dato, vel alia re, causa, seu materia quacumque non obstante. In cujus, etc. Teste Rege apud Westmonasterium ix die Julii.

Per breve de privato sigillo et de dat. prædict., etc. Et pro Deo et pauperes et pro viginti solidis solutis in hanaperio.

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V.

ORIG. 30TH HENRY VIII.

Rex secundo die Novembris concessit Johanni Shelton militi scitum et procinctum nuper monasterii sive prioratus Carroue ac manerium de Carroue in com. civit. Norwic. necnon rectorias ecclesiarum de Estwynche, Stow Bardolf, Erlham, et Wrenyngham in com. Norff.

necnon advocaciones, &c., sancti Edwardi sanctæ Julianæ et omnium sanctorum ac capellæ sanctæ Katherinæ in dicta civitate ac advoc. vicariæ de Erleham in dicto com. Norff. necnon omnia maneria, &c., de Brakendell, Trowes, Amerynghall, Rokland, Helston, Porland, Kyrkeby, Bramarton, Saxlyngham, Bernham, Rednall, Thurlton, Wrenyngham, Dereham, Skernyng, Stow Bardolf, Lakenham, Haylestone, Melton, Thetford, Estwinche, Erlham, Swardeston, Halvergate, et alibi in dicto com. Norff. ac in Cheston, Pakenham, Thurston, Southelmeton, et alibi in com. Suff. dicto nuper prioratui spectan. habend. ei et hæredibus suis imperpetuum.—Ro. xxxv.

## VI.

## NORWICH CITY RECORDS.

M<sup>d</sup> that in the ffest of Saynt Mary Magdalen in the xxxiiij yeer off the reign off o<sup>ur</sup> Souaign lord Kyng Henry the viij<sup>th</sup> in Willim Rogers, mayer off the Citie off Norwich, Robt. Leche, Thomas Pikrell, E. Bede, Austen Styward, Nicholas Sywhat, Robt. Rug, & E. Woode, Alder. of the same Citie, in s'jaunt Townesend, in Corbet, & in Warde, Toun Clerk, counsellors of the same citie, in John Shelton, Esquyer, & Humffrey Wyngfeld, knyght, in Gosnold in Gaudy, & in Yelu'ton, Counsellors off the same mas<sup>r</sup> Shelton mette all togeder at the Newe hall w<sup>in</sup> the seid Citie by agrement beffore taken bitwen in maier & others ffor & in the name of the Coialtie of the seid Citie & the seid master Shelton on the other p<sup>te</sup> to comon & treate off in vpon certen iurisdiccon p<sup>u</sup>ilegiez, &c., which the seid maier Citzens & Coialtie of the seid Citie claymed to haue within the p<sup>o</sup>ry off Carrowe & Trouse-milgate as p<sup>o</sup>cell of the countie of the seid Citie which Jurysdiccon p<sup>u</sup>ilegiez, &c., the seid mas<sup>r</sup> Shelton denyed affermyng that Carrowe et Trouse milgate to be w<sup>in</sup> the Countie of Norff. & noon p<sup>te</sup> of the Countie off the Citie off Norwiche, &c., vpon whiche ma<sup>r</sup> beynge thus in contencon the said in maier & aldermen & Councell of the seid Citie for the p<sup>o</sup>ffe of ther seid clayme shewed vnto the seid mas<sup>r</sup> Shelton & his Councell certen Record<sup>z</sup> remayneng w<sup>th</sup> the seid mayer & coialtie conc<sup>o</sup>nyng as well the foundacon off the seid late p<sup>o</sup>rye as also ther Jurysdiccon p<sup>u</sup>ylege, &c., ther peasibly had, &c., vpon whiche evydence ther so shewed the seid in Shelton & his counsell aft delibacon seu<sup>o</sup>ally

by them self had desyred of the seid meyer a respette till the next Sessions that in the meane tyme thei myght see the euydence of the seid m̄ Shelton & than to make aunswer, &c., wherunto the seid m̄ maier, &c., agreed, &c. And therupon it was agreed that the Constables of the seid Trouse millegate & other thenhabetaunts ther & at Carrowe in the meane tyme shuld be attendunt at the commaundement of m̄ mayer & sheriffes as thei haue ben herunto before, &c., notwithstanding affi that m̄ Shelton caused diu's of thenhibitunts of Trouse millegatte to muster before hym at Shelton halle oute of the seid libties & ther receyued & p'sted them & aft sende a comandement to the constablez ther to warne the seid p'sons to be redy w̄in one owres warneng to be attendunt vpon hym to do y' kyngs maiestye s'uice, &c., which mandat' the seid constablez brought to mast' mayer on the eve of the Natyuytie of o' ladye, &c., which mandat' the seid mast' mayer deteyned & wuld not suffer the seid constables to execute it at the co'mandement of the seid m̄ Shelton but comanded the seid constables in his name to warne the seid p'sons which had receyued p'ste of the seid m̄ Shelton to be redy, &c., accordyng to ther prest, &c. Atte whiche Sessions the seid master Shelton made nou Answer but lefte his clayme & demand in the same, &c.

Conuocacio Alder. videlicet magri Willi Rogers maioris, Ede Grey, Robt. Leche, Thōms Pykerell, E. Rede, Aug. Styward, Nichi Sywhat, Amborç vic', Thom Necton, Hamõis Lynsted, Rici Catlyn, Ade Lawes, & ffelicio Puttok die veneris penultimo die Marcij A° rr. heur viij. xxxiiij.

This daye Nicholas Trigat' & John Bonde s'unts to the lady Shelton cam psonally before the seid maier & alder. in thys sam p'sent courte & declared to the seid maier & aldermen that oone Gouell somtyme s'unt in the late p'ory of Carrowe hath shewed to her that her ffermers of her londs abbuttyng vpon a comon wey called grene gateway were the walls of the citie hath enchroched w' ther ploughes pte of the same comon wey, &c., which encrochement she is contentid that by the view of the seid meyer, &c., shall be reformed, &c., trustyng that iff eny Injury hath ben comytted to her by like encrochement upon eny of hir londs by eny of the seid Citizens that then the seid maier, &c., will likewise see redresse therof & therupon it is agreed that as well the seid maier as the same lady at ij of the clok of thç p'sent day aft'non shall mete togeder at the seid comon wey to order the p'mysses accordyngly.

# Copies of the Inscriptions

IN THE

CHURCHES OF SWAFIELD AND EDINGTHORPE,

AND THE

CHURCHYARDS OF EDINGTHORPE, ACLE,  
STOKESBY, & HOVETON ST. JOHN.

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THE following inscriptions are printed from notes made by me two or three years ago, while yachting up the "Broads." Antiquarians might well diversify their holidays by giving an hour or two a day to doing likewise before all the floors of our churches are encaustic-tiled.

## SWAFIELD CHURCH.

1. [*Arms*: Quarterly . . . . . on a bend three lozenges. *Crest*: . . . a cubit arm . . . holding two roses proper.] Here lieth the Body of Nicholas Harmer gent: who departed this Life the 24th of October 1743 in the fifty fifth year of his age.

Also the body of Frances his wife who departed this Life the 30th day of December 1771 in the 75th year of her age.

She was daughter of John Rabett of Bramfield in the County of Suffolk Esq<sup>r</sup> by Mary his wife daughter of John

Cornwallis of Wingfield College in the said County of Suffolk Esq.

2. Here Lieth the Body of Margaret Rie the wife of Edward Rie clerk who departed in the Faith of Christ full of good Workes August the 15th 1645. Here also lieth the Body of Edward Rie gent her son who Departed March the 5<sup>o</sup> 1669. Uterq; beatam Resurrectionem præstolans.

3. [*Arms: Harmer impaling . . . a chevron . . . between three lions . . .*] Here are deposited the Remains of William Harmer the Elder of this parish gent: who was born 7br the 2nd 1655 and died Augst the 19th 1710. And also Eliz<sup>th</sup> his wife daughter of Nicholas Payne (sometime of Sco Ruston in this County) gent: who died 7br the 13th 1727 aged 71 years. And of William Harmer their first son Bapt<sup>d</sup> August the 23rd 1681 died 7br the 12th 1727. And likewise of Sarah Harmer their 3rd daughter Born August the 16th 1691 died Janry the 29th 1736. Richard Harmer their 5th son is here also interr'd who died an infant. Wm. Harmer (son of Nicholas Harmer their 4th son) died an infant and was buried here 7br the 17th 1737. Also by the special command of William the Elder here are deposited the gather'd Remains of William Harmer his Father.

4. *Grate p̄ aia Margaret . . . q' obit xxix<sup>o</sup> die Aug'ti a<sup>o</sup> dni mccccxxxij<sup>o</sup>.*

5. In the aisle of this Church are deposited the Remains of Capt. James Olifent who departed this Life the 11th of April 1808 aged 58 years.

Tho' Boreas blasts and Neptunes waves  
Have tost me too and fro,  
By God's decree you plainly see  
I harbour here below.  
Where I do now at anchor lie,  
With many of our fleet,  
Yet once again I must set sail  
Our Admiral Christ to meet.

6. [*Arms*: Gu. three horses' heads coupéd bridled ar. two and one. *Crest*: a horse's head coupéd bridled ar.]

In a vault beneath this monument are deposited the remains of the Rev<sup>d</sup> Isaac Horsley Rector of Antingham St. Mary and Vicar of Briston both in this county. He died April 29 1803 aged 77 years. Also the remains of Priscilla his wife who died August 14 1778 aged 46 years and Amey their daughter who died August 25 1772 aged 16 years.

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### EDINGTHORPE CHURCH.

1. [*Arms*: On a chief indented three ducal coronets . . . *Crest*, a hand coupéd at the wrist holding a serpent.] In memory of Mr. John Leach late of the City of Norwich who was an affectionate husband an indulgent parent and a good friend. He departed this life March ye 20th 1753 Aged 69 years. Here lieth the body of Mr. Jolland Leach died Feby 25th 1754 in the 36th year of his age. In Memory of Mrs. Mary Leach Widow of Mr. John Leach she was an affectionate wife and tender parent who departed this life Feby the 24th 1760 Aged 66 years.

2. [*Arms*: Or, a fess between two chevrons three escallop shells . . . ] William Call gent sonne of Andrew Call and Elizabeth his wife was borne October 1637 and died 5 May 1683.

#### Inside Chancel Rails.

3. In Memory of The Rev<sup>d</sup> Richard Adams Rector of this parish 61 years who died March 25th 1850 aged 87 years.

4. Beneath this stone are Interred ye Bodies of Mary, Thomas and John Woodyer children of Thomas Woodyer

clerk and Mary his wife who all died in their infancy  
 Mary Feby 3rd 1749 Thomas July 2nd 1752 and John  
 Sepr 2nd 1754.

5. In Memory of The Rev<sup>d</sup> Thomas Woodyer A.M.  
 Rector of this parish who died June 24th 1789—aged 72  
 also Mary his wife who died May 23rd 1794—aged 79.

6. *Memoriæ Sacrum Erasmi Rice necnon dilecti fratris  
 Oliveri, q<sup>d</sup> ab avo qui et Rebellem in odio habuerit sortitus  
 est nomen in Erasmus. In Oliverum Archytm alterum.*

*Plangere te juvenem mortales morte beatos (P beatum)  
 Mirati fratres id didicere tuâ.*

*Coud'st (for thy Land)  
 Thou hand to hand  
 But Rebel Noll have fought  
 Dear had been then  
 To Englishmen  
 That name now come to nought.*

Ob<sup>t</sup> Erasmus Jan 19 1715, ob<sup>t</sup> Oliverus (*Mediterraneis  
 sepultus sub undis*) anno nati Christi 1721.

#### Churchyard.

1. Benjamin Cubitt late of Eatingthorpe died 11th  
 November 1742 aet. 31.

2. Sarah widow of William Barcham died 26 December  
 1803 aged 69.

3. William Barcham died 5 May 1782 aged 65.

4. Mary wife of William Barcham died 7th Novr. 1738  
 aged 47 years.

5. Elizabeth daughter of William and Sarah Barcham  
 died 11 March 1753 aged 6 years.

6. Sarah daughter of William and Sarah Barcham  
 15 Feby 1771 aged 16 years.

7. Hannah daughter of William and Sarah Barcham  
 died 17 May 1775 aged 32 (P).

8. Anna Maria wife of James Plumbly died 28 March 1858 aged 22.
9. Matilda Jane daughter of John and Mary Landymore 16 May 1854 aged 3.
10. Maria daughter of Daniel and Susanna Gee died 19 July 1838 aged 23.  
Susanna her sister died in infancy.
11. William Steward died 2nd Febr. 1849 aged 64. Mary his wife 8 June 1864 aged 76.
12. William Dyball husband of Rebecca Dyball died 27 June 1768 aged 32.
13. Mary wife of William Rudd late of North Walsham died 5 April 1796 aged 41.
14. Ann Burges died 26 July 1793 aged 5 (55 P)
15. Sophia Turner daughter of Charles and Sarah Turner died 15 July 1797 aged 21 weeks.
16. Alice daughter of ditto (?)
17. Anneaster wife of Charles Turner died 27 July 1844 aged 63.
18. Charles Turner died 26 December 1857 aged 76.
19. Charles Turner died 11th April 1853 aged 47 leaving wife and 6 daughters.
20. Anne Maria wife of James Plumbly died 28 March 1868 aged 22.
21. John Lee died 13 April 1827 aged 74.
22. Joseph Deeker died 2nd November 1830 aged 66. Elizabeth Deeker widow died 16 April 1831 aged 65.
23. Hannah wife of John Ames daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Dekker (*sic*) died 13 Novr. 1828 aged 20.
24. Elizabeth wife of Daniel Hayton died 31 December 1790 aged 59.
25. Eliza . . . . Nickells died 23 October 1801 aged 4.
26. Isaac Amess died 23 April 1872 aged 80.  
Elizabeth Amess died 22 December 1855 aged 62.
27. Penelope Sk . . . e died Sep. 28 1801.



28. Elizabeth daughter of Adam and Rachael Fuller died 3 May 1854 aged 19.  
 Rachael Fuller died 20 February 1854 aged 17.  
 Jane Fuller died 13 October 1850 aged 9 months.
29. Adam Fuller died 21 October 1875 aged 77.
30. Sarah wife of Charles Turner died 27 June 1849 aged 26.
31. Louisa wife of John Dyball Moore of Oulton died 6th May 1852, aged 29.
32. John Turner died 11th March 1859 aged 74.  
 Ann Turner died 25 November 1870 aged 82.
33. Robert Coles died 1st September 1838 aged 52.  
 Jemima Cole widow died 22 April 1861 aged 73.
34. Mary Ann widow of John Lee died 1st July 1876 aged 66.

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### STOKESBY CHURCHYARD.

(On a fine altar tomb).

1. William Mingay who died Sept. 1709 (?) aged 76.  
 Ruth Bayly (?) his granddaughter and daughter of John Bayly [nearly obliterated].  
 [*Arms*: . . . on a bend 3 . . .]
2. Elizabeth daughter of Robert (?) and Elizabeth Briggs . . . April 17.  
 Also Elizabeth Briggs her mother died March 3rd 1756 aged 87.  
 Also Elizabeth Brown granddaughter of above who died 19th Aug. 1805 æt. 71.
3. Hannah relict of Thomas Denew died 29 April 1836 in her 93rd year.
4. Ann wife of Thomas Denew . . . .
5. Thomas Denew died 1748 in the 48th year of his age.

6. John Denew died 28th December 1737 aged 25.  
James Denew died 1738 aged 17.
7. Jane wife of Peter Denew daughter of Thomas and Jane Manning late of Foulsham died March 29th 1775 aged 27 (?)
8. Peter Denew late of Hethersett (?) died March 1806.
9. Elizabeth wife of William Denew late of Herringby daughter of John and Elizabeth Hall of Burgh Apton died 4 August 1786 æt. 30 also William, Anne and Mary Denew their children.
10. William Denew died 11 May 1821 æt. 84.
11. Elizabeth wife of John Hall of Burgh Apton died 1784 æt. 60.
12. John Hall of Burgh Apton died 1792 (?) aged 70.
13. Azariah Waters died 10 Novr. 1848 aged 75.  
Also of Deborah his wife daughter of William Denew died 4 Novr. 1848 aged 69.
14. John husband of Mary Cobb died 4 June 1827 æt. 73.  
Mary wife of John Cobb died 7 Jany. 1825 in 67th year
15. James husband of Bidy Norton died 23 April 1829 æt. 47.
16. James Darken (?) Norton died July 1823 aged 13 son of James and Bidy Norton.  
Also Jane Elizabeth their daughter who died 28th July 1830 æt. 9.
17. In Memory of Infant children of John Charles and Emily Norton.  
C. W. Norton died 11 May 1836.  
A. B. Norton died 20 Jany. 1848.
18. Catherine wife of Thomas Reeve Daniel of Caister who died 22 Sept. 1820 aged 51.
19. Thomas and Susanna son and daughter of Richard Ellis (?) and Elizabeth his wife died 1736.

20. Thomas Reeve Daniel died 31 March 1848 in the 83 (P) year of his age.
21. Francis Daniel late of Caister 40 years Farmer in this parish died 10 Novr. 1806 aged 72.  
Deborah his wife died 15th October 1802 aged 67. Francis their son died an infant 1766 . . . .
22. Richard Daniel gentleman, husband of Lydia Daniel died 25 January 1842 æt. 78.
23. Lydia wife of Richard Daniel died 7 Aug. 1830 aged 59.
24. Phillis wife of J. R. Daniel died 14 Feby. 1795. æt. 22.
25. Matilda daughter of Richard and Lydia Daniel died in infancy Aug. 20, 1796.
26. Samuel Flaxman died 1801 aged 80.  
Elizabeth his wife died 1752 aged 29.  
Samuel their son died 1822.
27. Joseph Cannon late of Framingham Earl died 16 March 1792 æt. 30.
28. Sarah widow of Joseph Cannon and Daughter of Joseph and Ann Cannon of Stokesby died 1789 aged 26.
29. Joseph Cannon died 2 . . May 1772 aged 49 also 2 of his children who died infants.
30. Anne the wife of Joseph Cannon died 1822 æt. 84.
31. Mary Cannon died 1st October 1831 aged 64.
32. Mr. Isaac Everitt of Berners St. London died 16 November 1793 (more buried).
33. Ann Everitt of London died 21st October 1795 aged 64.
34. Isaac Everitt son of Isaac and Ann Everitt of Scratby died 8 April 1818 aged 16.
35. James Everitt Esquire formerly of Berners St.

These three  
in one iron  
railing.

Oxford Street London late of Scratby Hall died 14 March 1833 aged 79 also Isaac his brother died 22nd Sept. 1835 æt. 84 also Ann relict of Isaac daughter of Joseph and Ann Cannon of this parish died 11 February 1838 æt. 77.

36. Mary daughter of Robert and Mary Ellis died 1762.

37. Margaret wife of William Diboll.

38. William Diboll died 1756 æt. 46.

39. John West d . . . 1764.

40. Elizabeth Flowerdew widow of William Flowerdew died 14 Sept. 1822 æt. 37.

There are other recent inscriptions to the families of Hales, Miller, Ware, Rowland, Gunton, Burrows, Moore, Palmer, &c., &c.

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#### ACLE CHURCHYARD.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sarah Robinson died 20 June 1780 æt. 61.

Sarah her daughter died 1777.

2. Judith Robinson died 20 April 1834 æt. 88.

3. Mary Hodson spinster died 4 April 1788 æt. 59.

4. Samuel Bonbee inhabitant of this parish upwards of 34 years died 21 November 1797 aged 84.

5. Mary wife of same died 3 Feby. 1769 aged 65.

Samuel their son died 19 Mar. 1765 aged 19.

6. Thomas Brett husband of Mary Brett died July 1743 aged 43. Edward their son died . . . aged 8 years.

7. Mary Curtis wife of James Curtis died 19 Sept. 1810 æt. 66.

8. James Curtis died 31 Jany. 1825 æt. 78.

9. Susanna wife of James Curtis died July 1804 aged 26.

<sup>1</sup> The Inscriptions in the Church were printed, but not very accurately, in the *East Anglian*, vol. iii. p. 324.

10. Mary wife of Joseph Curtis died 18 March 1824 æt. 62.

11. John Bird died 10 October 1820 æt. 75.

12. William S. Francis son of Robert and Elizabeth Francis died 21 January 1840 æt. 23.

13. John Hilling the husband of Lydia Hilling died 19 September 1851 æt. 54—erected by his sister Sarah Curtis.

14. Joseph Curtis husband of Sarah Curtis died 27 May 1851.

Sarah his wife died 13 April 1864 æt. 79.

15. Ann wife of Wm. Curll died 16 July 1815 æt. 36.

16. William husband of Ann Curll died 5 May 1821 æt. 43.

17. Peter Pike died 1781 æt. 74.

18. John Neave husband of Ann Neave died March 8th 1803.

19. [Table tomb]. Ann wife of John Neave died 1814 (?)

Kezia Neave daughter of John and Ann Neave who died 8 Febr. 1808 æt. 14.

Ann Neave more than 60 years inhabitant of this parish died 7th Sepr. 1822.

20. Jeremiah Berry died 31st October 1767 æt. 30.

There are several more old ones, *e.g.*, to the Holbrows, in the churchyard.

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#### HOVETON ST. JOHN CHURCHYARD.

1. Dorothy wife of Felix Fitt died 15th Febr. 1795 æt. 64.

2. Felix Fitt died 17 Sept. 1803 æt. 65.

3. Mary Ann Fitt formerly of this parish but late of the parish of St. Paul Norwich who died 5 Nov. 1846 in 77th year.

4. Jane Isabella Fitt formerly of this parish but late of St. Paul Norwich died 18th April 1860 in 90th year.

5. Dorothy Fitt formerly of this parish but late of the parish of Catton died 7 December 1825 in her 58th year. Erected in testimony of high esteem held by affectionate sisters.

6. Harriet Woodward wife of Robert Fitt formerly of this parish but late of London who died 23rd November 1847 in her 70th year.

7. Elizabeth wife of John Piggin died 19 December 1802 æt. 74.

8. John Piggin died 16 February 1818 æt. 84.

9. Sarah wife of Robert Dyboll of London sister of Mrs. Piggin of this parish died 23rd October 1820 æt. 53.

10. Elizabeth wife of Robert Piggin died 2 February 1837 æt. 76. Robert Piggin died 17 July 1843 æt. 82.

11. Elizabeth wife of Robert Piggin died 22 Nov. 1795 in 30th year. Robert their son died 25 April 1792 in his 4th year.

12. James son of Robert and Elizabeth Piggin died 10th June 1808 in the 15th year of his age.

13. Elizabeth wife of John Bunton late of Thorpe near Norwich and sister of Mrs. Cadge of this parish died March 28 1804 æt. 66 (?)

14. [Table tomb]. George Broom late of Ashmanhaugh died 3 April 1839 æt. 69. Elizabeth his wife died Sept. 18 1846 æt. 80.

15. John Mayes of Hoveton St. John died 26 Feby. 1806 æt. 63.

Deborah his wife died 3 Aug<sup>t</sup> 1808 æt. 80.

16. Elizabeth daughter of Ambrose and Mary Mayes died 18 March 1817 in her 76th year.

17. John Brown died 19 Decr. 1827 æt. 73. Mary his wife died 9 March 1843 æt. 71.

18. Mary wife of John Brown died 2 Feby. 1791 æt. 64.

John Brown died 14 March 1801 æt. 69.

"Beneath this stone, to rustic labour bred,  
The village Poet rests his humble head."

&c., &c.

19. Mary (P) 1st wife of John Wright and afterwards of Henry Edrich both of this parish and daughter of Daniel Newton of Barton (P) Gent<sup>n</sup> by Elizabeth his wife the daughter of Henry Negus Esq (P) died . . . April 1784 (P) æt. 88 (P) (more buried).

20. John Balls died 29 March 1772 æt. 56.

21. John the loving husband of Lucy Balls died 16 January 1771 æt. 56.

Lucy . . . died . . .

22. Lucy Backton a tender affectionate parent died 29 August 1787 æt. 87.

23. Thomas her husband died 8 June 1760 æt. 56.

24. [Table tomb.] Thomas Bateman late of Yarmouth beloved husband of Martha Bateman died 8 March 1777 æt. 70. Martha died 5th December 1794 æt. 80.

25. [Table tomb.] Martha Ann wife of Charles Utting died 7th July 1796 æt. 50.

Charles Utting died 28 Sept. 1810 æt. 68.

26. Susanna Cadge died 18 May 1791 æt. 19.

Mary Cadge died 31 January 1792 æt. 19.

And 6 brothers and sisters infant children.

27. Michael Cadge died 9 January 1794 æt. 94.

Susanna his wife died 8 Sept. 1786 æt. 85.

28. Martha Cadge died 27 January 1796 æt. 25.

29. Michael Cadge died 12 March 1814 æt. 86.  
 Martha his wife died 13 February 1810 æt. 71.  
 Also John infant son of John Cadge and grandson of  
 the above.
30. J. Cadge 1815.
31. John Cadge died Sept. 24 1818.  
 John Jackson died 8 June 1798 æt. 66.
32. [Table tomb.] Michael Cadge died 12 May 1841  
 æt. 64. Elizabeth his wife died at Thorpe Ham. 13 April  
 1868 æt. 83.
33. Michael Cadge of Peterborough oldest son of above  
 died 27 May 1867 æt. 50.
34. Ann Durrell died 3 April 1826 æt. 75.  
 John Durrell died 19 June 1833 æt. 73.  
 "Adieu dear CHILD till in Heaven we hope to  
 meet again for Blessed are the Dead which die in  
 the Lord."
35. [Table tomb.] Rebecca wife of John Littlewood  
 died 25 March 1825 æt. 39. William her infant. Also  
 John Littlewood died 28 January 1829 æt. 8. Also John  
 Littlewood died 17 August 1859 æt. 70. Mary Littlewood  
 died 6 August 1832 æt. 45.
36. John son of John and Sarah Hall died 22  
 May 1822 in 28 year of his age. Harriet his infant  
 daughter.
37. [Table tomb.] Sarah beloved wife of John Hall died  
 16 April 1831 æt. 64. John Hall died 11 January 1855  
 æt. 89 for 60 years inhabitant of this parish.
38. Julia daughter of John and Sarah Hall died  
 16 September 1820 in 22nd year of her age. "A pale  
 consumption, &c."
39. Robert Hall son of John and Sarah Hall died  
 11th May 1826 in 31st year.
40. Eliza daughter of Edward and Eliza Lockwood died  
 5th June 1856 æt. 24.



41. William Daniels died 1 August 1799 æt. 60.  
Also to Abigail his wife died 27 Novr. 1841 æt. 88.  
James their son died 9 August 1804 æt. 17.
42. In memory of George Broom who was an useful  
honest and faithful servant to Thomas Blofield  
Esq . . . . 37 years. Died . . . 1757.  
(Within same railings). M. C. B. 1851. T. C. B.  
1855. M. C. B. 1852. F. G. B. 1851. C. C. B.  
1872.
43. Thomas Browne died 16 Sepr. 1762 æt. 71.
44. Hannah wife of John . . .
45. Elizabeth wife of John Foulsham died . . . 175(8?)  
æt. 55 (?)
46. John Foulsham died 20 Decr. 1765 æt. 82.
47. Ann Edrich died March 1778 æt. 51.
48. Susanna wife of Hy. Edrich of Irstead died 16 July  
1804 æt. 62.
49. Henry Edrich late of Irstead died 18 March 1809 in  
72nd year.
50. William Blyth died 9 July 1807 æt. 72 (*sic*).
51. Elizabeth his wife died . . . 1779 æt. 72 (*sic*).
52. William Hudson died 14 Oct. 1826 (over 1827) aged 37.
53. William Hudson died 6 Augt. 1832 æt. 74.  
Judith his wife died 13 March 1829 æt. 75.
54. Harriet wife of James Miles daughter of William  
and Judith Hudson died 30 April 1830 æt. 32.
55. James Miles born 7 January 1790 died 1st October  
1875.
56. Judith Aldridge niece of James Miles died 17  
August 1833 æt. 22.
57. Judith daughter of William and Judith Hudson  
died 18 June 1843.
58. John Hudson husband of Sarah Hudson died 15  
November 1852 æt. 61.  
Henry their son died 21 June 1855 æt. 40.

59. Sarah Hudson died 11 July 1873 æt. 80.
60. William Girling late of Norwich died 16 Febr. 1862 æt. 62.  
Mary Ann his wife died 19 April 1875 æt. 70.
61. Elizabeth wife of Hy. Hudson died 14 Decr. 1857 in the 79th year of his age.  
Also above Hy. Hudson died 20 September 1861 æt. 80.
62. William Hudson Girling son of William and Mary Ann Girling of Norwich died 6 January 1857 æt. 32.
63. Susanna Green widow of Daniel Green of Caister died 17 Sepr. 1834 æt. 78.
64. Ann widow of William Walker died 29 November 1823 æt. 46.
65. John Hudson died 24 August 1822 æt. 68.
66. Ann wife of John Hudson died 26 October 1816 æt. 68.
67. John Hudson died . . . December 1810 æt. 82.  
Mary his wife died 18 August 1775 æt. 26. (?)  
Mary their daughter died 9 November 1772.

# Customs Rolls for the Port of Lynn

IN THE REIGN OF EDWARD I.<sup>1</sup>

BY RICHARD HOWLETT.

At the Public Record Office there is a bundle of rolls which may be found by the reference "Miscellanea of Exchequer, No. 268, Customs Accounts of Lynn." The earliest are for the years 1286-7 and 1302-3. These are much too long to be printed in full in the present volume, but a few jottings may start enquiries on the part of my readers. Mr. Rye first informed me of the existence of the rolls.

## 1.—ROLL FOR YEAR 1266-7.

Simon de Stanere and Henry de Lenn, together with Mamecto Russelino de Lucca and another Italian whose name is perhaps Richard of Lucca, render account *de nova consuetudine domini Regis*, to wit, from wool, hides, and leather exported from Lynn.

The following specimen will show the form of the entries and the amount of duties charged:—

### *Navis Edwardi Estransis.*<sup>2</sup>

	£.	s.	d.
Johannes Thusentpont de Alemannia pro viginti et novem saccis et viginti quatuor petris lanæ solvit . . . . .			9 18 10

<sup>1</sup> My object in this shallow and fragmentary paper is simply to direct attention to these valuable records.

<sup>2</sup> Estransis—'Esterling.'

	£.	s.	d.
Tidomannus de Vseburgo pro triginta et sex saccis et quatuordecim petris . . . . .	12	3	4
Helmingus Clipping pro viginti saccis et quatuor petris . . . . .	6	13	4
Henricus de Lenn pro decem saccis et tresdecim petris . . . . .	3	9	10
Henricus de Halle pro undecim saccis lanæ . . . . .	3	13	4
Albertus de Spitenhale pro sex saccis et duabus petris . . . . .	2	0	6
Edwardus Estransis pro septemdecim saccis et tribus petris . . . . .	5	13	1

Wool, therefore, bore an impost of 6s. 8d. the sack, and from this fact and the second entry above quoted it can be calculated that the sack weighed 28 stone.

From the following—

Robertus le Tailur pro xij c̄ pellibus £1. 8s. 11d.

it would seem that skins only paid about 2s. 3d. the hundred.

As regards leather we have—

Johannes de Coleys pro tribus lestis et sex  
coriis . . . . . £2. 0s. 4½d.

Now as the *lastus* or *lestus* = 12 *dacræ* = 120 *coria*, the rate must have been about 7s. 9d. the 120 skins.

This roll is far less interesting than the second, being concerned only with three articles of commerce, and I therefore turn to

## 2.—THE ROLL FOR YEAR 1302-3.

In this we have a wonderful variety of articles, many more than I can refer to, and we also have interesting summaries. For brevity I shall translate and give numbers and totals in modern figures—

*From 25 February to 29 September, 1302.*

Total Exports ( <i>i.e.</i> , miscellaneous only)	£.	s.	d.
„ Imports	2257	14	11
„ „	2079	19	6

Duties on above Exports . . . . .	£	s.	d.
„ „ Imports . . . . .	28	4	5½
„ „ Imports . . . . .	26	0	0
“Summa incrementi” <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	0	1	1
Wax, 33½ quintals, duties thereon <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	1	13	6
Cloth, in colours . . . 24 pieces <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	2	8	0
„ mixed . . . 43 „ <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	3	4	6
„ without colour . 1344 „ 6½ ells <sup>4, 5</sup> . . . . .	42	4	3
Sum total of duties . . . . .	103	15	9½

*From 29 September, 1302, to 26 June, 1303.*

These are in the same form, so I compress the record.

Total Exports ( <i>i.e.</i> , miscellaneous only) . . . . .	2264	11	1
„ Imports „ . . . . .	2036	4	9
Duties on above Exports . . . . .	28	6	1¾
„ „ Imports . . . . .	25	9	0¾
“Summa incrementi” <sup>6</sup> . . . . .	0	0	1½
Wax, 46 quintals, duties thereon . . . . .	2	6	0
Cloth, in colours . . . 20 pieces . . . . .	2	0	0
„ mixed . . . 15½ „ . . . . .	1	3	3
„ without colour . 1309 „ . . . . .	40	9	0
“Item de incremento” <sup>6</sup> . . . . .	0	0	1½
Sum total of duties . . . . .	99	13	5½

*From 25 February, 1302, to 27 June, 1303, (*i.e.*, for the whole of the period of the Accounts above).*

Total of wool, 193 sacks 23 stones, duty thereon	£	s.	d.
„ leather, 11 lasti 1 dacra 7 coria, duty . . . . .	32	6	6¾
„ skins, 1646, duty . . . . .	3	14	0
„ skins, 1646, duty . . . . .	0	18	4½
Sum total of duties . . . . .	36	18	11¼

<sup>3</sup> I cannot explain this item. There is a similar entry of 1½*d.* in the roll for the half-year following 29th September. It is there set down twice, and the entries cancel in the total.

<sup>4</sup> Gross values not stated in the roll.

<sup>5</sup> From this the piece would seem to have been about 42 ells—say 45½ yards.

<sup>6</sup> Cancel each other: see note <sup>3</sup> above.

Let us now look at what Nicholas de Dees brought to Lynn, paying 25s. customs' dues.

4 bales of cotton, 1 bale of cotton thread,  
 2 bales of sugar in bags, 2 bales of verdigris,  
 1 bale of Talingfer cinnamon and other spices,  
 1 bag of tartar (?),<sup>7</sup> 12 lbs. of silk, 5 barrels of (?  
 vinegar:<sup>7</sup> value £100.

One item here is, I believe, remarkable. The earliest mention of cotton in Professor Rogers' *History of Prices* is the sale of three-quarters of a pound in this very same year, 1302, when it was worth 1s. the pound, an enormous price at that date. Its use was, Professor Rogers says, to make wicks for tallow candles. In our Lynn record, however, we not only have four bales of the raw material, but a bale of *cotton thread* ("cotonn filac<sup>8</sup>"), an article which I can nowhere else trace at this early period. Sicily and the south of the Italian mainland was doubtless the source of these goods.

The master of the "Forlop," entering, paid duty on wax, herrings (what was Yarmouth doing?), figs, dates, and wine. He took away peas, ale, &c.; so did Peter Folcard, of the "Sparwer," while John Folcard carried back sulphur.<sup>8</sup>

Eyner Blonese, of the ship "Bischoppesbusche," brought herrings and went off with cloth and lead.

Gunne Biet, of Norway, loaded with cloth and the delicate fabric called "saia." Henry de Olermund, of Amiens, John Lorsener and John Beaupeigne, of the same place, brought in all 11 casks of "wayd"—perhaps "wailed wine," choice wine.

Osbert, of Norway, took to his cold clime a welcome £30 worth of English cloths that are called "Blannk',"

<sup>7</sup> My transcript was taken hurriedly, and I suspect is in error at these and other points.

<sup>8</sup> From pyrites, I suppose. The Sicilian mines, according to Haydn, were not worked at this date.

a word we may safely expand to *blankets*. It is not always possible to say what are imports and what exports, *intrando* or *exeundo* not being always noted, but we may put down pitch, sturgeon, and ginger among the first, feathers and sea coal among the goods sent away.

Can we *guess* very roughly indeed at the state of local prosperity shown by all this? The real total of imports and exports does not appear, but as the proportion of duties paid on the stated total of miscellaneous goods is to the grand total of duties for the year nearly as 108 to 240, we find that the sum of imports and exports mounts up probably to about £19,200 in the year. This, of course, assumes a sort of average of duties. If we proceed yet a step further into the region of uncertainties, and note that in 1350 an artisan of the carpenter or mason class earned 1s. 6d. per week—a sum which must usually have kept a wife and family—we may arrive at a general idea that Lynn in 1302, with its annual £20,000 worth of trade, was an important place. Nearly three centuries later than the date at which Lynn contributed about £240 to the King's yearly revenue the customs' dues of the entire kingdom were farmed at only £14,000 a year. This was in 1580.

Another point about these rolls is worthy of the notice of a genealogist. The very numerous names of foreign merchants, some of whom no doubt settled in England from time to time, have an interest for us. One of the collectors of these dues, Mamecto Russelino, of Lucca, may very well be the ancestor of the Russells of Norfolk. Helmingus Clipping, Godescalk le Nunne, and Laurence Tonekyn, may have left their traces, for their names seem to have been naturalised in this country. This, however, is not a subject on which I am at all qualified to speak.

# The Ely Rebels threatening Norwich,

TEMP. HENRY III.

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THE following entry is from the Close Roll of 51st Henry III. (m. 4.)

Pro Thom̄ fil Radī de Karletuñ.	Rex viç ⁊ coronatoribꝫ Norw̄ satm. Quia accepimus p̄ inquisiçōem quam p̄ dilc̄m ⁊ fidelem n̄rm Joh̄em de Cokefeud fieri fecimus qđ Walt̄s
------------------------------------	--

de Turston cūcius pp̄ia temeritate ductus irrui super glad̄m Thome filii Radī de Karleton tunc constab̄ civitatis Norwiç ubi p̄dcs Thomas ⁊ com̄unitas civitatis illius congregati erant ad ostensiōem armoz̄ suoz̄ faciendam ⁊ ad defensiōem ville sue cont̄ adventum malefcoꝝ Insule Elien̄s. Ita qđ p̄fatus Walt̄s ex p̄dco gladio p̄ infortuniū wln̄eratus ⁊ non p̄ feloniam aut maliciam excogitatam p̄fati Thome postmod̄ obiit Nos ad instanciam veñ p̄ris Ottoboni S̄ci Adriani Diacon̄ Cardinal̄ Aptice sedis Legati p̄ donavimus eid̄m Thome sectam pacis n̄re que ad nos ptinet p̄ morte p̄dci ⁊ firmam pacem n̄ram ei inde concedimus. Ita tamen qđ stet recto in cuñ n̄ra si quis v̄sus eum inde loqui volūit. Concessimus etiam eidem Thome om̄es terras ⁊ teñ bona ⁊ catalla sua que occōne mortis p̄dci capta fūūt in manū n̄ram. Et idō vob̄ mandamꝫ qđ eid̄ Thome de om̄ibꝫ terris ⁊ teñ suis p̄dcis plenam seis̄m ⁊ de bonis ⁊ catall̄ suis occōne p̄dca in manū n̄ram captis plenam restituçōem sine dilōne hr̄e fac̄. T. ut sup̄. [At St. Paul's, London, 6th July.]



a word we may safely expand to it possible to say what are imports and or *errando* not being always noted pitch, sturgeon, and ginger among sea coal among the goods sent away.

Can we *guess* very roughly indeed prosperity shown by all this? The and exports does not appear, but as paid on the stated total of miscellaneous grand total of duties for the year we find that the sum of imports probably to about £19,200 in this assumes a sort of average of duties step further into the region of uncertainty in 1350 an artisan of the carpenter 1s. 6d. per week—a sum which in wife and family—we may arrive at in 1302, with its annual £20,000 important place. Nearly three centuries at which Lynn contributed also yearly revenue the customs' duties were farmed at only £14,000 a year.

Another point about these rolls is a genealogist. The very numerous merchants, some of whom no doubt time to time have an interest for of these *Amecto Russelino*, be the *the Russells* Clipping. *le Nunne*, and have left *ees*, for their naturalised *country*. The subject on *at all*

Cott. MS., Cleop. E. iv.,  
actions are brought<sup>2</sup> against

The entire abbey, too,  
with things from fear of the  
this was all that terrorism  
meant, the report is supple-  
ment, "Hic non parva  
non detegendis."

ments, and see what they  
they were never intended to  
they give us a curious glimpse  
them and trust them without

Mr. John L'Estrange were  
rolls of certain obedientiaries  
uses the original parchments<sup>4</sup>  
These Mr. Rye has handed  
one of the ten for translation,  
of the contents of the rest.

the earliest roll, the earlier of  
about depreciating for a moment  
ties and equal care, I have  
no one ever makes a perfectly  
of contracted Latin who does  
his blunders by rigorously ex-

was sacrist from Michaelmas  
and, if the manifest error of one  
not cause his prompt dismissal,  
longer time. If Brother Simon  
he, he wielded the pen of a

—Ed.

ter of the Chancery  
les in the curia  
strar.—W

the Bishop of

# Account Rolls

OF CERTAIN OF THE OBEDIENTIARIES OF THE  
ABBEY OF ST. BENEDICT AT HOLME.

BY RICHARD HOWLETT.

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MY remembrance of the ruins of the abbey of St. Benedict at Holme is—perhaps fortunately—not so distinct as to warrant me in describing them, but I can recall with some vividness fallen masses of an almost cyclopean wall of an abbey church lying in the midst of a meadow which slopes down to the Thurnemouth stream. It is hard to believe that so sleepy a spot in the midst of the sparsely populated district of the Broads was ever a busy centre of religious, intellectual, and agricultural work; but when the idea is once completely realised there arises, in some breasts at least, a deep feeling of anger against the band of brutal thieves, who, under the specious plea of reforming abuses, robbed posterity of the best of all conceivable wealth, and made Puritanism a hideous possibility.

In another paper in this volume an able hand has touched on the cruel calumnies disseminated as the excuse for the great robbery, but though I cannot here specify the crimes laid to the charge of certain monks<sup>1</sup> of this abbey

<sup>1</sup> Richard Barkway, Gilbert Stoke, John Harridance, and Thomas Honinge.

which I have seen catalogued in Cott. MS., Cleop. E. iv., I may say that the same accusations are brought<sup>2</sup> against members of modern institutions. The entire abbey, too, is charged with making away with things from fear of the approaching visitation; and as this was all that terrorism (and probably bribery) could elicit, the report is supplemented by a vague general indictment, "Hic non parva suboluit suspicio confederationis de non detegendis."

But let us turn to our parchments, and see what they tell us about St. Benedict's. They were never intended to be perused by laymen, so if they give us a curious glimpse into a busy past, we may thank them and trust them without injury to our Protestantism.

Among the papers of the late Mr. John L'Estrange were found transcripts of about ten rolls of certain obedientiaries of this abbey,<sup>3</sup> and in two cases the original parchments<sup>4</sup> accompanied the transcripts. These Mr. Rye has handed to me, requesting me to select one of the ten for translation, and to illustrate it by the help of the contents of the rest.

I have chosen, in place of the earliest roll, the earlier of the two *original* rolls; for without depreciating for a moment Mr. L'Estrange's great abilities and equal care, I have found by experience that no one ever makes a perfectly correct copy of a long piece of contracted Latin who does not afterwards search out his blunders by rigorously extending all the abbreviations.

Brother Simon of Norwich was sacrist from Michaelmas 1440, to Michaelmas 1441, and, if the manifest error of one halfpenny in his accounts did not cause his prompt dismissal, he probably served for a longer time. If Brother Simon wrote the roll now before me, he wielded the pen of a

<sup>2</sup> And unhappily with too much truth.—Ed.

<sup>3</sup> Sacrist, Pittancer, Almoner, and Master of the Obits.

<sup>4</sup> As these no doubt belonged to the series in the custody of the Bishop of Norwich, I have returned them to the Registrar.—W. Rye.

ready writer, but he may, like Brother William Whytfield, his successor in 1497, have lazily lavished fourpence in having the roll transcribed for him. Probably, too, he did so, for surely a learned brother would not have puzzled posterity by writing *blumbarii, cepo, calse, picis, &c.*, in place of *plumbarii, sebo, calce, pisis*, nor would he have carelessly made his *per* so like his *pro* as to defy discrimination. Several entries in this roll are underlined, and the reckoning of totals shows that these items are bad debts or sums not collected within the current year.

The roll illustrates many curious points of conventual economy. There were allocations, entire or partial, of manors, farms, &c., to the abbot and each of the various obedientiaries for the expenses of their several offices, a custom which is specially noticed in *Jocelin de Brakelond's Chronicle*,<sup>5</sup> the constant indebtedness of the cellarer of his convent causing a readjustment of the allocations on one occasion. Most of the payments were in money; oats and incense are almost the only payments in kind. The entries as to the dragon, the *mandata*, the customary gifts to the abbot, servants, &c., the comforts for those who have been bled, and the "popylbord" are interesting. Has this last-mentioned word anything to do with "*popler byrd*,"<sup>6</sup> a figure frequently used in ornamental work and tapestry hangings? What the "englys" were I cannot feel sure, but they cannot have been the "angles" of poor "Juliana Berners," Mr. Blades' victim.

The entries on the rolls as to the "pittances" called 'O' give us a reasonable clue to the number of monks in the abbey at different epochs. The cost of these pittances per head, in the case of the sacrist and some other minor officers or obedientiaries, is stated as 10*d.*, and in those cases in which the amount per head is not given but the total

<sup>5</sup> Camden Society.

<sup>6</sup> See *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 408.

<sup>7</sup> These are explained on p. 533.

proves to be a multiple of 10, I have assumed the same rate. Reckoning thus, and making deductions for the double portions to abbot and prior, I feel that tolerable reliance may be placed on the figures which follow:—

Year and roll.	No. of monks including abbot.
A year between 1359 and 1374 (sacrist)	30
1420	24
1441	22
1471	23
1478 (pittancer)	19
1497 (sacrist)	24
1503 (almoner)	22

Turning to the table on p. 549, col. 11, it will be seen that the receipts of the sacrist in the one year between 1359 and 1374 for which we have a roll, were over £50, while in 1420 they fell to a little less than £30. If the sacrists' rolls indicate at all fairly the prosperity of the abbey at different times, the coincidental fall in the number of monks may point to a loss of wealth during the half century preceding 1420.

In most of the rolls occur specimens of the entries as to the "pittances called 'O,'" of which I have made use above. This curious designation is shown by the interesting regulations drawn up for the distribution of pittances of this class in the abbey of Bury St. Edmund's to be derived from the introit, "*O sapientia*," appointed for the 16th of December. I have transcribed the following from one of the abbey registers in the British Museum (Harl. MS. 1005, fo. 64 b.)

De modo faciendi "O."

De pitanciis de "O" est notandum quod subscripti juxta ordinem subsequentem debent facere pitancias suas, videlicet per ix noctes et totidem dies ante Natalem Domini. Ipso igitur die quo incipitur "*O sapientia*" debet Prior incipere "O" suum, et debet

invenire ad collationem in refectorio duos sextarios de bona cerevisia, et post collationem in camera sua duos sextarios cerevisiæ, et species dividendas inter fratres quos duxerit ad hoc vocandos, et in crastino ad prandium panem et resenes,<sup>6</sup> videlicet xxij sextarios cerevisiæ et duos sextarios cerevisiæ post prandium in camera Prioris per manum Refectorarii de ipsis renses (*sic*). Debet etiam invenire ad prandium potagium, et unum ferculum pro voluntate sua in Refectorio fratribus distribuendum.

*Secundo loco* facit Celerarius "O" suum, qui Celerarius non debet invenire ollas in Refectorio ad collationem, sed in camera Prioris post collationem debet invenire duos sextarios cerevisiæ de pitancia ex parte Celerarii, et quod amplius necesse est debet venire de Sub-celerario. Ipso vero die quo fit pitancia scilicet "O" Celerarii, debet conventus habere resnas de pitancia, videlicet xxij sextarios, et post prandium in camera Prioris per manum Refectorarii de ipsis resnes ij sextarios. Debet etiam nocte præcedente Celerarius, secundum antiquam consuetudinem, dividere species in camera Prioris post collationem fratribus ad hoc ibidem convocatis.

De novo tamen ordinatum est quod in crastino ipsas species ad prandium in refectorio toto conventui distribuat. Quod si contigerit et convocatio et potatio specierum<sup>7</sup> in camera Prioris, cessabit distributio nisi forte antiquam observare voluerit consuetudinem, ultra quod compelli non tenetur. Ipso etiam pitanciæ suæ die non debet invenire panem, sed potagium et tria genera ferculorum delicatiorum, et unum sit ferculum coram Priore pro voluntate sua distribuendum. Cetera vero ipsam pitanciam contingentia alibi in isto libro scribuntur cum pitancia Sancti Nicholai.

*Tertio loco* debet Sacrista facere "O" suum, ad quod faciendum pertinent omnia quæ supra de Celerario, et eodem modo, eo tamen excepto, quod Sacrista debet dare panem, quod quidem non facit Celerarius.<sup>1</sup>

I hope that in the above extract the word *sextarius* does not "*apud Anglos,*" (as Ducange has it in the first edition of his great work,) mean "4 *jalones,*" but rather the modest "*pynte,*" which the *Promptorium Parvulorum* of the Norfolk monk translates into Latin by the word "*sextarium.*"

<sup>6</sup> *Rasemus*, reysone, or reysynge, frute.—*Prompt. Parvulorum*.

<sup>7</sup> *Species*, spice, but here of course spiced ale.

<sup>1</sup> Similar directions for the almoner, &c., follow.

Looking down the entries in the roll now printed, between the *bokerom* and the *rybaund*, we observe a considerable expenditure *in stangno pro sord*—tin for solder. Next may be noticed the payment to the man who carried the dragon on Rogation Days. The figure represented, says Ducange, either heresy or the devil, and was carried in processions.<sup>2</sup> A boy was in attendance with a taper ready to re-light the fire in the dragon's mouth if it should chance to go out. Gloves were provided by the sacrist for, as is probable, liturgical use by the abbot. The expenses connected with the *mandata* at the seven principal feasts follow, and, further in the account, a purchase of basins *pro mandato* occurs. These *mandata* were ceremonial washings of the feet of the poor, and also of the feet of the monks, by the abbot. The gifts at "*carniprivium*" (see p. 544), the "*schawing*" (chafing?) iron for lead, the "*fyyrpane*," the "*mukfork*" and the "*scotell*" speak for themselves, while there is something touching about the comforts for those who underwent the regular spring blood-letting. Lastly, under the head "Profit of Garden" is an item of £5. 19s. 2d. for wine sold, an interesting instance of English wine-making in ancient times. Glancing down the other rolls we may notice the following:—

Roll.		s.	d.	d.
1420.	Portator crucis et feretri . . . . .	0	5	0
„	In cccx libris ceræ emptis . . . . .	7	4	1 <sup>3</sup>
„	Portator scabelli . . . . .	0	0	1½
1421.	In dcccc de lednayl empt <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	0	3	0
1471-2.	De una olla enea [ahenea] vendita . . . . .	0	3	7

<sup>2</sup> In the Sarum *Consuetudinary* we read that banners were used with no doubt somewhat similar symbolical meaning, "In die Ascensionis ordinetur processio sicut in die Paschæ, excepto quod hac die vexilla processionem præcedunt, prius *Leo*, deinde minora vexilla per ordinem; ultimo loco *Draco*."

<sup>3</sup> About 5½d. the pound. The modern price is 1s. 6d., only three times the amount. There must have been a great demand when 58 lbs. of wax equalled the price of a horse. (See the sixth entry in this list.)



	£.	s.	d.
1621-2. De uno equo vendito . . . . .	1	6	8
„ In emendatione horologii et horæsonii	0	2	0
„ In cepo (sebo) empto pro cresset <sup>o</sup> . . . . .	0	13	0
„ In reparatione j calicis pro magno altari	0	7	0
„ Item pro sanctificatione ejusdem . . . . .	0	0	4

Following the translation of the sacrist's roll will be found an abstract of the roll of the master of the obits, which will speak for itself, but the extreme length of the account of the *elemosynarius* for the year 18-19 Henry VII. prevents me from making full use of it. I cannot however pass it over in silence.

The general duties of this obedientiary in monasteries, as appears from Cott. MS., Claud. B. vi., which Fosbroke quotes, were to find mats for use in church, cloister, &c., to strew the dorter with rushes twice in the year, to provide rods (for chapter and boys' school), brooms, dishes, baskets, &c., for the refectory. Yearly he was to have the walls of the dorter swept. There were some other small duties, but those which should have been of the essence of his office were (1) "to find the necessaries for maundy;" (2) to buy annually, before Christmas, cloth and shoes for widows and orphans and the poorer clergy; (3) to reserve for the poor all wine and pieces of meat, &c., left at the refectory table; and, (4) preceded by his servants, he was to seek out and visit the sick. Let us see how far Brother Thomas Hemmysby's account indicates that he was a true almoner. His debits and credits stand thus—

Receipts: Rents, sale of corn, pasturage, sale of fagots, rents and profits of court of manor of Hobboys . . . . .	12	0	10½
Outgoings: various pittances, steward's salary, &c., (none of an eleemosynary nature) . . . . .	5	0	8½
	6	0	2

	s.	s.	d.
His remaining expenditure (which I proceed to analyse)	5	10	5½
Balance	0	9	8½

This £5. 10s. 5½*d.* was spent in “audit wine”; in “‘O’ eleemosynarii ad xxiiij portiones cum duplo domini abbatis et prioris (48s., viz., cuilibet monacho 2s.)”; offerings for the servants at Christmas and Easter; in *charitable donations at different times*, 2s. 4*d.*; “in tunica et ocreis eleemosynarii,” 13s.; collection of rents; figs, 4s.; gifts given “*causa officii*,” 1s. 2*d.*; servant; expenses on St. James’ Day; wine for Rogation Days; carpenter and other workmen repairing grange; carrying tithes (paid in kind); wages of collector; *medicines for the sick*, 3s. 4*d.*; mill dues 6s. 5½*d.*

Thus it would appear that the abbey of St. Benedict at Holme lavished 5s. 8*d.* per annum on the poor. Let us hope that we have either made a mistake, or that Brother Thomas so diligently collected the broken victuals of the refectory as to make up for the deficiency.

Certainly in a modern “charity” which has an income of say £1000 a year the balance sheet has been known to show an expenditure not far short of £500 in secretary’s and collector’s salaries and office expenses, yet Brother Thomas’ exhibition of 5s. 8*d.* out of £12 needs favourable interpretation.

But (peace be to him!) most likely no poor were within reach, and some sick neighbour of the humbler class had to be hunted up to do duty as a pauper, for beyond abbey tenants there could have been few living things except bitterns and fishes in that lonely land. That would make all the difference, and leave the monk quite as blameless as the modern “charity.”

THE ACCOUNT OF SIMON OF NORWICH, SACRIST, IN  
THE 19<sup>TH</sup> YEAR OF KING HENRY VI. AND  
THE SECOND YEAR OF THE LORD [ABBOT] JOHN  
MARTYN.

From balance of the last account . . . . .	£	12	2	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total . . . . .	£	12	2	5 $\frac{1}{2}$

FIXED RENTS.

From homage of Berton . . . . .	1	6	8
„ rents in Potter Heigham . . . . .	0	10	8
„ eggs sold . . . . .	0	0	5
„ John Fawcon for the farm of houses in Norwich in the parish of St. Michael in Norwico de Mustowe . . . . .	1	10	0
„ William Applierd for 40 acres of land near Norwich . . . . .	0	6	8
„ the master of the Chapel of the Blessed Mary in Campo . . . . .	0	3	4
„ rents in Felmingham . . . . .	1	5	0
„ rents in Ludham . . . . .	0	7	0
„ tenements in Hechewymer . . . . .	0	1	3
„ rents in Randeworth for the parson's tenement . . . . .	0	1	8
„ the Bodham tenement in Bastewyk . . . . .	[0	1	0]
„ the Prioress of Carhowe . . . . .	0	0	4
„ John Redel for lands in Salhows and Bastewyk . . . . .	0	0	4
„ John Stukeye for lands in Bastewyk . . . . .	0	0	5
„ John Attefen . . . . .	0	0	7
„ Thomas Woryn . . . . .	0	0	2

<sup>4</sup> This entry is marked for omission by underlining. Other entries thus marked I have enclosed in brackets.

	s.	s.	d.
From Thomas Colle . . . . .	0	0	2
„ William Schirlok “pro terra Parys” . . . . .	0	0	4
„ Henry Reder for his messuage . . . . .	0	0	4
„ John Matissone for garden . . . . .	0	0	2
„ John Sylom for his messuage in Ferigate [0 0 3½]	0	0	3½
„ the Golde tenement [in] Irstede . . . . .	0	1	2
„ the Arneshyl tenement in North Walsham . . . . .	0	1	4
„ rents in Thyrne . . . . .	0	1	6
„ rents in Fleg Bourgh . . . . .	0	0	4
„ Robert ʒok “ad firmam” . . . . .	0	0	4
„ Richard Gegebald for land in Ingham lathe in Catefeld . . . . .	0	0	6
„ rents in Clybisby and Askeby . . . . .	0	1	0
„ John Berneye for the Curtewyle tene- ment in Wychyngham . . . . .	0	10	0
„ rents in Schothowe . . . . .	0	0	6
„ William Tyllys for lands and tenements which belong to Gelhamhalle in Carleton and Berforth . . . . .	1	10	0
„ Robert Snellyng for his messuage and 9 acres of land in Warmesham. 1 quarter and 2 bushels of oats as rent (towards the keep of horses) . . . . .			
„ the church of Stalham, 1 pound of incense			
„ the church of St. Peter in Conusforth, 1 pound of incense . . . . .			
„ William Heylysdon for 1 acre in Pains- forth . . . . .	0	0	4
„ tenement of Warin the steward . . . . .	0	0	4
Total . . . . .	£7	19	8½ <sup>5</sup>

<sup>5</sup> This is wrong to the extent of ½d., as the bracketed entries must not be included.

## TENTHS AND OBLATIONS.

	£.	s.	d.
From tenths of Fordham . . . . .	1	0	0
„ „ Crowchestoke . . . . .	0	5	0
„ the Prior of Bromholm for the tenths of Paston and Honyng . . . . .	4	10	0
„ tenths of North Walsham . . . . .	1	0	0
„ „ Redham . . . . .	0	3	4
In oblations throughout the year . . . . .	0	10	6
In gifts for the altar . . . . .	0	7	8
In wax sold . . . . .	0	0	10
	<hr/>		
. Total . . . . .	£7	17	4
	<hr/>		

## PENSIONS.

From the church of Irstede . . . . .	0	13	4
„ the church of St. Laurence of South Walsham . . . . .	0	8	0
„ the church of North Walsham . . . . .	1	0	0
„ the church of the Blessed Margaret of Antyngham . . . . .	1	0	0
„ the church of Belhagh . . . . .	0	2	0
„ the lord Abbot for pensions of his churches . . . . .	1	8	0
„ the Cellarer of the convent for the churches of Howeton and Hasmerawe	[3	6	8]
„ the Hostilarius for the lamp of St. Nicholas . . . . .	[0	1	6]
	<hr/>		
Sum total . . . . .	£4	11	4
	<hr/>		

## PROFIT OF THE GARDEN.

Value of horse pasturage . . . . .	nil
From the meadow below the monastery . . . . .	nil

	s.	d.
From reeds sold in South Walsham and at the mill . . . . .	0	12 0
By profit of a half acre in Hornyng <i>nil</i> because towards expense of horses . . . . .		nil
By hay sold . . . . .		nil
By wine sold . . . . .	5	19 2
Total . . . . .	<u>£6</u>	<u>11 2</u>
Total of receipts . . . . .	£39.	2s. 0d.

From which:—

EXPENSES OF THE CHURCH.

In wax purchased . . . . .	0	4	8½
„ wine bought . . . . .	7	5	6
„ carriage of same . . . . .	0	1	0
„ thread bought . . . . .	0	0	8
„ buckram [“bokerom”] bought . . . . .	0	0	2½
„ tin for solder <sup>6</sup> . . . . .	0	2	1½
„ “rybawnd” for vestments . . . . .	0	0	8
„ purchase of girdles for albs . . . . .	0	0	8
„ grease for the bells . . . . .	0	0	6
„ mats for the choir . . . . .	0	3	8
„ oil bought . . . . .	0	15	4
„ carriage of same . . . . .	0	0	3
„ incense bought . . . . .	0	1	4
„ repair of vestments . . . . .	0	1	0
„ making of albs . . . . .	0	2	8
„ making surplices . . . . .	0	0	7
„ “candlewek” . . . . .	0	1	8
„ collecting and carrying rushes . . . . .	0	0	11
„ plumber’s work and his meals . . . . .	0	7	2
„ tunic for same . . . . .	0	3	4

<sup>6</sup> *In stangno [stanno] pro sord.*

	s.	d.	c.
In nails for lead and "spekyng" [spikes?] . . . . .	0	3	5
„ tallow purchased . . . . .	1	9	0
„ tallow candles . . . . .	0	1	7
„ making baldricks . . . . .	0	1	0
Item for the carrier of the "Dragon" on			
Rogation days . . . . .	0	0	4
For gloves <sup>7</sup> . . . . .	0	0	4½
To a serving boy . . . . .	0	0	1
„ cloth for garments of the servants of the			
church . . . . .	0	13	4
„ tunic for serving boy . . . . .	0	5	0
„ pittances within the year . . . . .	0	5	9
„ half a tenth for the King . . . . .	0	11	5
„ subsidy of the general chapter . . . . .	0	1	6½
„ payment of laundress . . . . .	0	3	4
In "mandatis" at the seven principal feasts <sup>8</sup> . . . . .	0	1	9
Item the Refectorarius for (sic) tallow . . . . .	0	0	10
In preparing wax . . . . .	0	2	4
„ repairs—for making a lock . . . . .	0	1	2
„ wages of servants of the church . . . . .	0	12	0
„ wages of serving boy . . . . .	0	5	0
„ item paid to the servants of the church			
for their dinners . . . . .	0	3	0
„ wages of the carpenters, "pro [erasure] pro			
carp̃" . . . . .	1	10	0
„ meals for the same . . . . .	0	15	2
„ "bord" for the same . . . . .	0	10	0
„ repairs of a thurible . . . . .	0	12	10
Total . . . . .	£18	4	2½

<sup>7</sup> See p. 535.

<sup>8</sup> Presumably for the abbot. Bishops and sometimes abbots used gloves at certain services in church.

<sup>9</sup> See note on p. 535.

## SACRIST'S EXPENSES.

	<i>£.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
In wine at audit time . . . . .	0	0	8
„ “O” of the Convent <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	0	9	7
Expenses of the Sacrist at Yarmouth, Norwich, and elsewhere . . . . .	0	6	3½
In tunic and boots for the same . . . . .	0	6	6
Item paid to the Sub-sacrist for timber and baking-house two shillings and no more because he had no timber <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	0	2	0
In expenses of rent collection . . . . .	0	6	0
Item paid to the Pittancer for the tithes of Paston and Honyng . . . . .	2	0	0
„ for meadow enclosed . . . . .	0	2	6
„ to the Chamberlain of Norwich for tithes from Crouchestoke . . . . .	1	0	0
In gifts sent to the Abbot at Christmas and Easter . . . . .	0	6	6
„ offerings of the servants at Christmas and Easter . . . . .	0	4	6
„ ropes bought for the bells . . . . .	0	2	3
„ wine given to the Abbot . . . . .	0	0	8
„ shoeing horses . . . . .	0	3	4
For a certain instrument for drawing out nails	0	0	2
„ polishing and mending a bridle . . . . .	0	0	4
„ mending chains for the font . . . . .	0	0	4
In straw for the keep of horses . . . . .	0	3	10
For one cord . . . . .	0	0	5
Also for another . . . . .	0	0	2
For rosyn . . . . .	0	0	4
„ repair of censer (P) . . . . .	0	0	2

<sup>1</sup> Pittances called “O.” This with entry under “*Expenses Operis*” amounts to 230 pence.

<sup>2</sup> A singular entry.



	s.	s.	d.
In gifts to the servants at " <i>Carnipricium</i> " <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	0	0	4½
For a horse's skin bought . . . . .	0	1	8
„ a pole for a horse . . . . .	0	0	4
In expenses <i>causa officii</i> . . . . .	0	4	0
„ one pair of "englys" . . . . .	0	0	3
„ "schawyng" iron for lead . . . . .	0	0	4
„ "fyyrpane" . . . . .	0	0	10
„ a table bought for making wax . . . . .	0	1	8
In comforts for those let blood . . . . .	0	3	4
For "popylbord" purchased . . . . .	0	3	0
In peas <sup>4</sup> for keep of horses . . . . .	0	6	0
For a mower for the hay . . . . .	0	0	10
In food for the same . . . . .	0	0	8
„ purchase of hay . . . . .	0	1	3
„ repair of scythe . . . . .	0	0	2
For a "belte" purchased . . . . .	0	0	8
In cleansing a ditch, with meals (of labourers)	0	7	1½
For a look <sup>5</sup> purchased . . . . .	0	0	2
„ one "mukfork" . . . . .	0	0	1½
„ wax bought . . . . .	0	0	5
„ a "scotell" bought . . . . .	0	0	3
In basins " <i>pro mandato</i> " . . . . .	0	4	0
„ physic for horses . . . . .	0	0	6
For a pot bought . . . . .	0	0	3
„ lime bought . . . . .	0	3	3
„ parchment . . . . .	0	0	2
„ tenths from the Prior of Simplyngham . . . . .	0	2	0
In repairing Stalham grange . . . . .	0	3	4
„ repairing receptacle . . . . .	0	0	1½
Sum . . . . .	£8	3	7½

Sum total of expenses . . . . . £26. 7s. 10d.

<sup>3</sup> Sometimes means the first days of Lent, sometimes Septuagesima Sunday.

<sup>4</sup> The word is *pisic* (pisis—peas).

<sup>5</sup> (*Cera*, i.e., *sewa*).

## RECEPTIO OPERIS.

	£.	s.	d.
From the House of Woderove . . . . .	0	2	0
„ tithes of Waxnesham . . . . .	0	5	0
„ tithes of Horseye . . . . .	[0	4	0]
„ tithes of Fleg . . . . .	1	0	0
„ tithes of Stalham . . . . .	2	0	0
„ tithes of Ingham . . . . .	0	8	0
„ tithes of Gryshagh and Beston . . . . .	1	13	4
„ land at Coyham in Martham . . . . .	[0	1	0]
Total . . . . .	5	8	4

## EXPENSÆ OPERIS.

From which <sup>7</sup> in payments to the Pittancer for tithes of Waxnesham . . . . .	0	3	0
In “O” of the Convent <sup>8</sup> . . . . .	0	9	7
„ tunic and boots for the Sacrist . . . . .	0	6	6
Total . . . . .	0	19	1

## RECEIPTS FROM [THE MANOR OF] PASTON.

In receipts from the farm of the manor of Paston . . . . .	3	13	4
From profits of the court . . . . .	3	3	1
Total . . . . .	6	16	5

## EXPENDITURE FROM THE SAME.

From which <sup>7</sup> on the anniversary of the Lord Abbot John . . . . .	2	6	0
In pittances of the same . . . . .	0	9	0

<sup>7</sup> *I.e.*, from the total receipts.<sup>8</sup> *See* entry and note on p. 543. The two entries amount to 230 pence.

	£.	s.	d.
In clothes of the " <i>Firmarius</i> " . . . . .	0	6	8
For the fee of the seneschal . . . . .	0	5	0
In expenses of the Court . . . . .	0	1	8
For wax for the day of the anniversary . . . . .	0	1	0
Total . . . . .	<hr/>		
	3	9	4

Sum total of receipts in general . . . . .	51	6	9
Sum of all expenses in general . . . . .	30	16	2
	<hr/>		
And thus remains altogether . . . . .	20	10	7

## UNDE SUPRA.

Nicholas Applyerd . . . . .	5	0	0
John Wulf of Stalham . . . . .	3	6	8
Geoffrey Byrd of the same place for occupation of the Grange and half an acre of land in time of John Ersham . . . . .	0	6	8
Item from rent of Coyham in Martham . . . . .	0	15	0
Item from the Lord Abbot for rent in Ludham and Thyrne . . . . .	0	5	4
Item from the Abbot for tenths of North Walsham and pensions of the churches . . . . .	4	18	6
Item from the same 6s. 8d. which Abbot Richard deceased received from the Rectory of Irstede for [ <i>word erased</i> ] of Michaelmas in the 25th year of the said Abbot Richard . . . . .	0	6	8
Item from the Prior of Hyglyng for tenths of Hesseye . . . . .	1	0	0

In addition there remains £20 for the benefit of the office  
[of Sacrist] from the gift of Sir Thomas Newton, on  
whose soul may God have mercy. Amen.

SUMMARY OF THE ROLL OF BRO. ROGER BANWORTH,  
MASTER OF THE OBITS (16-17TH HENRY VIII.)

RECEIPTS.

Rents from Hoveton, Grenegates, and Spicers, both from free tenants and tenants born on the soil . . . . .	£	s.	d.
	1	18	7½
Farm of the site of the manor (of Grenegates) . . . . .	1	14	4
Manorial court: fines, &c. . . . .	0	4	0
Receipts from tenants in Hornyng . . . . .	2	9	4
Sale of malt . . . . .	1	13	4
Ewes <sup>o</sup> . . . . .	0	6	8
Receipts of the Carier's tenement in North Walsham for obits of Master John Smyth . . . . .	1	13	4
	<hr/>		
	£	9	19 7½
	<hr/>		

EXPENDITURE.

Repayments to bailiffs of the several manors, to the sacrist of St. Benedict's (6 <i>d.</i> ) . . . . .	1	0	0½
To various monks (10 <i>d.</i> each per week) for cele- bration of masses at altar of the Holy Cross for souls of Edmund Holkham and his family . . . . .	2	3	4
For obits of Robert Westgate, formerly Prior of Winchester, and William Westgate, formerly Prior of St. Benedict's (1 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> to each monk and double to abbot and prior), wax, &c. . . . .	1	17	7
Expenses of the "Grenes" tenement, payments to Walter Thaxter, "arundinator," and others, for thatching, mowing, ditching, &c. . . . .	1	3	9½
For obits of Master John Smyth—15 monks at 2 <i>s.</i> each . . . . .	1	10	0

<sup>o</sup> Uncertain reading in Mr. L'Estrange's transcript.

Expenses of the master of the obits: wine at audit time 8d.; tunic, &c., 13s.; seneschal of court 1s.; preparation and transcription of this account 1s. 10d.; parchment for rolls of court and accounts 8d.; gifts " <i>causa officii</i> " 1s.; expenses of a court held at Grenegates 10d. . . . .	0 18 10 <sup>1</sup>
Total of allocations and payments	8 13 6 <sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Differs by 2d. from sum of details.

## SUMMARY

Year.	Sacrist.	Balance from previous Year.	Fixed Rents.	Pensions.	Tenths and Oblations.	Profit of Garden, Meadow, &c.	Manor of Paston.	Receptio Op.ria.	Total Receipt
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Some date betw. 1359 & 1374	John de Bery.	5 2 6 <sup>1</sup>	8 3 6 <sup>1</sup>	9 11 4	7 16 6	9 10 9	6 10 7	8 19 4	55 14
1420	John de Eisham.*	—	7 15 2	4 13 2	8 2 8	0 17 6	2 7 8	6 0 4	29 14
1421	Not named in transcript.	—	7 15 3	4 13 2	7 9 8	5 6 8	2 1 8	5 15 8	33 2
1440-1	Simon de Norwico.	12 2 5 <sup>1</sup>	7 19 8 <sup>1</sup>	4 11 4	7 17 4	6 11 2	6 16 5	5 8 4	51 6
1451-2	William de Wyreham.	3 19 1 <sup>1</sup>	7 18 6 <sup>1</sup>	3 11 4	7 16 7	nil	lost	lost	35 5
1471-2	William de Kestond.	—	6 15 6	1 10 0	7 1 9 <sup>1</sup>	2 17 11	lost	lost	18 5
1497-8	William Whytfeld. †	2 6 4	6 9 11 <sup>1</sup>	1 13 4	6 18 4	{ 0 5 8 } wax { 0 13 0 }	{ 4 9 7 <sup>1</sup> } Barton, &c. { 12 13 4 }	3 18 8	39 8 (less collected £4 8 34 19

\* John de Norwico is named as a former sacrist in this roll.

† These totals differ slightly from the sum of the details.

‡ Thomas Hemysby is named as a former sacrist in this Roll. He was almoner in 1503.



## WAS CHAUCER A NORFOLK MAN ?

---

WE know that John le Chaucer, the poet's father, was the son of Robert le Chaucer who in 1310 was appointed one of the collectors in the port of London of the new customs upon wines granted by the merchants of Aquitaine. At the same time one Thos. Stace was appointed to fill a similar office at Ipswich; and he was also burgess for that city in 1307 and 1327.

In 1325 Agnes, widow of Walter de Westhale, this Thos. Stace, and two others, were attached to answer Richard le Chaucer and Mary his wife on a plea as to their taking away John le Chaucer the poet's father (who was entitled by descent to a house in Ipswich) and marrying him when fourteen to one Joan the daughter of Wm. de Westhale.

John le Chaucer the poet's father was therefore born in 1311.

There were Norfolk Chaucers before this, *e.g.*, Benedict le Chaucer was implicated in the great Norwich riot of 1272 (*Norfolk Antiquarian Miscellany*, ii. p. 30); and Henry le Chaucer in the same riot.—*Excerpta Historica*, p. 253, n.

That London was friendly to Norwich about this time I could prove if it were necessary, *e.g.*, by the fact that the writer in the *Liber de Antiquis Legibus* is the only one who warmly espouses the side of the Norwich citizens with relation to this riot, and it is noteworthy that among those

who were concerned in such disturbance I find the names of Le Blund, Le Fevere, De Heylesdon, Le Noreys, and De Stodey, names which reappear in the next century as mayors, sheriffs, and prominent citizens of London.

Again, there was a Walter le Chaucer of Norwich who was in 1292 a juror on an inquisition as to the Friars Minors.

Now Blomefield and others say that the old MS. history of Lynn (now unluckily lost) known as *Lennæ Rediviva*, states that the poet himself was born at Lynn.

Lynn was a great wine port, and it is possible that his father, like his grandfather and himself, held a post in the Customs there for a while. I find a "John de London" in the Customs at Lynn at this time.

Chaucer's writings, which contain very few local allusions, contain three references to Norfolk, *e.g.*, the reeve who lived "byside the town men clepen Baldeswelle," the miller's wife who invokes the holy cross of Bromholme, and "Frere Nicholas of Lenn," the "reverend clerk," while the bitterness against the Jews in the *Prioress's Tale* may well have sprung from family tales of the martyrdom of St. William of Norwich, or more likely from remembrance of the riot against the Jews at Lynn in 1190.

The rumour that Lynn was the poet's birthplace is curiously corroborated by the following facts:—

1. Chaucer, as we have just seen, refers to "Frere Nicholas of Lenn," the "reverend clerk."

2. Friar Nicholas' *astrolabe* is mentioned in Richards' *Lynn*, i. p. 586. Chaucer's work on the *astrolabe* is of course well known.

3. Chaucer speaks of "the cros which that seynt Helen found." The "Holy cross that Helen found" was a Lynn guild.

Chaucer's own escapade as to the so-called "raptus" of Cecilia Chaumpaigne happened *ante* 1380. Very many



guesses have been made as to where she came from. It is strange I find a Russel Chaumpayne whose seal was in 16th Edward II. (1343) appended to a grant of land in Fincham, not far from Lynn.—Dashwood's *Seals of Stow Bardolph*, plate 8.

WALTER RYE.

REPORT  
OF THE  
Muniments at Merton Hall, Norfolk,

BY  
THE REV. GEORGE CRABBE,  
RECTOR OF MERTON.

---

MERTON HALL is a building of the late Elizabethan style. It is of red brick with stone dressings, and has step gables and pinnacles. The plan was originally that of many Elizabethan houses, a centre with porch and two wings, forming the letter E. The interior has a hall which still occupies all the centre portion of the building. The mansion was originally, like most country houses of that date, entirely surrounded by walled enclosures, which are marked in a map of 1723.

The family of de Grey has been settled at Merton since about 1330, and has owned it through a female, the heiress of Baynard, since the Conquest.

The muniments, which are deposited in fifty-two boxes, have recently been put in order. They have been classed under two heads, those which relate to the different estates or manors, and those which are personal and relate to members of the family.

In this report only those documents which are of special interest are mentioned.

The following Table shows the general sequence of the muniments which are afterwards described.

PART I.—ESTATE MUNIMENTS.

**CORNARD.**

Manor of Great and Little  
Cornard  
Caxton's Manor  
Peacock's Manor  
Court-rolls of Caxtons  
Sir Robert Clyfton

**MERTON.**

Baynard family  
Court-rolls of Manor of Merton  
Hall  
The hassock  
The black death  
Pynchbek family  
Deeds before seventeenth  
century  
Subsidies  
Surnames  
Advowson  
Church goods  
Place names  
Deeds, seventeenth century  
Will of Thomas Crosse  
Deeds, eighteenth century  
Wayland Wood and the Nabbe

**BUNWELL.**

Baynard's Manor  
Court-rolls  
Variation in spelling

**ELLINGHAM MAGNA.**

Pedigree of Manning  
Bury Hall Manor  
Court-rolls and documents  
Attleborough 'quare impedit'

**COPDOCK.**

Manor of Copdock Hall  
Will of John Coppedok

Manor of Barons  
Fits Rauf family  
Doket family  
Manor of Copdock cum Barons  
Rockwood family  
Spencer family  
Forster family  
Pedigree of Forster  
Forster deeds  
Bedingfield pedigree (part of)  
Court-rolls

**WASHBROOKE.**

Amorhall Manor  
Court-rolls  
Hart deeds

**COPDOCK AND WASHBROOKE.**

Bedingfield and de Grey, how  
they became owners

**THOMPSON.**

The College  
Manor of Thompson nuper  
Collegii  
Court-rolls  
Pedigree of Futter  
Manor of Butters Hall  
Court-rolls

**TOTTINGTON AND STANFORD.**

Manors—Mortimers  
,, Campsies  
,, Stanfords  
Court-rolls  
Family of Southwell  
Family of Salter  
Family of Garrard  
Garrard wills  
Manor of Marhams  
Court-rolls

Manor of Stanford Hall in  
Stanford  
Penton family  
Will of Martha Buckingham  
Vicarage and Ohigwell school

**STURSTON.**

Bedingfield deeds  
Bullock deeds  
Rectory and advowson

**ICKNOROVEN.**

Manor  
Court-rolls  
Bedingfield of Oxburgh

**WATTON.**

Manor of Rockells Hall

**GRISTON.**

Manor of Griston Hall  
Wayland Wood  
Manor book

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

Brockford Manor  
Court-rolls  
Reeve family  
Sotherton family  
Bluberhouse Manor  
Bekyrton Manor

**PART II.—FAMILY MUNIMENTS.**

Early history of de Grey family  
De Grey pedigree  
De Grais of Normandy  
De Greys of Cavendish  
Sir Thos. de Grey of Cornard  
Inquisitio p. m.  
Sir Thos. de Grey of Merton  
Baynard family  
Feoffment of Baynards Manor  
Sir Roger de Grey  
His will  
Inquisitio p. m.  
Dower of Margaret, his wife  
Inquisitio p. m. of Margaret  
Thomas de Grey, clerk  
Fulk de Grey  
Fulk de Grey, son of Fulk  
Eleanor Barnardeston  
William de Grey  
Christian Manning  
Sir Robert Clyfton  
Haultoft and Vernons Manor  
Will of William de Grey  
William de Grey, son of William  
Lillington Manor

Lubenham Manor  
Teye family  
Inquisitio p. m.  
Thomas de Grey, Priest  
Inscription on tomb  
Edmund de Grey  
Chervilles Manor  
Purchase of lands in Thompson  
Death and burial  
Thomas de Grey  
His two wives  
Temperance Carewe  
Manor of Warners  
Advowson of Merton  
Thomas de Grey  
His marriage when a boy  
His death at Baconsthorpe when  
eleven years old  
Inquisitio p. m.  
Robert de Grey  
His Recusancy  
Marriage settlement  
Lillington Manor sold  
Inquisitio p. m.  
Wymondham depositions  
Gawdy folio—county business

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| <p>Sir William de Grey<br/>Merton Hall<br/>Discharged his father's fines<br/>Letter to voters<br/>Account book of Estates<br/>Ratcliff, Lord Fitzwalter<br/>Tenures by knights' service<br/>Will of Sir Will=<br/>Folio—county business<br/>Will of Dame Anne</p> <p>Sir Robert de Grey<br/>Bridon family<br/>Buys power to marry<br/>Will</p> <p>James de Grey<br/>License to eat meat<br/>Marriage settlement<br/>Address to Charles II.<br/>Edmund de Grey (brother of<br/>James)<br/>Edmund's will<br/>James de Grey's will<br/>Rant family<br/>Elizabeth, widow of James</p> <p>William de Grey<br/>His life as a country gentleman<br/>J. Chadwick, Rector of Merton<br/>Relations at Merton hall<br/>Wood family<br/>Marriage of Sir John Rous<br/>and Anne Wood</p> | <p>William de Grey's receipt<br/>books<br/>His marriage settlement<br/>His note book—prices in 1677<br/>Will of Mrs. de Grey née<br/>Bedingfield<br/>Dalham and Brockley estate<br/>and the Stuteville family<br/>Gipps family<br/>Henry, Lord Dover, his will</p> <p>Thomas de Grey, father of the first<br/>Lord Walsingham<br/>Furniture at Merton Hall in<br/>1689<br/>Marriage settlement<br/>James Bedingfield alias de Grey<br/>Chamberlayn family</p> <p>Thomas de Grey, elder brother of<br/>the first Lord Walsingham<br/>Fisher family<br/>Will of Samuel Fisher<br/>Will of Hardwick Sewell<br/>Monument to Sewell<br/>Will of Thos. de Grey</p> <p>William, first Lord Walsingham<br/>Chief Justice of Com. Pleas<br/>Letter of Lord North<br/>Willm. de Grey's earnings as<br/>a Barrister<br/>Will<br/>Joseph Windham of Earsham</p> |
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PART I.

MUNIMENTS RELATING TO THE ESTATES.

These Muniments are arranged in twenty-six boxes, and appertain to the several parishes of Cornard, Merton, Bunwell, Ellingham, Copdock, Washbrooke, Tottington,

Sturston, Stanford, Ickborough, Thompson, Griston, and Watton.

To give a satisfactory account of the documents relating to these manors would occupy for each manor a large space, but the present report, unsatisfying as it is, may, it is hoped, be of some use; serving as a rough guide to county historians as to the general contents of the Merton muniment-room, and lightening the preliminary labour of some future antiquary, able and willing to undertake the task of properly editing the valuable manuscripts contained in it.

### Cornard.

Box [h]

The manor that has been longest in the de Grey family is that of Caxtons in Cornard<sup>1</sup> Parva in Suffolk. The manors of Great and Little Cornard came to the de Greys through the marriage, about 1306, of Sir Thomas de Grey, of Greys Hall, Cavendish, Suffolk, with Alice, daughter and heir of Sir Richard de Cornerth.<sup>2</sup>

The manor of Great Cornard appears to have been aliened to the convent of Malling, but not, as Page states in his *History of Suffolk*, p. 935, so early as A.D. 1317, for in a Rental of 1362, Roger de Grey is stated to be the owner.

Of the manor of Little Cornard nothing seems now to be known. Certain of the courts (temp. Edward III. and Henry IV.) are entered in the Caxtons' manor book, which may show that the two manors then belonged to the same

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<sup>1</sup> Though Cornard has been so spelt since about the beginning of the seventeenth century, I find that in all the rolls and deeds previous to that time it is spelt Cornerth or Cornerd.

<sup>2</sup> This match seems to have been thought an important one, as the de Greys of Merton, with a few exceptions, bore for the following four hundred years the arms of Cornard, viz., Az. a fess between two chevrons or, instead of their own.

lord, the representative of the de Grey family. And when Sir Roger de Grey's will was made in 1371, the manor was in the hands of Sir Roger's feoffees. But in the inq. p. m. of Sir Thomas de Grey, Sir Roger's grandfather,—though he is stated to have held *lands* in Little Cornard,—nothing is said of the *manor*, so that it may have come into the family in the time of Sir Roger's father, Sir Thomas de Grey the first of Merton. It had passed away from the de Greys before 1585, when it was, with Peacocks Hall manor in Little Cornard, in the possession of the Frowyk family of South Mimms. (See my paper on Cornard in vol. v. of *Suffolk Archæology*.)

The de Greys appear to have had land in one of the Cornards before the marriage with Alice de Cornard.<sup>3</sup>

#### CAXTONS MANOR IN CORNARD.

It is not certainly known at what time the manor of Caxtons in Little Cornard came to the de Greys. In a very early rental the tenants of Sir Thomas de Grey are said to have been *quondam* tenants of Richard de Caxton. Probably this Sir Thomas is he who married Alice de Cornerd,<sup>4</sup> certainly it is Sir Thomas or his son and heir, for in the long pedigree of the de Greys of Merton there is no other Sir Thomas than these two. And in a rental of Peacock Hall in Little Cornard, 28th Edward III. (1355) a

<sup>3</sup> Bodleian Lib. charter 1454 (c. 1270—80) William de Grey of Cornerde remits and quit-claims to John Carbonel all his right of communication with a meadow of the aforesaid John's called Chilton medewe near Subir. Charter 364 (c. 1270—80) William de Grey of Cornerth remits and quit-claims to John Carbonel all right of common in a field called Chilton medowe near Subyre.

<sup>4</sup> Caxtons manor is not however mentioned among his Cornard possessions in his inq. p. m. dated 15th Edward II. (1322), which runs thus: Item dicunt quod idem Thomas de Grey et Alicia uxor ejus conjunctim tenuerunt per quondam finem in curia Domini Regis levatum unum mesuagium et unam carucatam et 60 acras terræ et unam acram prati et 60 solidos redditus cum pertinentiis in Parva Cornerde, &c.

copyhold of Thomas de Grey's was previously Walter Caxton's. These two documents seem to show that the Caxton family owned their own manor and were copyholders of Peacock's manor at about the beginning of the fourteenth century, and that, not long after, Sir Thomas de Grey, either the father or the son, obtained Caxtons, and the copyholds of Peacocks manor that were formerly Walter de Caxton's. There is no doubt that Caxtons manor has continued in the de Grey family ever since, *i.e.*, for about 580 years.

DATES OF THE COURT-ROLLS OF THE  
MANOR OF CAXTONS.

Edward I.	5th, 10th, 13th.
Edward II.	1st, 12th, 18th.
Edward III.	38th, 39th, 51st, and in Book C.C.F.A., 4th to 19th, 23rd, 24th, to 50th.
Richard II.	2nd, 4th, 5th, 7th, 8th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, and in Book C.C.F.A., 1st.
Henry IV.	7th, 9th, 13th, 14th.
Henry V.	2nd, 6th, 7th, and in Book C.C.F.A., 3rd.
Henry VI.	8th, 9th, 11th, 15th, 17th, 19th, 20th, 28th, 31st, 36th, 38th.
Edward IV.	4th, 12th, 15th, 16th.
Henry VII.	2nd, 7th.
Henry VIII.	10th, 19th, 27th, 31st, 35th.
Philip & Mary.	2nd and 3rd, 3rd and 4th.
Elizabeth.	6th, 28th, 40th.
Notes of certain courts 3rd James to 1720.	

NOTES FROM THE COURT-ROLLS.

The first court-roll goes back to a date probably about thirty years before Caxtons became the property of the de Greys.

In the record of the court 23rd Edward III. (1349) (in book C.C.F.A.) called the court of Thomas de Grey [who was the husband of Isabel Baynard] thirty-two deaths are recorded.\* This was the year after the plague known as the Black Death. (See note *infra*, under Merton court-rolls, p. 565.)



The court of the 37th Edward III. (1363) is called the first of Roger de Grey. He married Margaret de Clyfton.

The roll of the 7th Henry IV. (1405-6) contains the notice of the first court of Fulk de Grey. He was nephew and heir of Thomas de Grey, clerk, and he married, according to the pedigrees, Eleanor Barnardeston.

In the 8th Henry VI. (1429-30) the first court of Sir Robert Clyfton and Alice his wife was held

Caxtones—Prima cur. Roberti Clyftone milit.

& Alic ux. eius ibm tent die jovis in f<sup>o</sup>

S'ti Laurence Anno rr. Henr. sext. post conq. viij.

Blomefield says "there was in a window in Merton church the figure of Sir Robert Clyfton, Knt., with a coat of arms quartered with Cailey's." The Clifton arms were there in Queen Elizabeth's time. See Harl. MS. 901. Clifton: "Or et goulis cheke a bende ermyn in chef an annelete goulis on the bende."

Blomefield says "there was in the same window an effigies of a de Grey kneeling, on his mantle his coat armour, &c., and this—

Orate pro animabus Roberti Clifton militis

ac . . . de Grey Armigeri, et pro bono statu

Alicie nuper Uxoris eorundum et pro quorum . . .

by which it appears that she put it up after the death of both her husbands."

I do not know who this Alice Clyfton was, whose first husband was a de Grey. It is probable that she and her husband held the manor in 8th Henry VI., as guardians of William de Grey of Merton. In the 1st Henry VI., 1st June, a Sir Robert Clyfton was certainly his guardian. (See *infra*, under William de Grey, son of Fulk.)

In the 19th Henry VIII. (1527-8) Thomas de Grey, clericus, was lord.

In the 3rd and 4th Philip and Mary (1556-7) Willm. Grey, gen., was lord. [He was not, I believe, of the Merton house, but was a member of that branch of the family that lived at Cornard.]

In the 28th Elizabeth (1585-6) John Fortescue leased the manor from Robert de Grey of Merton, a Recusant, probably to prevent its falling into the hands of the Government.

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<sup>5</sup> In the manor court of Little Cornard in the same year, twenty-four deaths are recorded, making fifty-six copyholders dead in two manors of one parish.

In the 40th Elizabeth (1597-8) Robert de Grey is called lord, and the court was held in his name.

#### DEEDS AND DOCUMENTS.

Circa 1300. A very early rental of Caxtons manor, which gives the names of the tenants of Richard de Caxton. Richard and A . . . (?) de Cornerth are mentioned.

Circa 1300. A very early rental of Caxtons manor, when Sir Thos. de Grey, Knt., was lord, and in which the tenants are called quondam tenants of Richard de Caxton.

28th Edward III. (1354). The rental of John Pecock, in Cornerth Parva and Magna. He was no doubt lord of the manor of Peacock Hall in Little Cornard, now the property of George Mumford, Esq. The rental is headed "Copia ext' Rent' Joh'nis Pecok anno r' r' Edwardi t'cij vicesimo octavo," the first item commencing thus, "Thomas de Grey tenet in Cornerth p'ua," &c., and going on to give all Thomas de Grey's holdings. [This Thomas de Grey was the son of Sir Thomas and Alice de Cornerd his wife. He married Isabel Baynard.]

35th Edward III. (1361). Rental, on a roll of parchment 6 ft. 3 in. long, of the manor of Cornard Magna. Roger de Grey was lord,<sup>6</sup> Willm. Smethe was serviens = bailiff or serjeant.

Circa 1400. A very early survey and rental of the manor of Caxtons cum Catcheleigh Appulgarys [in book C.C.F.A. called Apulgare<sup>7</sup>] et ffolybrok<sup>8</sup> [called Holybrok in a rental 21st Henry VI.] The courts of these three manors are recorded as being held separately from the 2nd Edw. III. to 23rd Richard II. (See book C.C.F.A.) so that the date of this rental, in which the manors seem to be united, is probably after 1399.

<sup>6</sup> Sir Roger de Grey held his first court for Merton manor 38th Edw. III. (1365). (Court roll that date.)

<sup>7</sup> In a rental of John Pecok, 28th Edward III., Dominus Willielmus Appilgare is mentioned, and in a deed 10th December, 1617, (box e) a wood at Little Cornard is called "Applegate Woodd."

<sup>8</sup> Folybrok was in Bures pariah [see book S.C.] [Caneworth seems to have been another subsidiary manor to Caxtons. See book C.C.F.A. and oldest roll, memb. 1.]

5th October, 15th Edward IV. (1475) a survey of the manor of Caxtons.

35th Henry VIII. (1544). A recovery of the manor of Caxtons alias Calkstone Hall, Thomas Grey, clerk. This was Thomas de Grey who "made himself Priest" after his wife's death in 1515.

21st Nov., 2nd and 3rd Philip and Mary (1555). "The treate of the Courte there holden for Thomas Graye clarke," &c.

### Merton.

Merton was one of the fifty-two manors of Norfolk given by the Conqueror to Ralf Baynard. About 1330 Sir Thomas de Grey, of Cavendish and Cornard, married Isabel, daughter and coheir of Fulk Baynard, and had Merton for part of her share of her father's lands. Sir Thomas de Grey appears to have resided at Merton, and so has, so far as is known, the head of the family, with a few exceptions in the seventeenth century, ever since.

Judging by the number of small conveyances and small owners of land in Merton during the fourteenth century, the manor of Merton Hall consisted then of a very limited portion of the area of the parish.<sup>9</sup> I find no record of any other manor in Merton.

#### MANOR OF MERTON HALL.

##### Box [c]

The rolls of this manor form a very fine series. They begin with the 1st Edward III. and continue with some exceptions through the years of every reign down to the 4th William and Mary (1693). I have not seen the records of the manor since that date, but by a letter of the 23rd Jan., 1821, in box [s], it seems that the copyholds in Merton had then been all extinguished. There was still one tenant, John Barker, Esq., who was admitted in 1815 to land in Griston.

<sup>9</sup> See under Sir Thos. de Grey for a rough estimate of the acreage of the manor in 1346.

DATES OF THE COURTS OF THE MANOR OF  
MERTON HALL.

- Edward III. Courts in twenty-six of the years of this reign, extending from the 1st year to the 50th.
- Richard II. First year only.
- Henry IV. Courts in eight of the years of this reign, extending from the 1st year to the 14th.
- Henry V. First year only.
- Henry VI. Courts in twenty-five of the years of this reign, extending from the 2nd year to the 39th.
- Edward IV. Courts in fourteen of the years of this reign, extending from the 1st year to the 21st.
- Richard III. First year.
- Henry VII. Courts in eighteen of the years of this reign, extending from the 1st year to the 22nd.
- Henry VIII. Courts in eight of the years of this reign, extending from the 1st year to the 31st.
- Edward VI. Courts in every year of this reign.
- Phil. & Mary. Courts in the 1st and 2nd, 4th and 5th, and 5th and 6th years.
- Elizabeth. Courts in thirty-three of the years of this reign, extending from the 2nd year to the 44th.
- James I. Courts in fifteen of the years of this reign, extending from the 1st year to the 18th.
- Charles I. In a paper book, courts in six of the years of this reign, extending from 1625 to 1641.
- Charles II. Courts in the years 1675, 1683, 1693.

NOTES FROM THE COURT-ROLLS.

1st Edward III. (1327-8.) Court of Catherine Baynard. [The last Baynard who held the manor.] She was mother of Isabel de Grey, and she had Merton manor in dower for her life.

Catarina de Thorpe elected in officio repereve, and Thomas Alysandre in officio de wodehirde.

2nd Edward III. Suit between Matilda Edrych and Ralf Gernoun on the plea of detaining a bullock. Admund was parson of Merton.

8th Edward III. Capital pledges [superior tenants acting as jury]: John Griffyn, John le Baxter [Baker], Reginald atte Hulver<sup>1</sup> [Holly tree], Henry atte Faldgate, John Brynyng, John le Swan, John son of Peter, Thomas Alesandre, Roger Buzoun.

21st Edward III. The lord (*dominus*) is mentioned, which probably shows that Catherine Baynard had died, (and see under Sir Thos. de Grey of Merton, *infra*.)

22nd Edward III. The lord seems to have granted out in very many cases ten-acre lots of land.

23rd Edward III. (*First court, 6th October.*) Robertus Archer electus est ad officium messoris. [Messor or messarius, a bailiff.] Johanne Talyour pro uno die auctumnale cum carecta substracta. Ideo in misericordia.

*Second court, 13th December.* Ten acres to Isabel Hassock. This seems to show that a pond in Merton still (1883) called the Hassock<sup>2</sup> was in existence in 1350, and that a family was surnamed of it. Johanne Alysaundre paid 3s. 4d. to the lord of the manor for license to marry.

*Third court, Tuesday after the Feast of St. Lucy the Virgin.*

<sup>1</sup> This Reginald is called in 22nd Edward III. (1348) Reginald in the Hulver, or holly. Old people still use the word Hulvermas for Christmas, e.g., "I can't tell you no ways partickler, but she done it time she was at mine, 'twixt Michaelmas and Hulvermas."

<sup>2</sup> There was an ancient moated house in Merton village of which only the moat remains. The pond at the north side of the moat is known by tradition as, and is still always called, "the Hassock." In a map of 1723 it is called "the Hall Water," and a field south-east of it and not far off is called "the Hall Close." If the church had not been so far away, I should have thought that the moat was the site of Merton Hall, and that Robert de Grey in Elizabeth's reign changed it to the present spot, but as the chief hall was almost always near the church, I suppose Robert de Grey built on the old spot, and that the moat contained a mansion of which nothing is now known. "The Hassock" was no doubt in existence long before the moat, which is probably thirteenth or fourteenth century. Hassoc or hasack is the old word for a species of rush (whence hassock, a stool made of rushes.) In the Merton manor court-book, 1629, mention is made of Alicia Godrupp apud le Hassocke.

[Prima Curia Thome de Grey militis.] He had married Isabel, daughter and coheir of Fulk Baynard of Merton and Catherine his wife, as before mentioned.

In the courts of 23rd and 24th Edward III. no less than twenty-seven deaths are recorded as having taken place on this manor alone: for the 23rd Edward III. (1349) was the year of the Black Death.<sup>3</sup>

27th Edward III. John, parson of the church of Merton, presented for depasturing herbage of the lord.

28th Edward III. Robert, parson of the church of Threkston, [contiguous to Merton] fined 1*s.* for making a path across the lord's corn.

Presented that Thomas manupastor Rectoris ecclesiæ de Merton fecit rescur' balivo Domini de vaccis in custodia sua.

Death of John Stone et quod dictus Johannes obiit tempore pestilentia, *i.e.* the Black Death.

31st Edward III. Leet. John Bisshop obstruxit cursum cujusdem aque ad Mantellor gate, fine iij*d.*

38th Edward III. First court of Roger de Grey, son of Thomas de Grey, Knt. [Sir Roger was son and heir of Sir Thomas de Grey, who married Isabel Baynard. Sir Thomas resigned the Merton and Caxtons manors during his lifetime to his son.]

41st Edward III., Saturday after the Feast of St. Dunstan. The jury are given till the next court to inquire and certify the

<sup>3</sup> "The most terrible plague which the world ever witnessed, advanced from the east, and after devastating Europe . . . swooped at the close of 1348 upon Britain. The traditions of its destructiveness, and the panic-struck words of the statutes which followed it, have been more than justified by modern research . . . More than half the population of England was swept away . . . Nearly 60,000 people perished in Norwich, while in Bristol the living were hardly able to bury the dead . . . In the Diocese of Norwich two-thirds of the parishes were left without incumbents."—Green's *History of the English People*, p. 241, ed. 1876. See also under Caxtons manor, *supra*, page 560.

A manuscript in the British Museum by Sir Richard St. George, Clarendon, temp. Car. I., gives the exact duration of this pestilence in 1349, viz., "a festo S<sup>æ</sup> Petronillæ usque ad festum S<sup>æ</sup> Michaelis," *i.e.*, from the 31st May to 29th of Sept.—Nicolas' *Chronology*, p. 315.

names of those who placed a broad net and three bow nets in mare domini [Merton Mere?] to catch fish.

2nd Henry IV. First court of our Lord Edward, Earl of Rutland<sup>4</sup> and York (by reason of immature age of Richard, son and heir of Thomas Pynchbek) as of (the) right of the lady Philippa, his wife, to his manor of Hempnall, &c. Jury: Will'us Bussop, John Freeman, Will'm Alexandre, John Danyel, John Hyrne . . . . they say that Joanna,<sup>5</sup> late wife of Thomas Pynchbek, she who held the manor of Merton of Edward, Earl of Rutland, as of his manor of Hempnall, by right of the lady Philippa, his wife, by three parts of one knight's fee, has closed her last day [died] . . . . and they say that Richard, the son and next heir of them, Thomas and Joanna . . . . is of the age of eighteen years, and that the same manor in every year always [paid?] for twenty-four weeks, of Hempnall, aforesaid, 2s. 6d. of a certain fixed rent called Castle ward. Blomefield, under Bunwell, says this was paid to Baynard's Castle, and he says there was £6. 19s. paid yearly to the manor of Hempnall for Castle ward from twelve parishes which he names (Merton not being one of them), viz., for every fee, every twenty-four weeks, 3s. 4d.

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<sup>4</sup> Earl of Rutland. Hempnall was held by the Fitz Walters as of Baynard's Castle. Philippa, widow of Robert Fitz Walter, had Hempnall in dower, and married Edward, Earl of Rutland and York. (From Blomefield, under Diss).

<sup>5</sup> Joanna Pynchbek was one of the daughters and coheirs of Sir Roger de Grey of Merton, Knight. Richard, her son and heir, probably died s. p. very soon after this court of 2nd Henry IV. Sir Roger de Grey had three children. Thomas, son and heir, died a minor. Margaret married Sir Thomas Shardelowe, one of the founders of Thompson College. Joan married Thomas Pynchbeke. "Merton Manor was divided into three parts. Thomas Grey, clerk, uncle to Margaret and Joan, had one-third, which in 1388 he settled on Pynchbeke and his wife, and so they had two-thirds and Sir Thomas Shardelowe and Margaret his wife one-third, the whole being entailed, for want of issue of the nieces, on Thomas de Grey their uncle and his heirs, and it seems they did die without issue, for in 1402 Thomas Grey, clerk, held this manor and the whole of the estate of the Greys in Norfolk and died before 1404 possessed of it." (Blomefield, under Merton, but Thos. de Grey, Clerk, died before 1399, see deed 6th Henry IV., *infra*, under Sir Roger de Grey.

7th Henry IV. (1406). First court of Fulk Grey.<sup>6</sup>

21st Edward IV. (1482). First court of Henry Dey, arm., and others, feoffees of Grace,<sup>7</sup> wife of William Grey, arm.

11th Henry VII. (1496). First court of Grace de Grey, who late was the wife of William de Grey of Merton, arm.

12th Henry VII. (1497). First court of Humfrey Catysby, arm., in right of Grace his wife, who was late the wife of William de Grey of Merton, arm.

18th Henry VII. Court of Humfrey Catesby, Knight, in right of Grace his wife, late wife of William de Grey, arm.

18th Henry VIII. (1527). View of frankpledge and court general of John Spelman,<sup>8</sup> serjeant-at-law of our lord the King, firmarius (lessee) of the manor.

23rd Henry VIII. (1531-2). First court of Edmund Grey, gen., son and heir of Thomas Grey, clerk, son of William.

4th Edward VI. (1551). First court of the Lady Anne Knivett, relict of Edmund Knivett, Knight, tenants and firmars (lessees) of this manor for a term of years under a lease from Thomas Greye,<sup>9</sup> Esq., held before William Smyth, seneschal there, on

<sup>6</sup> Thomas de Grey, clerk, died before 33rd Richard II. (1399), and "Fulk de Grey, his nephew, had livery of his estate in Norfolk, by which it seems that Fulk de Grey, brother of Thomas and father of Fulk, had died.... and never possessed the estate." (Blomefield). (See *inf.* under Sir Roger de Grey.) Fulk the nephew is said to have married Eleanor Barnardeston.

<sup>7</sup> Grace de Grey was daughter of Thomas Teye, Esq., of Essex, and widow of Francis Hethe, of Worlington, Esq. She was William de Grey's second wife. She married, thirdly, Humfry Catesby, Esq.

<sup>8</sup> This John Spelman was, I suppose, afterwards Sir John Spelman, judge of the King's Bench. If so, Edmund de Grey (probably about 1531) married Elizabeth, his daughter.

<sup>9</sup> Thomas de Grey was at this time a minor and in the guardianship of the King. He came of age 2nd February, 6th Edward VI. (1553), his father Edmund having died 20th August, 1548. [See Edmund's brass in Merton chancel.] Sir Edmund Knyvett had sold much land, part of the possessions of the dissolved College of Thompson, to Edmund de Grey. Sir Edward Knyvett was eldest son and heir of Sir Thomas Knyvett of Buckenham Castle, Standard Bearer to Henry VIII. He, and afterwards his widow, had a lease of the Merton manor, no doubt from the King, during the minority of Thomas de Grey.



Monday, the Feast of St. Faith the Virgin. 4th Edward VI. (1550).

1st and 2nd Philip and Mary (1554-5). First court of Thomas Grey, arm.

4th Elizabeth (1561-2). First court of Temperance<sup>1</sup> Greye, widow, late wife of Thomas Grey, arm., defunct.

5th Elizabeth. First court of Christopher Heydon, Knight, and of Lady Temperance,<sup>2</sup> his consort.

10th Elizabeth (1567-8). First court of Robert de Greye, arm.

34th to 39th Elizabeth. Courts of Francis Woodhouse,<sup>3</sup> arm., firmarius.

43rd Elizabeth. Court held by James Calthorpe,<sup>4</sup> arm., during the minority of William de Grey, only son and heir of Robert.

2nd James I. (1604-5). Court of William de Graye, Knt.

1634. First court of Robert de Grey, arm.

1675. First court of William de Grey, arm., son and heir of James de Grey, arm., defunct.

1693. Court of Thomas de Grey, arm., son and heir of William de Grey, arm., defunct.

<sup>1</sup> Temperance, daughter of Sir Wymonde Carewe of Anthony in Cornwall, was second wife of Thomas de Grey of Merton, son and heir of Edmund. She had Baynards manor, in Bunwell, and Bury Hall, in Ellingham, in dower, and no doubt held the manor of Merton as guardian to her stepson Thomas. By her husband's will she had two parts of the residue of his lands till her stepson came of age.

<sup>2</sup> Temperance, widow of Thomas de Grey, became, as appears by the above heading, before the Feast of St. Luke, 5th Elizabeth (1563), the second wife of Sir Christopher Heydon of Baconsthorpe, Knight.

<sup>3</sup> There is little doubt that Francis Woodhouse of Breccoles, Esq., an ally of Robert de Grey, leased this manor and that of Bury Hall, in Little Ellingham, to prevent them, if possible, from getting into the hands of the Government, Robert de Grey having at this time forfeited two parts of the profits of his lands and all his personal property for his Recusancy.

<sup>4</sup> James Calthorpe, afterwards Sir James Calthorpe, of Cockthorpe, Knight, whose daughter William de Grey married in this same year (1601).

## MERTON COURT-ROLLS.—ADDITIONAL NOTES.

1st Henry IV. (1399—1400). Place called Chyrchebergh.

2nd Henry IV. (1400-1). The jury present that a chamber, a solar, a grange, a kitchen, a granary, in the manor of Merton, might well be sustained with reparation. They also present that in the said manor of Merton there is a hall, an ox-house, with a stable, a cow-house and le knyth chambre, so out of repair and ruinous that they cannot be repaired.

6th Henry IV. (1403-4). Presentment against Mordogh Chaumberleyn. In the same court he and William Byshop were elected aletasters.

Presentment that Edw. Howard came hunting into the lord's warren to take hares, and that Willm. Rokel, chaplain, did the same.

Thomas Mannyng pays for a license to concord.

Presentment that John Baron, Willm. Herbard, and Robert Roof placed bunds [landmarks] within the precincts of the leet at Merton, within Mar[gr]etyestyte [Margaretsaway], and that Beatrix Dove encroached on the king's highway at Estemanhowe.

7th Henry IV. (1405-6). John Fayrher [fair hair] presented.

11th Henry IV. (1409-10). Presentment against John Sky-roop for trespassing with his sheep infra le fryth. (For fryth, p. 571.)

12th Henry IV. (1410-11). William Gyldenlock presented.

Presentment against Edwd. Howard for hunting in the lord's warren without a license, and that William, rector of the church of Merton, did the same.

William, rector of the church of Merton, presented for trespassing on the pastures of the lord.

14th Henry IV. (1412-13). Presented that Margaret Bolour is a brewer of ale and sells it against the statute, fined viij*ḏ*., and that she is a regrator [retailer—Halliwell] of bread, and sells it against the assize, fine ij*ḏ*..

2nd Henry VI. (1423-4). William Est presented for not repairing a faldgate.

Willm. Large, parson of the church of Merton, for not fencing in his land next Freeman's faldzate.

3rd Henry VI. (1424-5). William in le hyrne and John Atte Tounnesende chosen aletasters.

4th Henry VI. (1425-6). In the margin the word Aulepymen [this would seem to mean natives of the manor, bondsmen by blood, who pay fines for liberty to live out of the manor] for there is this entry following the word, Thomas, son of John Brynyng, living in Downham with Robert Tailor, John, son of Willm. Alysaundre, living at Wilburton with the Archdeacon of Ely, and Matilda the daughter of William Alysaundre, all nativi of the lord by blood, pay xij*d.* each for license to live outside the lordship. (See Chivag', next page.)

John Tounshende and Willm. of the Hyrne, aletasters, did not do their office.

William Hert erected a fald in the fields of Merton in Dawlyngesdele [dale].

William Hert of Thomeston erected a fald in the quarentena abutting upon Heynon furlong, where he ought not to, in Merton field.

7th Henry VI. (1428-9). A man fined for trespassing in the lord's wood of Waylonod [Wayland Wood]. [This is the earliest mention of Wayland Wood as belonging to the de Grey family that I have met with. (See *infra*, pp. 584, 626.)

8th Henry VI. (1429-30). Massingham Manor [court of the] hundred. This parchment, with a large number of pleas of debt, &c., has been inserted by mistake in the Merton Roll.

Some of the suits are as follows:—

The Prior of Massingham versus the Prior of Westacre.

Andrew Dey versus Thomas Bulwer of Tyley.

Robert Walpool of Middleton versus John Aleyn.

Henry Kervil of Seche versus John Barker.

11th Henry VI. (1432-3). William Edrych broke the soil (? solum) of the lord at Qwassynpet [washing pit].

19th Henry VI. (1440-1). Nicolas Eyer presented for cutting underwood in Weylond Wood.

Willm. Bishopp makes waste [encroaches] on the bond of the lord.

Willm. Est fined for regrating white bread.

20th Henry VI. (1441-2). The jury present that William Grey, the lord of this manor, keeps swine not rung, and they turn up the soil to the injury of the tenants, fined *vjd.* [This shows that the tenants were beginning to assert their independence. William de Grey died 1474].

26th Henry VI. (1447-8). Walter Waller, servant of Sir Robert Conyers, Knt., and William Bettes, servant of Master Richard Mounteney, trespassed on the lord's warren without license and took rabbits with feretts and nets, fine *vjs. viijd.*

27th Henry VI. (1448-9). Le Saham gateway.

Chivag' } John Alysandre, living at Sutton in Holland, Lin-  
4s. } colnsh., and Walter Brenyng, whose abode is not known, are blood tenants of the lord, and give the lord 2s. each for chivag' for license to reside outside the bounds of the manor.

31st Henry VI. (1452-3). Presented that William Brenyng, rector of the church of Merton, Thomas Kyng, Henry Brenyng, rector of the said church, William Warde, Willm. Brenyng, rector of the said church, do not clear out the common water-course apud le Waterdeles.

Simon Baret fined for cutting turves at Brodeflash and also for cutting le firres [furze].

[In 16th Edward IV. (1476-7) I find Broddeflash cavimcey, in another place called Bradflash cauncey. In 3rd Henry VII. (1487-8) I find Broadplash. Halliwell gives "flash" and "plash" as meaning a "pool." A cluster of houses in Merton near a marshy place is still called Broadflash].

33rd Henry VI. (1454-5). Short warterdeles, Suregoodes hern, Welymott falgate [Wilmot's falgate].

35th Henry VI. (1456-7). Brodgatteway. Land at Gresumys. Banyards yard. [Blomefield says that a Baynard held land in Merton so late as 1565].

1st Edward IV. (1461-2). John Bulwer of Thomeston.

3rd Edward IV. (1463-4). A way called Shakersty towards le fryth dyke. [There is still in the neighbouring village of Thompson a common that is called Shaker's Furze. Frith is supposed to be a coppice, but see an article in Halliwell on this word.]

6th Edward IV. (1466-7). Thorpe wood.

13th Edward IV. (1473-4). John son of Thomas Mannyng at Watton Wycke. [There is a farm at Watton still called Watton Wyck].

14th Edward IV. (1474-5). A woman named Sekena; Waspe. Wadelesherne [Wadels corner]. John Roghed [rough head].

15th Edward IV. (1475-6). William W'dhous. John Spencer. John Materas. William Wygegym. Land in Mannyngdonne.

16th Edward IV. (1476-7). Tenement called Burghwarde. Wlnerychesdele in Griston.

3rd Henry VII. (1487-8). Peter Child cut down a tree called ebell [asp tree].

4th Henry VII. (1488-9). John Fysshier fined for throwing (qy. lowering) two barrels into the well called le Meere well, which were fetid. Fine, 1*l*. [Probably a well on the meere or boundary.]

5th Henry VII. (1489-90). Chapmannys Wey [Chapman's or Pedlar's way] to Brodplash. [In a map of Merton of 1723 there is a track called "a pack way," leading to Broadflash. For Broadflash see *supra*, 16th Edward IV.] Marescy Way [marshy way].

6th Henry VII. (1490-91). Tyrtilhow furlonge [Thurtel's hill furlong].

8th Henry VII. (1492-3). Willm. Hey for trespassing with his sheep on land of the rectory at Wadilhirne.

12th Henry VII. (1496-7). Robert Lovell alias Robert Wyggy's [an instance of an alternative surname].

14th Henry VII. (1498-9). Willm. Manson took le Napkyn de dyaper price 6*l*., and four knives price 2*l*., and a "capan" worth 4*l*. from the lord's house, and Katherine Fraunsty was an accessory. Fined 40*l*. [Halliwell has Capha, a kind of damask cloth]. Maydens well. Robert Jermyn, clericus.

16th Henry VII. (1500-1). Maria Brynyng, daughter of John Brynyng, a native by blood, paid 5*s*. to the lord for license to marry one William Snell, smyth, in Hopton in Suffolk.

22nd Henry VII. (1506-7). Thos. Cock alias Barker. Richd. Croft, rector of the church of Marten. Surrender of Thos. de Grey, son and heir of Willm., lately lord of this manor, of land

called Rutts. [This was Thomas de Grey who made himself priest. He was buried at Merton 1556].

23rd Henry VII. (1507-8). A footpath called Northoles.

2nd Edward VI. (1548). John Grey is a juror. [Probably John Grey of Griston. See *infra*, 24th Henry VIII., and 4th and 5th Philip and Mary].

4th Edward VI. (1550). Leet. Thomas Candeler assaulted Nicolas Cooke, hit him on the head, and drew his blood. Fine, 3s. 4d. Joanna Mynnes did the same to Katherine Clark. Fined 3s. 4d.

24th Henry VIII. (1532-3). John Greye, Esq., and others, tenants of the manor, fined for non-attendance.

31st Henry VIII. (1539-40). Presentment. John Wyat of Thomeston, yeoman, and John Maryner of the same place, husbandman, with four others unknown, arrayed in a riotous manner at Bishop's Close within the said manor, assaulted with their sticks William the son of Thomas Grey, clerk, lord of this manor, and beat, wounded, and badly treated him; and afterwards they hunted hares with harehounds, and chased a hare into a coney hole near the tenement of John Bradam, and dug it out with a certain instrument called a spade. [William was second son of Thomas de Grey. I have little doubt that he lived in Thompson, the next village to Merton, for, in 1545-47-51, three children, Gabriell, Gertrude, and Edmund, of a Mr. William Grey were baptized there; and in 1543 William Grey is mentioned in the Thompson lay subsidy. William Graye of Thompson was a witness to the will of John Grey of Methwold in 1557. I cannot understand the statement that Thomas Grey, clerk, was lord of Merton in 31st Henry VIII. After his wife's death in 1515 he made himself priest, and though the courts of his manor of Caxtons in Cornard were held in his name up to his death in 1556, it would seem that he resigned his manor of Merton in or before 23rd Henry VIII. to his son Edmund. Marten hall, Curia prima Edmundi Grey gen'osi filii et hered' Thome Grey, cl'ici filii Will'i . . . . . Henrici Octavi vicesimo tercio].

The chaplains of Watton made a certain cross at Maidswell as a new (?) bound or division for the said town of Watton, to the

detriment of the lord of this manor, for that the said p'cell of land called Maidswell is within the common of Merton and not within the bounds of the town of Watton.

John Harryson, clerk, Rector of Thompson.

4th and 5th Philip and Mary, (1557-8). John Grey of Griston, free tenant of this manor, died since the last court, seized of one acre and a half of free land in Griston, viz., between the land of John Grey, Esq., on the one side, and the King's highway; also in half an acre of land in the manor of Saham, and they find that Helena Gamlyn is daughter and next heir and of full age. She and Thomas Gamlyn come to this court and she is admitted. [There was at this time a branch of the family of de Grey of Merton—for both families bear the same arms, differenced by tincture—lords of the manor of Griston Hall. The *Visitation* of 1567 gives four generations of Grey of Griston, but I have not been able to find out their connexion with the Merton family. Neither can I identify this John Grey of Griston who had a daughter married to Thomas Gamlyn. The John Grey, Esq., mentioned above, was, no doubt, John Grey of Methwold, (see p. 626), who, by his will dated 27th March, 1557, left Griston manor to his son and heir, William.]

Elizabeth Wright was chosen as one of the sub-constables.

4th Elizabeth (1562). John Wither presented for not cleaning the watercourse at the Townesend in the street called Thorpe Street, next the close called Hempclose.

Presentment that John Salter improperly kept a dog called a tumbler, and with it killed rabbits in the warren. Fined 12*d*. [Tumbler, a kind of dog formerly employed for taking rabbits. This it effected by tumbling itself about in a careless manner till within reach of the prey, and then seizing it by a sudden spring.—Halliwell].

A species of underwood in Wayland Wood, viz., les crotchez and forks.

6th Elizabeth (1564). John George injuste permittit unam vaccam illicitam, videlicet, "that pyllthe trees" to go at large on the common of Merton.

9th Elizabeth (Thursday before October 18th, 1567). Peter

Walter presented for unlawfully permitting a horse, called a managey mare, to go at large in the common pasture.

Thomas Grey, Gent., alienates to John Drewrye, Esq., a tenement and forty acres of land. [In 1567 Robert de Grey was lord of Merton. This Thomas was perhaps of Cornerd, and if so, it was to him that Robert de Grey, in case of the death of his son William, left his manors of Bury Hall and Caxtons. There was a Thomas Grey who in 1566 had a lawsuit about a messuage and forty-six acres of land in Merton, &c., with Robert de Grey, lord of Merton. See *Norfolk Archaeology*, vol. ii. pp. 292, 317.]

Hadenham's brigg.

Presentment. John Rolffe, shepherd of the flock called Spellow flock.

10th Elizabeth (1568). Robt. Alden of Watton unjustly permits "unum le steer ire ad largam in communia le shack"—over the common shackage. [Every occupier of unenclosed land in any of the common "fields" of the township (of Hitchin) might pasture his sheep over the rest of the "field," after the corn was cut and carried, and when it was fallow.—Seebohm's *Village Community*, p. 12. The word shack is still used in Norfolk for the feeding of pigs and poultry on the stubbles].

12th Elizabeth, 1570. Edw. Salter admits to hold half an acre of land in Marton in the quarentena called Marton mille furlong [Merton windmill].

An abuttal is upon a ridgewey.

Robert Grey, Esq., [lord of the manor] presented for ploughing up a common church lane (semitam ecclesiasticam) called a deere weye leading from Crow's lane to the church at Marton. [This lane would have led from near what is now the Well-acre gate to the church. Crowe's Lane, Crowe's Pightle, and Well Pightle are marked in a map of 1723].

13th Elizabeth (1571). Half acre in the field of Tottington called Gyldend half acre.

16th Elizabeth (1574). Presentment that John Salter of Marton died since the last court, solely seized of an inn, a free messuage, and 66 acres and 3 roods of land in Marton, which he held of this manor by the rent and service of 14s. 5½d. and



a farthing, and a root of gingevere, and a . . . . called gilly-flowers. [Gingefere = ginger.—Halliwell].

Mention of le p'cession meere. [Procession boundary].

17th Elizabeth (1575). Ambrose Sympeon, clerk, rector of Marton, entered the warren and killed rabbits. Fine, 6*d*.

19th Elizabeth (1577). John Mansfield obstinately and voluntarily and in full court, before the lord and the tenants, vexed and disquieted with certain malicious words to the great disquiet of the court and the bad example of others. Fined 40*s*.

20th Elizabeth (1578). George Harvye, servant of Robert de Grey, Esq., assaulted (insultum fecit) and drew blood of Edmund Bowgeon. Fine, 3*s*. 4*d*.

A three-half-acre mentioned.

Robt. de Grey, lord of the manor, presented for permitting the boughs of his trees to hang over Crow's Lane; and John Mansfield for incroaching with his plough on the heads. [Mr. Seebohm says that there was a strip running along the head of the furlong, and crosswise to the ends of the strips composing it. This is the headland. All the owners of the strips in a furlong had the right to turn their plough upon the headland, and the owner of the headland had to wait until all the other strips were ploughed before he could plough his own.—*Village Community*, p. 5. It seems that John Mansfield tried to add to his own strip by ploughing in a bit of the headland].

25th Elizabeth (1583). Ordinance by general consent that pigs under a quarter of a year old may go unrungr.

30th Elizabeth (1588). Thomas Gamlyn [see court 4th and 5th Philip and Mary] died since the last court seized of an acre and half of land in Griston, next land late of John Grey, Esq.; and Geo. Gamlyn is his son and next heir.

Henry Rice, rector of the church of Marton, presented for improperly commoning.

#### MERTON DEEDS BEFORE THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

##### Box [a]

All the early deeds are conveyances of small pieces of land in Merton, and are interesting as giving place-names and names of early inhabitants.

2nd Edward II. (1308-9). Conveyance by John Gernon, son of Warin Gernon, to Simon at Hulver; land in Merton field in the quarentela called Croskil furlong, abutting on land of John Edrych and Thomas atte Hirne (= corner, A.-S.)

The Gernons of Merton no doubt were a branch of the old Norman family of Gernon (Moustache), Barons of Montfichet in Normandy. The head of the English house of Gernon settled at Stanstead-Montfichet, Essex. One of the family settled at Caven-dish, and was surnamed of that place, and was ancestor of the Dukes of Devonshire. See the *Norman People*, page 191.

In many early deeds at Merton the Gernons<sup>5</sup> are mentioned.

2nd Edward II. John Gernon, son of Warin Gernon of Merton.

8th Edward II. Robert Gernon.

17th Edward II. Thomas Gernoun of Merton.  
Robert Gernoun of Threkeston.<sup>6</sup>  
Ralf Gernoun of Merton.

22nd Edward III. Thomas Garnun.

2nd Richard II. John Gernon de Threkiston.

9th Richard II. Emma, daughter and heir of Robert Gernoun de Merton.

John Gernoun de Merton.

Katherine Gernoun, sister and heir of Emma.

Court-roll, 8th Henry IV. (1406-7). Merton Hall manor. [The jury] "say that Agnes the wife of John Gernon, who held of the lord, as of the manor of Hempnall, the fourth part of a knight's fee, closed her last day [died], and that John, the son of the said Agnes and John, was the next heir, who also is dead, and they say that Thomas Gernon is now the next heir and of full age."

8th Edward II. (1314-15). Between Ranulphus le Smyth and Peter Kynge of Merton. Witnesses, Robert Banyard de Merton, John Gernon, Robert Gernon, Simon atte Lynges, and Henry atte Falgate.

26th Henry VI. (1447-8). Willm. Large, parson of the church

<sup>5</sup> The Gernons held a manor at Thrextun (Blomefield.)

<sup>6</sup> The Gernons held in 1346 a quarter fee in Merton, (see under Sir Thos. de Grey, *inf.*) which Blomefield says they afterwards bequeathed to Sir Roger de Grey.

of Merton, and Peter Lock, clerk. [Sir Peter Lock, priest, was Master of Thompson College, and succeeded Large as Rector of Merton.—Blomefield.]

LAY SUBSIDIES, HUNDREDUM DE WAYLUND, VILLATA DE MERTON,  
1 EDW. III., 6 EDW. III., 4 RIC. II., 15 HEN. VIII., 34 & 35 HEN. VIII.

These documents are copies of the originals in the Record Office. They are of much interest as giving the names of the parishioners of Merton from 1327 to 1544. Lay subsidies were taxes levied on lands and on goods. The clergy were taxed separately.

The first lay subsidy is dated 1st Edward III., and contains thirty-seven names. With the exception of Catherine Baynard, mother of Isabel de Grey, who held the manor in dower and who paid 10*s.*, the payments only vary from 4*s.* to 6*d.*, showing that there was not a great difference in the property of the parishioners.

The second subsidy is dated 6th Edward III., and contains twenty-five names, some being wanting. With the same exception, the sums paid vary from 5*s.* 6*d.* to 8*d.*

In these two first subsidies a few of the most noteworthy names are the following. The surnames we must remember would all have been gained since the Conquest. [See Freeman's *Norman Conquest*, v. 565.]

John de Adenham = Hadenham.

William de Gateley = Gateley.

John the son of Peter.

Henry atte fallate = falgate.

William Attestile.

Nicholas Attemere.

Thomas Attehirne.

Roger Attehulver.

Alicia atte Gatsende.

Agneta le Tailleur.

John le Swon.

Agnete Hawys.

It is worthy of notice in these lists that within three hundred years from the Conquest, Norman and Scripture, or rather perhaps Church Christian names had nearly superseded Saxon.

The third lay subsidy is a poll-tax, dated 4th Richard II., *i.e.*, the year ending June 21st, 1381. It contains forty names.

The Parliament met at Northampton, November 5th, 1380, and granted a poll-tax of 12*d.* on every person above fifteen years of age. This new tax pressed much more heavily on the lower orders than the capitation-tax of the former year (a tax ranging from £6. 13*s.* 4*d.* for a duke to 4*d.* a head for a labourer, under which husbandmen and others of that class paid from 13*s.* 4*d.* to 1*s.*, and labourers 4*d.* for a man and his wife, and the like sum for each unmarried person above the age of sixteen) and having led to Wat Tyler's riots in 1381, was obliged to be abandoned.—*Annals of England*, i. 404, and Knight's *England*, ii. 4.

The collectors in Merton seem to have collected according to the former capitation-tax. There are only three inhabitants that paid 12*d.* Of the rest six paid 6*d.* and thirty-one 4*d.* If the tax was so collected, there was at this time no lay parishioner above the rank of a husbandman. How John Gernon, a gentleman, (see *supra*) managed to pay only 4*d.*, and John the Rector,<sup>1</sup> who had a lease of the manor, only 12*d.* I do not know.

The manor of Merton Hall belonged at this time, I think, to the heirs of Sir Roger de Grey—to Margaret Shardelowe or Joan Pynchbek—who were without doubt non-resident. John the rector, I suppose, paid a fixed sum to the owner, and took the fines as he could get them. In Blomefield's list John Jay was rector in 1381, and he seems to have been a man of business, for it was in his time that there was a composition made with the Prior of Lewes, by which the rectors were to have certain property in Merton belonging to the priory, which property had been bestowed on the priory by Sir Robt. Baynard, Knt., temp. Richard I.

In the fourth lay subsidy, that of 15th Henry VIII. (1523-4) there are only thirteen names. The only people of much substance mentioned are three members of a family named Hey, and one other, William Shreve. The tax does not seem to have been gathered from the owners under 20*s.* in substance.

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<sup>1</sup> Johannes, Rector ecclesie ejusdem, pro firma manerii ejusdem ville, xij*d.*

## SUBSIDY OF 34 &amp; 35 HEN. VIII. (1542—44.)

Under this subsidy, payable in three years, persons not worth more than five pounds in coin, plate, stock, merchandize, corn in store, household stuff, and other moveable goods, and money owing above just debts, were to pay 4*d.* in the pound, with a rising scale of 8*d.*, 16*d.*, and 2*s.*, to £20 and upwards. On real estates of £1 to £5 annual value, 8*d.* in the pound was levied; from £5 to £10, 16*d.*; from £10 to £20, 2*s.*; above £20, 3*s.*—Knight's *England*, ii. 456.

It seems that all parishioners worth in goods less than 40*s.* were excused in Merton.

There is only one owner of real property, Edmund Grey. He married Elizabeth Spelman. His Merton lands are only valued at £40 a year, and he paid 40*s.* a year for three years.

James Bradenham and Richard Minns, whose names are in this subsidy, are mentioned as being churchwardens in the Church Inventory of 1552.

## ADVOWSON OF MERTON.

22nd Dec., 29th Henry VIII. (1537). Grant by Henry VIII. to Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, of the Advowson of Merton, then in the possession of the Priory of Lewes.—Copy from the original in the Record Office.

The advowson of Merton, which was, with the manor, held by the Baynard family, was, according to Blomefield, granted [temp. William Rufus,?] by Jeffrey Baynard, and confirmed by Roger Baynard his son [qu. Robert Baynard his nephew] and Fulk Baynard his grandson [qu. Fulk B., Robert's son] to the monks of St. Pancras at Lewes.

This document shows that at the Dissolution the King granted the Norfolk property of the Lewes Priory to "our very dear cousin and counsellor, Thomas, Duke of Norfolk," who sold the Merton advowson [together with the tithes of the eighty acres of land which had been given by the Baynards to Lewes Priory,] to Thomas de Grey, (see *infra*) who presented to the rectory in 1560; and the de Grey family have ever since held the patronage.

## INVENTORIES OF CHURCH GOODS.

9th September, 6th Edward VI. (1552). Hunderd of Waylonde. Marton. (Copy of the original in the Record Office).

To understand why these inventories were taken we must remember that, after the change to a simpler form of worship, consequent upon the Reformation, many of the utensils and ornaments of the churches ceased to be used. Strype, in his *Memorials of Cranmer*, ii. 8, Ao. 1548, says, "the utensils or ornaments of churches were spoiled, embezzled and made away, partly by the churchwardens and partly by other parishioners—whether the cause were that they would do that themselves which they imagined would be, ere long, done by others, viz., robbing the churches, . . . certain it is, it became more or less practised all the nation over, to sell or take away chalices, crosses of silver, bells, and other ornaments." (Quoted in Chambers' *Strictures on the Judgment in Westerton v. Liddell*, p. 69). To check this sacrilege, commissions were issued by the Privy Council in the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Edward VI. to take inventories of the church goods (ib. p. 71), and probably it was under one of these commissions that the churchwardens of Merton were called upon to state what they had sold, and how the money received was expended. See a paper on this subject by Walter Rye in vol. vii. of the *Norfolk Archaeology*, published by the Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society.

P. R. O., vol. 500, No. 94.

Merton. Richard Mynnes } churchwardens do saye that by the  
James . . . ? } consent of the prshoners ther wee  
have sold one charlis weienge x onc at iiij*s*. iiij*d*.—xliij*s*. iiij*d*.—the  
which monye we have bestowyd upon y<sup>e</sup> reparcion of y<sup>e</sup> churche  
and in whitinge of it.

It seems that in the 4th and 5th Edward VI. the same system of embezzlement began again, so that in the 6th year . . . fresh commissions were . . . given to leave one or two chalices, and some honest and comly coveryngs for the comunyon-table, and to sell all the rest, and remit the money to the Treasurer of the Household . . . (Chambers, pp. 73 and 115).

Under this commission of the 6th Edward VI. we find what was done at Merton to have been as follows:—There were taken away—

Five vestments, value 5*s*.

Two out of the three bells, the two being worth £10. 10*s*.

Two candlesticks, value 6*d*.

A sance bell and a hand bell, value 1*s*. 6*d*.

#### NAMES OF PLACES IN MERTON, FROM THE DEEDS.

2nd Edward II.	Quarentela * called Croshil furlong. Lyngs. Redemor furlong.
17th Edward II.	Hill called Rynghowe (howe = hill).
23rd Edward III.	Quarentena called Welle furlong.
34th Edward III.	Pasture called Antes.
1st Richard II.	Place called Godchep.
9th Richard II.	Market weye. Chirchcroft.
14th Richard II.	Road called Croshil weye. Quarentula called Marlid wongs.
11th Henry IV.	Messuage called Gryffynnys.

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\* In Mr. Seebohm's very interesting book, *Village Community*, the words quarentena or quarentela, furlong, and field, which are so often met with in thirteenth and fourteenth century deeds, are explained. He says that the large divisions of a parish were called "fields," (*e.g.*, Wayland field in Merton, which seems to have been a large tract of open land near Wayland Wood.) These "fields" were of arable land, and though each "field" was divided and subdivided amongst many different owners, it was open to the whole community when the harvest had been gathered in.

These "fields" or larger portions were divided into shots, furlongs, or quarentenas—these three words being used for the same quantity of land, viz., roughly speaking, a square of forty rods, each square being subdivided into ten plots of an acre each, the acres being forty rods long and four broad. The reason the acre was a long narrow strip was, that the plough might not have to turn except at the end of the forty rods, the furrow long, or furlong. The acres were divided from each other by strips of grass called balks.

I find by a map of 1723 that the arable land in Merton was then still in some degree as it had been in mediæval times. The "fields" were great open spaces divided into long and narrow plots separated by balks of grass, with scattered and intermixed ownership.

- 11th Henry IV. Le Grundle.  
 Stonhylgate.  
 Helryggesine.  
 Anysdeleweye.  
 Wellymottysweye. [Wilmot's way].
- |                |   |  |
|----------------|---|--|
| Lewes furlonge | } | The advowson of Merton and sixty acres of land there belonged to the Priory of Lewes from about 1266 till the Dissolution. |
| Lewes tenement |   |  |
- Merketsty } sty or sty = way.  
 Margretyssty }
- 9th Henry VIII., 24th Jan. Messuage called Kyngis.  
 " " " Paynis.  
 Quadrentena called hydrykysmeere.  
 Messuage called Dawkyns. Anesdele.
- 31st Henry VIII. Heies messuage.

#### MERTON DEEDS—SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

##### Box [b]

11th October, 1640. Copy of probate of will of Thomas Crosse, of Martin, clarke. Will dated 3rd April, 1640. If it please God that my wife Elizabeth either marry or depart this life before my sonne Edward attaynes the age of one and twenty yeares then I would humbly intreate the right worshippfull Mr. Robert De Grey Esqr. and Mr. Robert Long of ffoulden Esquire or the survivour of them to take the portions of my daughter Katherine and my daughter Elizabeth and the meanes of my sonne Edward to educate them . . . . Item I will that the cubbord and bedstead doe remayne still in my p'lor<sup>s</sup> chamber of my tenement of Warnes.

<sup>s</sup> A bed was always part of the furniture of a parlour of the fifteenth century (Wright, *Domestic Manners*, 476) and was commonly so in the sixteenth century. So late as 1662, Robert Futter, gentleman, of Thompson leaves "all my goods in the Parlour . . . and also my bedstead Bedd and furniture to the same belonging;" and in the will of Thomas Rolfe, yeoman, of Thompson, proved 6th January, 1658, we find, "unto Thomas my son one fetherbed and the bedstead in the parlor full furnished."



Itm. I give to the poore of Martin yearly to be paid at S<sup>t</sup> Thomas day and distributed at the discretion of the minister and churchwardens xs. for ever . . . . Item I give unto Mr. Robert de Grey Esquire Doctor Morton's Apolyge.

Thomas Crosse was rector of Merton from 1620 till 1640. (Blomefield).

#### MERTON DEEDS—EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

##### Box [d]

28th September, 1725. Sale by Robert Knopwood to Thomas de Grey, of Threxton Nabbe in Wayland Wood; Mr. Knopwood having bought it with the Threxton estate in 1724 of Sir Edmund Bacon, of Garboldisham, Bart. The Threxton estate came to Sir Edmund Bacon in 1723, and was formerly the property of "Robert Houghton, late of Shelton Hall, Norfolk, deceased, or of Charles Houghton, his son, likewise deceased, or of some other person claiming from or in trust for them." [Deed, dated 9th July, 1724, in the possession of T. A. Barton, Esq., of Threxton].

The Nabbe,<sup>1</sup> or Threxton Nabbe, was a small portion of four acres of Wayland Wood,<sup>2</sup> at its south corner. The ditches which once separated it from the rest of the wood can still be traced. In some depositions, now in the Record Office, taken at Wymondham, 4th January, 36th Elizabeth (1594) for the Government, concerning the lands and woods of Robert de Grey, a Recusant, it is stated by one of the witnesses, Edmund Grey of Bunwell, brother of Robert, that the Nabbe was lately purchased by the father of Robert de Grey. If this was so, the family, judging by the above deed, must afterwards have sold it; but it seems more probable that Edmund Grey was mistaken, for in the schedule of the lands that Robert's father bought (see deed 31st August, 33rd Henry VIII.) the Nabbe is mentioned, but only as an abuttal and not as part of the purchased lands. In a note in Sir William de Grey's account book (1630) mention is made of a second Nabbe, "Yf y<sup>e</sup> litle nabb, beinge y<sup>e</sup> neck or entre in to y<sup>e</sup> greater nabbe in waylond wood, &c." The little Nabbe, Sir William says, was 1a. 3r. 21p. in size.

<sup>1</sup> Nabbe. It has been suggested that this word means something jutting out into a larger space, *e.g.*, Knabscars near Rydal; "Nab end" near Durham.

<sup>2</sup> For Wayland Wood see *infra* under Thompson, and *Norfolk Archaeology*, vol. ix. page 327.

**Bunwell.**

Box [f]

Baynard's manor in Bunwell came, like Merton, to the de Greys by the marriage, about 1330, of Sir Thomas de Grey of Cavendish and Cornard, with Isabel, daughter and coheir of Fulk Baynard. It continued in the de Grey family, [but see note on a statement of Blomefield's, *infra*, under Sir Roger de Grey's will] till Thomas de Grey, father of the first Lord Walsingham, sold it in 1720 to John Buxton, of Earsham, Esq., whose descendant, Sir Robert J. Buxton, of Shadwell, Bart., M.P., now enjoys it. This manor, with its grand old name, though of such great historic interest in the de Grey family, has but few documents pertaining to it left among the Merton muniments.

## MANOR ROLLS AND DEEDS.

The earliest manor roll is dated 16th Edward I. Of Edward II.'s reign there are rolls of the 17th and 18th years (1323—25), when Fulk Baynard [father of Isabel de Grey] was lord, as appears by the heading of the rolls. There is another roll of the 18th year, (1324-25) when Robert Fitz Walter was lord. The Baynards held both Merton and Bunwell of the Fitz Walters as of Baynards Castle in London, the head of the barony; but why did Fitz Walter hold this court, as Blomefield states that Fulk Baynard was alive in 1327 (?) There are a few rolls of the reigns of Edward III., Henry IV., Henry V., Edward IV., Richard III., and Henry VIII. There is a rental of the manor of 29th Henry VIII. and one of 17th James I.

Blomefield says that in 1570 Robert Grey had a manor in Carleton Rode. It was no doubt connected in some way with his manor of Baynards in Bunwell.

The manor of Rode Hall in Carleton, see p. 2 of this terrier, belonged to the Heydon family, and passed to the Hobarts, and was purchased by the Buxton family.

Robert Dover, who made this terrier, was seneschal for Robert de Grey's manor of Merton.

## 8th Elizabeth (1565-6). Terrarium of Carleton.

1566 was the year in which Robert de Grey succeeded to his estates on the death of his nephew. In this terrier 101 tenants' names are given, with the names of all their holdings.

20th November, 5th Henry IV. (1403). From Thomas, Archbishop of Canterbury [Thomas Arundel, 1396—1414], Robert Bishop of London [Robert Braybrook, 1382—1405], Sir Gerard Braybrook, Knight, Thomas Feriby, clerk, John Bray, and Nicholas Wilys or Milyls, clerk, to Sir John Pelham, Knight, William Noioun, clerk [for the Noiouns see Blomefield, viii. 270], William Rees, John Brunne, Thomas, rector of the church of Shelford, and William Fulborne . . . . . the manor of Haddeston *alias* Bunnewell.

Fine seal of Robert Braybrook, Bishop of London, the arms of Braybrook simply, on a field [ar.] seven mascles, three, three, and one [gu.] Fine seal of John Bray with his arms [ar.] a chevron between three roundels [sable] a bordure engrailed [gu.]

Baynards or Haddeston manor in Bunwell was enfeoffed in 39th Edw. III. (1365.) The feoffees were Sir Willm. Baude, Knt., Fulk de Grey, and others. (See *infra*, under Sir Thos. de Grey of Merton.) They held their first court in the same year. (Court-roll in Shadwell muniment-room.)

It seems by the above deed that the manor afterwards got into the power of the Church; probably while Thos. de Grey, clerk, was owner of the family estates. Then, after his death, and on the coming of age of Fulk his nephew (see under Sir Roger de Grey) in 5th Henry IV., Sir John Pelham and others were appointed feoffees, as in the above deed. They held their first court in the same year. (Court-roll at Shadwell.) In the 28th Henry VI. (1449-50), while William de Grey, son of Fulk, was a minor, new feoffees, viz., Sir Robert Conyers and others were appointed, as appears by a roll at Shadwell.

28th Henry VI. Prima curia Rob'ti Conyers milit', Edm. Webingb . . . P Joh'nis fyncham, Henrici Splyman, Arm., Joh'nis Manning, Will'mi Prentis (?) . . . Lok, cler.

Some of these, viz., Fincham, Spelman, Manning, and Lok, were Norfolk men, and the three first were afterwards connected by marriage with the de Greys. The trust seems to have come to an end soon after the last date.

The probable reason of this long trust was, that by the deed 12th Ed. III. (see *infra*, under Sir Thos. de Grey of Merton) Baynards manor was, in case of the failure of heirs to Sir Thos. and Isabel [Baynard], to go to the heirs of Isabel.

As an instance of variety in spelling, it is worthy of notice that in one of the rolls of the manor, containing the records of twenty-three courts, the name of the manor is written in fifteen different ways, *e.g.*: Hadyston, Bunwell Baynards, Banyardes, Hadiston Banyardes, Bunwell Banyardes, Bonewelle Banyardes, Haddeston Banyard, Bonwell, Haddeston, Banyardes in Haddeston, &c.

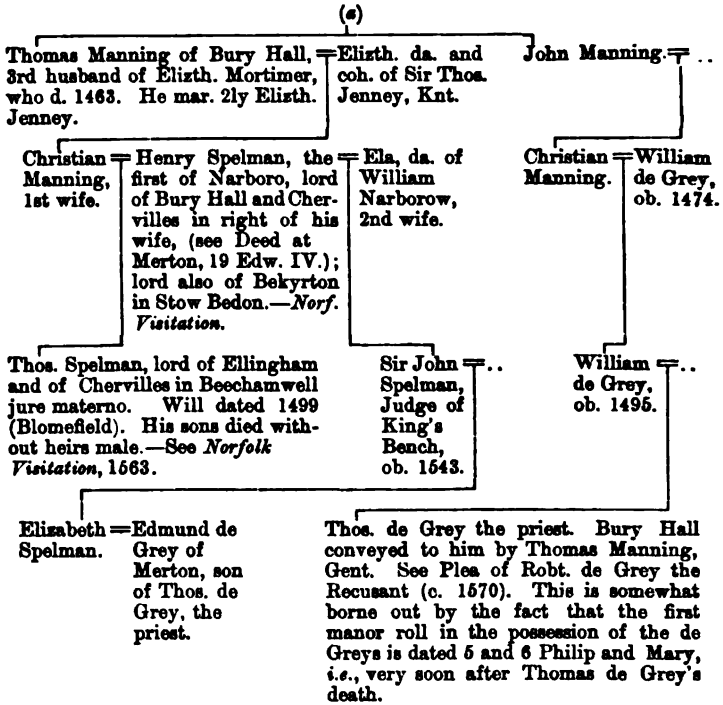
### Ellingham Magna.

#### Box [i]

The manor of Bury Hall in Ellingham Magna is stated by Blomefield to have come to the de Greys through the marriage of William de Grey with Christian Manning; Elizabeth Mortimer, of Attleborough, having left it to Thomas Manning (father of Christian), her last husband, and his heirs. The Rev. C. R. Manning informs me on the contrary that Bury Hall was the property of John Manning, sen., who, dying in 1430, left it to his eldest son Thomas, whose first wife was Elizabeth Mortimer.

The following Pedigree shows that it is improbable that Bury Hall came to William de Grey through his wife Christian Manning, for it descended in the elder branch of the Manning family to the Spelmans. How it came to be acquired by the de Greys seems to be explained in a Plea of Robert de Grey (the Recusant), *cir.* 1570, (page 589) in which it is stated incidentally that Bury Hall was conveyed to Thomas de Grey, grandson of Christian Manning, by Thomas Manning. (Merton muniments, box [i]).

<p>John Manning, sen., of Bury Hall. He left it to his son Thomas and £10 a year out of it to his son John. Died 1430, and made his will at Bury Hall that year.</p>	<p>—</p>	<p>Christian, da. of Richard Grace, by Christian his first wife, da. and coh. of Roger Cherville of Beechamwell. See Blomefield, vii. 290. (But <i>qy.</i>)</p>
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That Christian de Grey was the daughter of the second son, and not of the eldest, was certainly believed in the sixteenth century, for among the coats of arms then in Merton Church was this—"Graye sideth (impales) Mannynge, Azure et goulis pely, over all a crose peton betwene iij foiles slipped or, on a crose a cressante gowlis for a diff."—*Ashmole MS.* 792, ii. fo. 12.

That Bury Hall descended with the manor of Chervilles in Beechamwell, and so came to the Spelmans, is proved by the following deed at Merton.

30th September, 19th Edward IV. (1479). Henry Spelman, s. and h. of John Spelman and Katherine his wife, dr. of Thomas

Styward de Swafham, dum vixit unius coronator' D'ni Regis in Com' Norff. . . . . to Robert Wyngefeld, Knight, et contrarotulatori hospicii [comptroller of the household] Dni. Regis; John Aleyn, Doctor of Laws, William Yelverton de Rougham, Edm. Clere, Robert Clere, son of the same Edmund, John Clippesby, Robert ffyncham, Simon Blake, Esquires; John Spelman, William Spelman, my brother; Robert Norwich, Peter Bumstead, and John Mannyng . . . . my manor of Bury halle and Chervyllys and all my lands in Elyngham Magna, Hengham, Depeham, Attylburgh, Elyngham Parva, Bytchamwell, Shyngham, Barton, and Estmore, que fuerunt Thome Mannyng, Armig'i.

Probably some Thomas Manning of the younger branch bought Bury Hall of the Spelmans, and sold it to Thomas de Grey as above stated.

#### MANOR ROLLS, &c.

The manor rolls of Bury Hall go back only to the 5th and 6th Philip and Mary (1558); and I suppose this date to be soon after the acquisition of the property by the de Grey family.

The rolls during the whole of the reign of Elizabeth are very perfect.

2nd Elizabeth (1560). Temperance, widow of Thomas de Grey, is recorded as holding the manor, and after her marriage with Sir Christopher Heydon he is said to hold the courts jointly with his wife. [5th Elizabeth, 1563].

20th Elizabeth (1578). Robert de Grey (the Recusant) is mentioned as lord.

The records of the courts are continued in a folio volume bound in russia from 3rd James I. (1605) till December 14th, 1743.

Among the documents are—

A quarto MS. containing 162 place-names in the manor, with their descriptions.

12th James (?) A quarto MS. containing a supervision of the manor.

Circa 1470 (?) A rental of the manor on a parchment roll, 12 ft. 8 in. long, made in the time of Thomas Spelman, lord of the manor.

Circa 1570. Document concerning a dispute between Robert

de Grey (the Rocusant) and Anthony Gurney with Christopher Sayve and Sir Philip Parker.

“ . . . . One Thomas Grey Esq<sup>r</sup> grandfather of your said orator was . . . . by good and lawful conveyance made by one Thomas Manning gent. deceased lawfully seased in his demeasne as of fee tayle of and in the manno<sup>r</sup> of Bury hall . . . . The said Thomas Grey had issue Edmond Grey . . . . . eldest sonne and next heire . . . . . and the said Edmund . . . . . had issue by Elizabeth his wyff [d<sup>r</sup> of Sir John Spelman] Tho. Grey and Rob<sup>t</sup> Grey,” &c.

1608. Paper book thus endorsed:—“Bury hall servey Booke concerninge the deameanes renewed in the year 1608 in wh. yow may see all the landes that the lord kepte in his handes for the p<sup>r</sup>vision of his howse<sup>3</sup> quoted in the margent in manue Domini. William de Grey.” The abuttals are described with great care and minuteness.

Circa 1640. “A true note what lands Sir Robte de Greye, Knight, have at Ellingham and in what places they doe lye in the same towne.”

3rd Edward II. (1309-10). Deed endorsed “quare impedit ecclesie de Attylborough.”

This is apparently the deed mentioned by Blomefield, under Attleborough Plasset manor; in which the King summoned Sir William de Bernak to show cause why he, Sir William, hindered him from presenting to two parts of the church of Attleborough. The advowson belonged to Hugh de Albimaco or Albany, who died s. p., his estates going to his four sisters and coheirs.

Sir Robert de Tateshale married Mabel or Mabilla the eldest, and Robert de Montealto married Cecily or Cecilia the second sister.

The Tateshales estates came to the de Bernaks, and among these estates was the manor of Plassets and two-thirds of the advowson of Attleborough.

The King claimed these two-thirds as having been Cecily Montealto's, for neither Cecily nor her heirs had required of the King to grant out of his hands her part of the advowsons, and therefore they remained with him.

Sir William de Bernak proved that the two-thirds belonged to the manor of Plassets, and had never belonged to the Montealtos, and so he, Sir William, recovered the advowson.

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<sup>3</sup> A remnant of the time when the lords of manors travelled about from manor to manor; residing at each manor long enough to consume the produce of the demesne.

## Coppdock.

Box [jj]

As very little seems to be known about the early history of Coppdock, the interesting deeds at Merton, dating from the 3rd Henry V. (1416), have been arranged and quoted, so as to give, as far as possible, an account of the descent of the manor from that time.

The following deeds relate to two manors in Coppdock, those of Coppdock Hall and of Barons, which became united temp. Henry VI.

## MANOR OF COPDOCK HALL.

I know nothing more about this manor, before it became joined to the manor of Barons, than can be gathered from the probate of the will and testament of John Coppdock in the Merton muniment-room.

## THE WILL.

This will is dated 12th April, 3rd Henry V. (1416.) John Hobert, clerk, is one of the trustees, "qui sunt feoffati in manerio meo de Coppedok, quod quidem manerium nuper habuerunt ex dimissione et feoffamento Gilberti Debenham, Jacobi Andrew de Stoke, et Joh'is Meylond, quod faciant sufficiens statum . . . de et in predicto manerio . . . Johanne uxori mee et heredibus de corpore ejusdem Johanne per me . . . habendum et tenendum totum supradictum manerium cum advocacione ecclesie de Coppedok . . . prefate Johanne et heredibus, &c. Et si contingat predictam Johannam sine heredibus . . . obire, tunc volo quod . . . manerium cum advocacione, &c. . . post mortem ipsius Johanne vendatur<sup>4</sup> . . .

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<sup>4</sup> If this clause in the will of John Coppdock about the sale of his manor in default of heirs was carried out, it seems that Doket, who married the widow, became the purchaser, and that he gave it away during his lifetime, for Dr. Jeasopp informs me that in the will of Edmund Rookwood, now in the Hunstanton muniment-room, dated 18th June, 1523, and proved 18th August, 1524, is this clause:—

"After the decease of my said wife I will there be made an estate of the hole manor of the said Little Fakenham with the appurtenances to my son



et quod pecunia inde proveniens . . . disponatur per Joh'em Peyton, Johannam uxorem meam et Willi Mate executores meos in testamento meo nominatos [see below in the testament.] . . . et pro anima mea . . . ac aliis modis quibus melius viderint Deo placere ac anime mee prodesse.

THE TESTAMENT (same date.)

Ego Johannes Coppedok . . . corpus in ecclesia de Coppedok coram summo altari. Item lego fabrice campanilis . . . xls. . . . summo altari . . . xxs. Margerie servienti mee xld.; Item lego Johanne filie mee xiijs. iiijd. . . . residuum pro anima mea, &c.

Will and testament proved at Ipswich 10th October, 1418.

It will be observed that the will and testament are separate. A will relates to land, a testament to personalty. A will only for land does not require executors, a testament requires executors. It was customary in the fifteenth century to make the will and testament separate.

Thus John Coppedok was dead before the 10th October, 1418, and before the 6th October, 2nd Henry VI. [1424] we find the widow Joan married to Richard Docket,<sup>4</sup> to whom, with "Joan his wife," the manor of Barons was conveyed.

MANOR OF BARONS.

This manor belonged to the family of Baron of Ketteringham, Norfolk. It probably came to the Fitz Rauffs upon the marriage of Margaret, daughter of Barthol. Baron, with Robt. Fitz Rauff in the reign of Henry VI. (See deed 36th Henry VI.) From the Fitz Rauffs it passed to Richard Docket or Doget, and from him to the Rookwoods.—Deed, 14th October, 36th Henry VI. (1457.)

The principal documents relating to the manor of Barons

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Roger if he live . . . . . according to an old entail of the manor of Copdock given unto mine ancestors by one Doget sometimes lords there in recompense of the said manor sold by me."

<sup>4</sup> Mr. Tillotson mentions in his *Church Notes*, that in Copdock Church was a monument for "John Copdocke Esq<sup>r</sup> and Richard Docket Esq<sup>r</sup>" who died 1457, and Joane that "had been wife to either of them." [Page's *Suffolk*, page 14]. Tillotson does not give his authority for the statement that Richard Docket died in 1457. He was alive in October in that year. (See deed quoted *infra*, 14th October, 36th Henry VI., 1457.)

before it was united to that of Copdock Hall are as follows:—

Wednesday, the morrow of the Feast of St. Andrew (1st Dec.), 2nd Henry VI. (1423), Robert Fitz Rauff and Margaret his wife convey the manor of Barons to Richd. Doget [Doket] de Coppedock [Richard Doket was at this time the husband of Joan, widow of John Coppedock, see deed 6th October, 2nd Henry VI. (1423) "Ricardo Doket de Coppedok ac Johanne uxori sue,"] and others; probably trustees.

14th October, 36th Henry VI. (1457) Robert Fitz Rauff, son of Robert and Margaret his wife, daughter of Barthol. Baron of Ketteringham, to Richard Doket and Thos. Denys . . . the manor called Barons.\*

Richard Doket died before 11th January, 3rd Edward IV. (1464) for at that date Thos. Denys of Ipswich conveys the manor of Barons to Joan, widow of Richard Doket, and others.

#### MANOR OF COPDOCK HALL CUM BARONS.

This united manor was conveyed (see *supra* for Copdock) to Roger Rookwood, Arm., who with his son Roger Rookwood, Gent., had been a trustee (?) of the manor of Barons during Joan Doket's tenure of it in her second widowhood.

6th January, 8th Henry VII. (1493) Roger Rookwood settles it on his son Edmund on his marriage with Anne Appylgarde: "q'd ego Rog'us Rookwode armiger dedi concessi et hac p'senta carta mea indentata confirmavi Edmundo Rookwode filio meo et Anne Appylgarde filie Joh'is Appylgarde arm. Will'mo Gurney Nich'o Appylgarde et Rob'to Kempe arm. quam deo dante id'm Edmundus ducet in ux'em maner' mea' in Copdok vocat' Copdok halle et Baronns."

8th April, 20th Henry VII. (1505) *i.e.*, twelve years after; Edmund Rookwood of Euston sells it to William Spencer of Episewicke, marchant. Price, £433. 6s. 8d.

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\* Toto illo man'io vocat Baron' cum om'ib' terr' et . . . in villis de Coppedok Belstede magna Belstede p'ua & Tatyngston que quond'm fuerunt p'dei Barth'i Baron'.—Deed 14th October, 36th Henry VI.

William Spencer had three daughters, coheireesses, Marlyon, Anne, and Beatrice. Marlyon Spencer married William Forster, a member of a gentleman's family in Shropshire, who became head of the house of Forster of Copdock.

The manor seems to have passed in William Spencer's life, viz., 24th November, 30th Henry VIII. (1538) to Anne Spencer and her husband John Symond; but I suppose the other sisters had claims upon it, for after William Spencer's death, which took place before 24th July, 3rd Edward VI., the descendants of Anne and Beatrice conveyed it to William Forster, husband of Marlyon.

William Forster seems not to have rid the manor of all family claims upon it in his lifetime.

4th May, 2nd and 3rd Philip and Mary (1556), Francis Symond, son and heir of Anne Symond, late wife of John Symond and afterwards wife of Peter Moone, and one of the daughters and heirs of Willm. Spencer of Gippe,<sup>7</sup> conveyed it to Willm. Forster. And still later, 18th Elizabeth (1576) there is among the *Feet of Fines* the following:—"int' Rob'tm fforster gen'osum quer' et ffranciscum Symonde defore' de man'ijs de Copdock & Barons cum p'tin' . . . . & . . . . Rob'tus dedit p'd'to ffrancisco ducentas & quadraginta libras sterlingor."

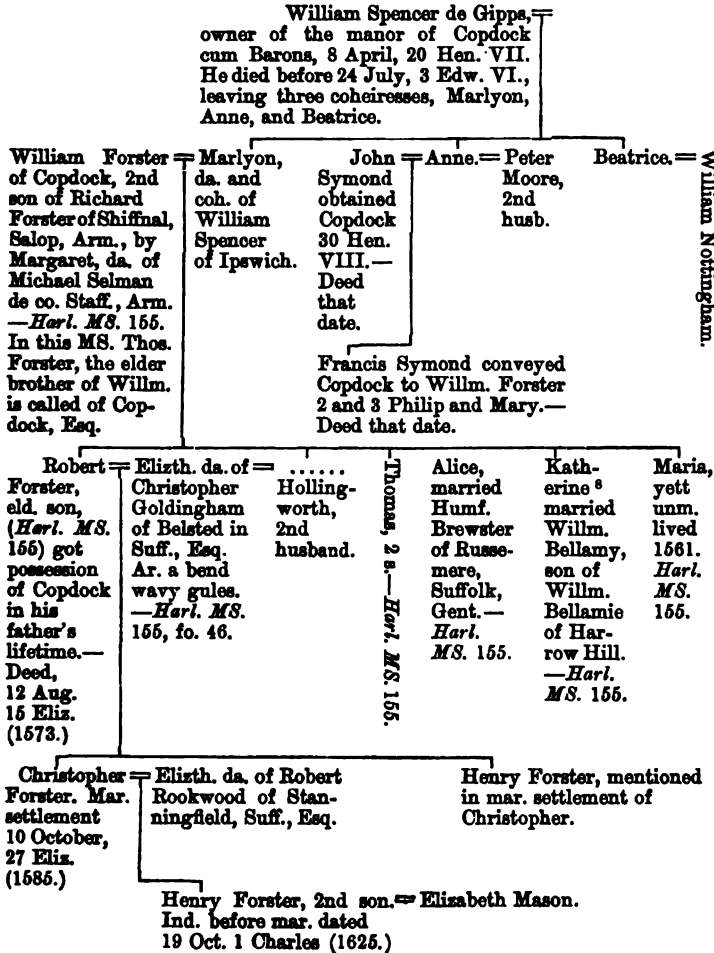
Robert Forster, son and heir of William, got possession of the estate before his father's death.

12th August, 15th Elizabeth, (1573) William Forster surrenders to his son and heir Robert all his Copdock estate and his mansion-house there, and all his property elsewhere, and all his moveable goods and plate; Robert to maintain the said William with provision, &c., convenyent for the degree and age of the said William . . . to be had in any part of the said mansion-house . . . during the life of the said William.

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<sup>7</sup> Ipswich. The Domesday name of Ipswich was Gyppeswik. In time it became changed to Yppyswyche, written above Episewicke (Episwiok.)

The following table, arranged from the Merton deeds and the *Harleian MS.* quoted, shows the connection of the families of Spencer and Forster, and the descent of Forster of Copdock.



<sup>s</sup> Robert Forster's sister Katherine was a remarkable person, and was largely mixed up with the Babington conspiracy to release Mary Queen of Scots from prison. Katherine married Richard Bellamy of Harrow. It

The Forsters resided at Copdock Hall. They were staunch partizans of the old religion, and in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. they, like other Roman Catholic families, suffered fines, imprisonments, and confiscations, rather than conform. They appear to have been ruined by degrees, till at last what was left of their estate was sold by Henry Forster, the last of Copdock, to Thos. Bedingfield.

10th October, 27th Elizabeth (1585), we have the marriage settlement of Christopher, son and heir of Robert Forster, on his marriage with Elizabeth Rookwood, one of the daughters of Robert Rookwood, Esq.

This deed is of much interest. It shows that the Forsters, judging by the trustees of this settlement, were a family of some consequence in their county. It will be observed that the trustees belonged, all or nearly all, to the Catholic party.

It is made "between Sir Thomas Cornwallis<sup>9</sup> of Brome,

was to her house, she being a widow, that the conspirators fled from London on the night of Thursday, 4th August, 1586, and it was in her house they were captured. She was sent for trial, but was set free on a technical point. Her brother-in-law, Jerome Bellamy, however, was executed for harbouring the conspirators, and another brother-in-law, probably Bartholomew Bellamy, being also arrested, hung himself in the Tower.

Mrs. Bellamy and her daughters, however, continued staunch Roman Catholics, and their abode appears to have been a rendezvous for the seminary priests and Jesuits who were constantly arriving from France. In 1592 Lord Keeper Puckering is advised that Mr. Bellamy's two daughters are committed to the Gatehouse, but that the "old hen that hatched those chickens (the worst that ever was) is yet at a lodging."

The above account of Robert Forster's sister Katherine is taken from *Cass' History of Monken Hadley*, pp. 135, 138.

<sup>9</sup> Sir Thomas Cornwallis, eldest son and heir of Sir John Cornwallis of Broome, Suffolk, by Mary his wife, daughter of Edward Sulyarde, Esq., of Otes, Essex, was Comptroller of the Household to Queen Mary. He married Anne, daughter of Sir John Jernegan of Somerleyton, Knt. He was a trustee also under Robert de Grey's marriage settlement. In the list of Suffolk Recusants, 1595, is Sr. Thomas Cornwallis, Knight, howsekepp', Brome.—*East Anglian*, ii. 181.

Knt., Sir Willm. Drurye, Knt.,<sup>1</sup> Sir Thos. Kitson, Knt.,<sup>2</sup> Sir Willm. Heydon, Knt.,<sup>3</sup> Sir John Higham, Knt.,<sup>4</sup> Edward Rookewood, Esq.,<sup>5</sup> Henrye Drury, Esq.,<sup>6</sup> Willm. Drury, Doctor of the Lawes and Esq.,<sup>7</sup> Edwarde Silliarde, Esq.,<sup>8</sup> Roger Marten, Esq.,<sup>9</sup> Thomas Eden, Esq.,<sup>10</sup> and Robert Rookewoode,

<sup>1</sup> Sir William Drury, grandson and heir of Sir William Drury of Hawsted, Suffolk, who died 1557, one of the Suffolk gentlemen who espoused Queen Mary's cause.—Page's *Suffolk*, 653.

<sup>2</sup> Sir Thomas Kytson of Hengrave, aged twenty-one years in 1561, married first Jane, daughter of William, Lord Paget, and secondly Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Cornwallis of Brome.—Page's *Suffolk*, 658. Died 28th January, 1602.—Howard's *Visitation of Suffolk*, ii. p. 102.

<sup>3</sup> Sir William Heydon, son and heir of Sir Christopher, whose second wife was Temperance, widow of Thos. de Grey. The Heydons were, as a family, staunch Catholics. Sir William died in 1593.

<sup>4</sup> Sir John Heigham, eldest son of Sir Clement Heigham of Barrow, a strong adherent of Queen Mary, who had him chosen Speaker of the House of Commons.—Page's *Suffolk*, 633. Sir John died 1626.—Howard's *Visitation of Suffolk*, ii. 291.

<sup>5</sup> Probably Edward Rookwood of Euston, born about 1554. It was at his house that Queen Elizabeth lodged on her progress to Norwich in 1578. But a popish image of the Virgin being found, Mr. Rookwood was committed to Norwich prison. Mr. Rookwood was buried at Euston 1634. In the list of Suffolk Popish Recusants, 1595, is Edward Rookewood, esquier, howsholder, Eweston.—*East Anglian*, ii. 179.

<sup>6</sup> Henry Drury, Esq. Probably brother of Sir William Drury of Hawsted.

<sup>7</sup> William Drury.

<sup>8</sup> Edward Sulyarde. Probably eldest son of Sir John Sulyarde of Haughley, who was one of Queen Mary's adherents.—Page's *Suffolk*, 556. In the list of Suffolk Recusants above-quoted is Edward Syllyard, esquier, the Lady Bagthorp his wyffe howsholder, his Lyvalehode iiiijC<sup>ii</sup> by yeare, of Haugheley.

<sup>9</sup> Roger Marten, Esq., representative of an ancient and knightly family settled at Melford. He was son and heir of Roger Martin by Alice, daughter of — Forde of Hadleigh. In the list of Suffolk Recusants, 1595, is Roger Martin, Esquier, and Avis his wyffe of Longe Melford.—*East Anglian*, ii. 180. He died 3rd August, 1615, aged 89.—Howard's *Visitation of Suffolk*, i. 225.

<sup>10</sup> Thomas Eden. Probably afterwards Sir Thomas Eden, eldest son of Thomas Eden, Esq., of Sudbury, Clerk of the Star Chamber in 1539. Sir Thomas married first Mary, daughter of Sir Thomas Folijambe, secondly Elizabeth, daughter of John St. Cleere. He died 30th June, 1614. Knighted 1603.—Howard's *Visitation of Suffolk*, i. 18.

Esq.<sup>s</sup> of the one p'tie, and Robert fforster of Copdock, Esq., of the other p'tie, witnesseth that for and in consideration of a marriage hereafter (by the sufferance of God) to be had and solempnized betweene Christopher fforster son and heir apparaunte of the said Roberte fforster and Elizabeth Rokewood one of the daughters of the said Robert Rokewood . . . . Robert fforster covenants . . . . "that the said Christopher shall and will by the grace of God . . . . marry espouse and take to his wife accordinge to the lawes of holy Church the said Elizabeth Rokewood yf the lawes of holy Church will the same p'mytt and suffer, and the said Elizabeth thereunto consente and agree." . . The property settled consisted of the manor of Copdock and Barons with appurtenances, with the advowson of the church of Copdock, settled on Robert Forster for his life, then on Christopher, then on Elizabeth till her death or second marriage, then on their heirs, in default on Henry Forster, one other of the sons of the said Robert Forster, and his heirs. According to the custom of the day there is a provision that the newly married couple should live with the father of the bride for a year after marriage, "he the said Robert Rokewood . . . shall and will . . . duringe the terme of one whole yeare nexte and ymedatelye ensuing the saide marriage to be had and celebrated . . . provyde gyve and allowe . . . unto the saide Christopher fforster and Elizabeth Rookwood and to one man servaunte and one mayde servaunte to be attendinge upon them . . . convenyente and necessarye meate and drinke for their dyett and bourde to be bourded with the said Roberte Rokewood and conveniente and necessarye howsrome and lodginge and also conveniente and necessarye feede kepinge and allowance for two horses or geldinges to be used in the busynes and affaires of the saide Christopher and Elizabeth . . . at the onelye costes and charges of the saide Roberte Rokewood . . . yf the saide Christopher and Elizabeth

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<sup>s</sup> Robert Rookwood of Coldham Hall in Stanningfield, co. Suffolk, Esq. His second wife (the mother of Elizabeth), married in 1663, was Dorothy, daughter of Sir William Drury of Hawsted, Knt. Elizabeth's brother was the Rookwood who was executed for complicity with the Gunpowder. Edward Rookwood of Euston (the trustee) was head of another of the same family.—Dr. Jeesopp.

Rokewood and their saide retynue will accepte and take the same" . . . a proviso that after the first year the married couple their servants and horses should board with Robert Forster, "yf they will accepte and take the saide allowance."

Signed by T. Cornwallys, Thomas Kytson, Willm. Drury, Edw. Sulyarde. The counterpart signed by Robt. Forster.

There are many conveyances and sales of land by the Forsters, amongst them one, 17th January, 20th James, by Christopher Forster to Sir John Brewse of Little Wenham, with a seal—arms of Brewse impaling a bend between two crescents; and a deed 28th April, 15th James, exchange of land between Sir Clippesby Gawdy of Little Wenham, Knt., and Christopher Forster, gen., with seal of arms, three fleur-de-lys impaling Gawdy.

19th October, 1st Charles (1625.) Indenture before marriage of Henry Forster, 2nd son of Christopher Forster, with Elizabeth, dr. of Ambrose Mason of Somersham, gent. . . . the manor of Copdock cum Barons . . . the messuage called Copdock Hall, wherein Christopher now dwelleth. [The eldest son of Christopher is not mentioned.]

No doubt, under the cruel laws against Recusants everything belonging to the Forsters had been seized, as far as it could be, viz., two-thirds of the profits of the estates, and all the goods and chattels. (Act, 29th Elizabeth, section 4.)

Probably Henry Forster, second son and heir of Christopher, conformed, for in a deed 6th March, 10th Charles I., we have a pardon and release granted to Henry Forster with the grant of the profits of his lands.

But the family seems to have been ruined, for what remained of the estate was sold (22nd November, 23rd Charles I.) by Henry Forster for a small sum.

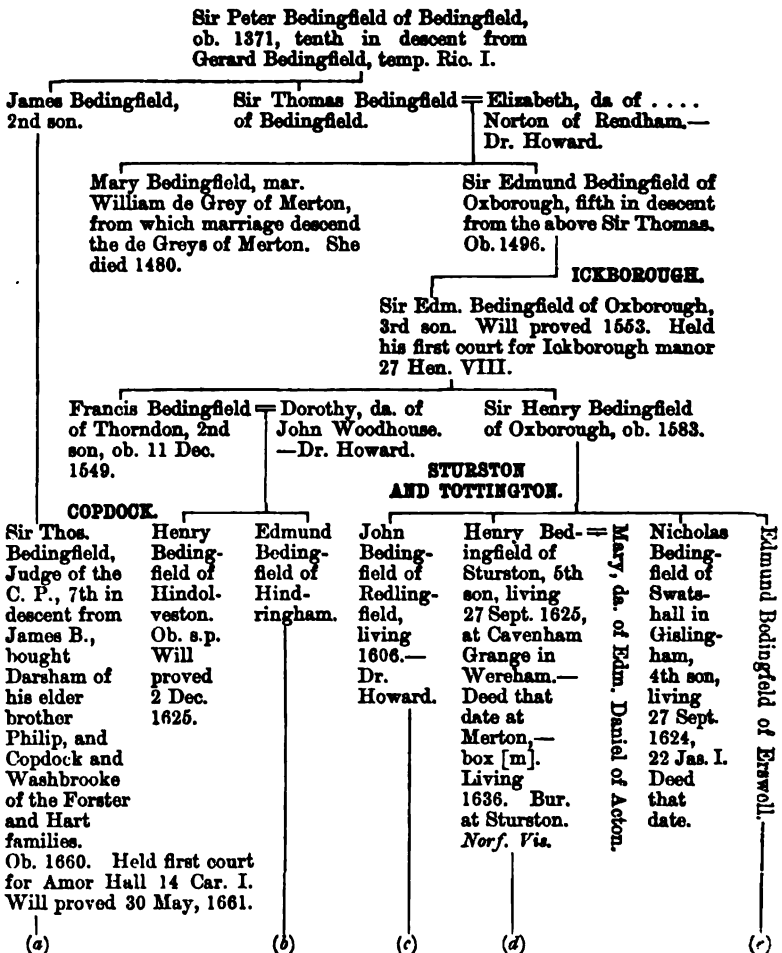
22nd November, 1648. Confirmation under seal of the Commonwealth to Thomas Bedingfield of lands purchased of Henry Forster.

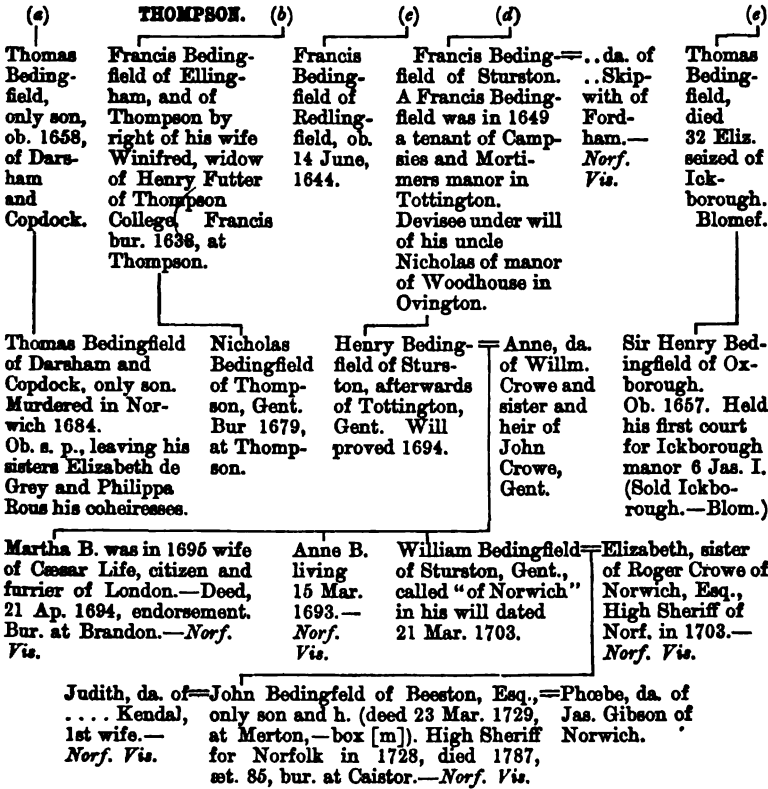
Thomas Bedingfield of Darsham, afterwards Sir Thomas Bedingfield, Judge of the Common Pleas, had bought Darsham of his brother Philip Bedingfield of Ditchingham, and had also bought, 12th Charles I., the Washbrook estate, adjoining Copdock, of the Hart family.



Fine, 24th Charles I. (1648.) Thomas Bedingfield paid Henry Forster for the Copdock estate £160.

As four different branches of the family of Bedingfield, viz., that of Copdock, that of Sturston, that of Thompson, and that of Ickborough, are noticed in these pages, it may be well to give a table, taken partly from the *Norfolk Visitation*, showing the connection between them.





## COURT-ROLLS OF THE MANOR OF COPDOCK CUM BARONS.

1678—82, 2nd James I., 1649 (first court of Sir Thomas Bedingfield, Knt.) to 1659. 12th and 13th Car. II. (1660—62.)

**Washbrooke.**

Box [j]

AMOR HALL, IN WASHBROOKE OR GREAT BELSTRAD.

This manor belonged to the Abbey of Aumerle in Normandy temp. Henry III., whence I suppose its name, and "at the dissolution of the alien priories, was granted to the Nunnery of Dartford in Kent."—Page's *Suffolk*, 33. The manor with the advowson was granted to Sir Percival Hart of Lullingston Castle in Kent, 31st Henry VIII. (1539-40.)

The Harts are now represented by Sir William Hart Dyke of Lullingston, Bart., whose ancestor married about 1720 the heiress of the Harts. In 1636 Sir Percival Harte conveyed the Washbrooke estate to Thomas Bedingfield, and thenceforward it passed with Copdock, *q. v.*

The manor, as far back as the records go, was always farmed for the Harts, who probably never resided at Amor Hall. The names of the *firmaryi* were: 4th Eliz., William Amys; 13th Eliz., Richard Kemp, arm.; 30th Eliz., Edmund Knapp, gen.; 8th James I., John Knapp, gen. Sir Thomas Bedingfield held the manor in his own hands, the courts being held in his name.

#### COURT-ROLLS—AMOR HALL.

These begin with the 4th Elizabeth (1561-2.)

In the roll of 4th James I. there is a note of license from Sir Percivall Hart of Lullingstone, lord of the manor, to Lionell Tallemache of Helmingham, Esquier, copyhold tenant, to cut timber on his copyholds. There is also a small pedigree deducible, of Marvyn and Glamfyeld.

In 14th Charles I. was held the first court of Sir Thomas Bedingfield, Knt.

In the court leet of 1653 an aletaster is chosen and sworn, for the last time of which there is record.

5th March, 28th Elizabeth. Survey of the manor of Amor Hall, Sir George Hart lord, Richard Kemp, Esq., *firmaryus*.

The Washbrooke deeds are almost all of the time of Charles II., and relate to mortgages and sales by the Hart family. Sir Henry Hart, the last of the family that owned Washbrooke, seems to have been so great a borrower on the security of the estate, that when it was sold in 1636 to Thomas Bedingfield he had very little to receive after payment of the incumbrances.

10th July, 1626. Marriage settlement of Sir Henry Hart, son and heir of Sir Percivall Hart of Lullingston, with Dame

Elizabeth Norwich of Bringherse, Northampton, widow. Sir Percival settles manor of Bramston Hall in Waldingfield, Suff., and Amor Hall in Washbrooke. In default of heirs of Sir Henry, to the three other sons of Sir Percivall, Edward, George, and William successively, and their heirs.

*Seal.*—Arms of Hart: Per chevron [az. and gu.] three harts trippant [or], quartering Peche (the family from which the Harts got Lullingston by a marriage with the heiress) [az.] a lion ramp. [erm.]

Branston or Brandeston in Waldingfield belonged before the Dissolution, as did Amor Hall, to the Nunnery of Dartford in Kent.

The other deeds most worthy of notice are—

Those relating to the sale (?) of Branston to Thos. Hutchinson for £2000.

Those relating to the mortgage of Washbrooke to John Wiseman of the city of London, Esq. *Seal.*—Arms of Wiseman, [Sa.] a chev. betw. three cronels [ar.]

Those relating to the mortgage of Washbrooke to George Shiers, Esq., of Slyfield, Surrey. There are seals with the arms of Shiers, [Or], on a bend [az.], between a lion rampant in chief [sa.] and three oak leaves in base as many escallops [of the field]; and of Heath, [Ar.] a cross engrailed between twelve billets [gu.]

Those relating to the sale of Washbrooke estate and advowson to Thomas Bedingfield, Esq., in 1636, “for the payment of Sir Henry Hart’s debts,” for £4900.

30th November, 1636. Sir Henry Hart’s incumbrances, £4770.

### The Copdock and Washbrooke Estate.

Box [1]

These properties having been purchased by Sir Thomas Bedingfield, have ever since formed one estate.

The following table shows the descent of the estate from the Bedingfields to the de Greys. It is taken partly from the *Norfolk Visitation* and partly from the Merton deeds.

Sir Thomas Bedingfield, Knt., son of Thomas Bedingfield, Esq. of Daraham, was descended from Sir Peter Bedingfield of Bedingfield, who died 1371. Sir Thomas was Justice of the Common Pleas, he bought Daraham of his brother Philip (Page's *Suffolk*, 221) and resided there in 1656. He bought Copdock of the Forster, and Washbrooke of the Hart family. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Charles Hoskins. He died 1660, *æt.* 68. His will was proved 1661. He left his estates in trust for his grandson Thomas, his son having died in 1658.

Thomas Bedingfield, only son, ob. 1658.	= Hannah, da. and h. of Philip Bacon of Wolverston, Esq., ob. 1674. She mar. 21 <sup>y</sup> Sir Philip Parker of Erwarton.	Eliz. ob. <i>æt.</i> 9.	Mary, 2nd da. mar. 1656, to Sir John Knevet of Ashwelthorpe, ob. 1673.	Dorothy, 3rd da., mar. to Sir Nevill Catlyn of Kirby Cane.
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Thomas Bedingfield of Daraham, owner of Copdock and Washbrooke, murdered by Mr. Berney in Norwich in 1684. Only son. Ob. s. p. and intest. leaving his two sisters, Elizabeth and Philippa, his coheirs.	= Anthony, ob. s. p.	Elizabeth, eld. da. and coh. mar. 1674 to Willm. de Grey of Merton, Esq., had Copdock and Washbrooke for her share, which she left to her 2nd son James, on condition of his taking the name Bedingfield alias de Grey. Died 1687.	Philippa, mar. Sir John Rous of Henham; d. 1685. Sir John Rouse had Daraham for his life by the courtesy of England. His son and h. succeeded to it.	Hannah, ob. s. p.
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Thomas de Grey of Merton purchased in 1714 the Copdock and Washbrooke properties from his brother, James Bedingfield alias de Grey, for £8506; ob. 1765.	= Elizabeth, da. of William Windham of Felbrigg, Esq.	James de Grey took the name of "Bedingfield alias de Grey" under his mother's will, who left him her share of her brother's estates, which he sold to his brother in 1714. He was Doctor of Laws and Rector of Whissonsett. Will proved 1739.
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Thomas de Grey of Merton, owner of the Copdock and Washbrooke properties, which he sold in 1761 to his younger brother Sir William de Grey. Died 1781.	= Elizabeth, da. and heir of Samuel Fisher, Esq., of Bury St. Edmund's, died 1750.	Sir William de Grey, 1st Lord Walsingham, bought the Copdock and Washbrooke estates for £16000 (note, box [h]) in 1761 of his elder brother Thomas. Died 1781, one month before his elder brother. The Copdock and Washbrooke estate descended to the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and finally to the 5th Lord Walsingham. This last about 1845 exchanged it with the Rev. James Tooke Hales Tooke for an estate at Thompson, Norf., the advowson of Copdock and Washbrooke being however reserved.
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The principal deeds at Merton connected with the united Copdock and Washbrooke estate are as follows :— .

19th January, 1648. Settlement of Sir Thomas Bedingfield on his son Thomas and on his daughters Mary and Dorothy.

30th May, 1661. Probate of the will of Sir Thomas Bedingfield.

21st October, 1706. Deed of division of Mrs. de Grey's Bedingfield estates after the coming of age of James Bedingfield alias de Grey. Elizabeth de Grey's will recited. 406 acres, worth £443. 12s. 4d. per annum.

### Thompson.

Box [e]

Although a small part of this parish was purchased by Edmund de Grey in 33rd Henry VIII., from Sir Edmund Knevett, being a portion of the lands of the dissolved College of Thompson, the greater part of the de Grey's Thompson estate was conveyed about 1845, in exchange for the Copdock estate, to Thomas, fifth Lord Walsingham. In this latter portion, so conveyed, were the two manors of Thompson Nuper Collegii, and of Butters or Boutetorts Hall.

#### THOMPSON COLLEGE.

The College of Thompson, according to Blomefield, had arisen in Edward I.'s time, the Boutetorts, lords of Thompson, supporting it without endowment. About the middle of the fourteenth century, Sir Thomas de Shardelow, who married Margaret, daughter of Sir Roger de Grey of Merton, (Gage's *Thingoe*, p. 825) and Sir John his brother, founded and endowed the college.

The following deeds in the Merton muniment-room relate to the college while it was a religious house. They are copies taken from the Record Office and Bodleian Library.

8th November, 10th Richard II. (1386.) The manor of Bradekar Hall in Shropham, Norfolk, and its lands [the property of the Shardelowes] to the value of a messuage in Barton and nine librates of land, confirmed by the king, notwithstanding the statute of mortmain.—(Record Office.)

28th June, 16th Richard II. (1392.) The manor of Shudy-campes and Horseth, Cambridgeshire, and a messuage and thirteen acres of land in Shropham and Thompson, confirmed by the king, notwithstanding the statute of mortmain.—(Record Office.)

26th September, 16th Richard II. (1392.) License to the feoffees of Sir Thos. Shardelowe, Knt., to give one acre of land and the advowson of Shropham with the chapel of St. Andrew annexed, notwithstanding the statute of mortmain.—(Record Office.)

28th Edward III. (1354.) Inquisitio ad quod damnum, after Sir Thos. and Sir John de Shardelowe had given a messuage and forty-eight acres of land in Thomeston, worth together eight shillings and sixpence per annum, to the Master and Chaplains of a chantry in Thompson Church.—(Record Office.)

3rd July, 32nd Henry VIII. (1540.) Surrender charter by the Master and Chaplains of Thompson College, of the college and its endowments to the king.—(Bodleian Library, No. 537.)

That the college was also a manor seems to be proved by the title "Manor of Thompson Nuper Collegii" which it received after the Dissolution. At the Dissolution the college and its endowments were given by the king to Sir Edmund Knivett. He sold them soon after, and Edmund de Grey bought those portions which were contiguous to his Merton estate (see under Edmund de Grey, *infra*.)

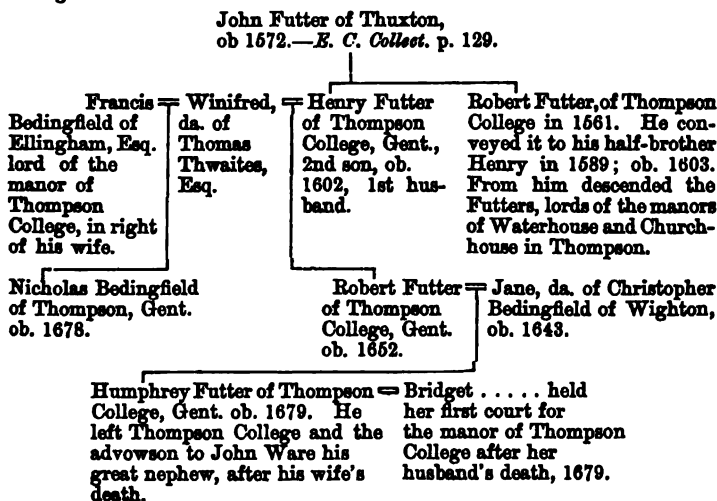
## MANOR OF THOMPSON NUPER COLLEGII.

About twenty years after the Dissolution, *i.e.*, in 1561, this manor became the property of the Futter family,<sup>3</sup> and so continued for about one hundred and forty years, during which time they resided at Thompson,<sup>4</sup> and about 1759 it passed to the Tooke family, and from them, as above stated, to the de Greys.

The records of this manor are contained in a folio volume bound in rough calf. They begin with the 3rd James I. (1605), and are continuous till 1819.

In 3rd James, Francis Bedingfield and Winifred his wife, widow of Henry Futter of Thompson College, were lord and lady of the manor.

<sup>3</sup> The following table shows the descent of the manor of Thompson Nuper Collegii from 1561.



<sup>4</sup> Their arms, Sable, between two flanches or as many swans in pale, sable, are still to be seen carved on the Elizabethan mantelpiece in the principal room of the college, now a farm-house.



In 17th James, Francis Bedingfield was lord.

In 1649, after the execution of King Charles I., the words of the headings are as follows:—Cur' gen'alis ib'm tent' . . . .  
anno d'ni se'd'm computacoem eccl'ie Anglicane.

1652. First court of Humfrey Futter, grandson of Winifred Bedingfield, by her first husband Henry Futter.

From 1661 till 1662 inclusive English is used instead of Latin.

1679. Cur' prima Brigitte ffutter vid. (widow of Humfrey.)

1681. Cur' prima Johis Ware, gen. He was great nephew and heir of Humfrey Futter.

1700. Curia primi Rici Cater (by purchase.)

1718. Curia prima Rev'ndi Johis Cater, clici.

1747. First court of Mary Bond, widow. She was sister and heir of the Revd. John Cater.

1759. First court of Willm. Tooke, Esq. (by purchase.)

*Circa* 1845. First court of Thomas, fifth Lord Walsingham.

#### DEEDS.

Sunday before the Feast of St. Peter ad Vincula, 24th Edward III. (1350) Ralf Copse de Thomeston to William de Bergh, rector of the church of Cattlee (Gateley?) and Sir John Greene, master of the chantry of Thomeston.

31st Edw. III. (1337.) Isabell de Gatele de Merton, widdow, to John Bronn de Thomeston. [In subsidy 6th Edward III. (1332) William de Gatele was one of the chief payers in Merton.]

6th Edward III. Lay subsidy (copy.)

1601. An abuttal of the lands in Thompson of Thomas Bright.

#### BUTTERS HALL.

##### MANOR OF BUTTERS OR BOTOURS OR BOUTTORTS HALL.

There are very few records of the courts of this manor before 1660.

The earliest roll is of the year 27th Henry VI. Matilda,

daughter of Sir Baldwyn Botours, at her manor in Cranworth, granted in 9th Richard II., &c.

John Esmonds, Esq., lord in 1444.

The manor of Botours Hall appears to have passed from the Boutetort or Botours family to their descendants, through a female, the Esmonds.

In 1498, Richard Esmond, Esq., and Joan his wife aliened the manor of Botores Hall in Cranworth to John Sturges, Esq.,<sup>5</sup> and it is probable that about that time they aliened also the manor of Botours Hall in Thompson to the Spring family, for in 1503 Richard Esmondys was called as a tenant of Botours manor and Richard Baron suffered Thomas Spring and others to recover.<sup>6</sup>

In 1523 Thomas Spring was lord.—Blomefield.

Court-roll, 3rd Edward VI. (1549.) Prima curia d'ne Dorothee Spryng nup' ux' Joh'is Spryng milit'. The Springs were of Lavenham, Suffolk, and afterwards of Pakenham near Bury St. Edmund's. Sir John Spring (of Cockfield) was son and heir of Thomas Spring of Lavenham. Dorothy Spring, wife of Sir John, was daughter of Sir Willm. Waldegrave, Knt., of Smallbridge.—*Visitation of Suffolk*, 1612.

16th Elizabeth (1574.) Prima curia Ambrosii Jermyn militis. There were several marriages between the Springs and Jermyns, Sir Willm. Spring (son and heir of Sir John by Dorothy his wife) had for his second wife Susan, daughter of Sir Ambrose Jermyn of Rushbrooke, widow to Lionell Talmache of Helmingham.—*Visitation of Suffolk*, under Spring, 1612.

Sir Lyonell Talmache (probably the son and heir of Susan by her first husband), succeeded Sir Ambrose Jermyn in the lordship of Butters Hall manor.—Blomefield.

Sir Ambrose Jermyn's fourth son, Edmund Jermyn of Sturston, married Dorothy, daughter of Sir Willm. Spring, *i. e.*, he married his sister Susan's stepdaughter.

1660. Rental of Butters Hall.

<sup>5</sup> De Banco Roll, Easter Term, Ao. 13th Henry VII, memb. 21, dorset.

<sup>6</sup> De Banco Roll, Michaelmas Term, Ao. 18th Henry VII., memb. 364, dorset.  
Communicated by Mr. J. H. Greenstreet.

## Tottington and Stanford.

Box [o]

### TOTTINGTON.

There were four principal manors in the parish of Tottington—

Mortimers

Campsies

Stanfords

Marhams.

Of these, Mortimers passed from the family of that name to the Fitz Ralfs and Chamberlains, and from the latter family by purchase in 1544 to Sir Richard Southwell, (Blomefield.) Old inhabitants say that Mortimers manor stood in the large meadows south of the river (the meadow in which the modern Mortimers and the old poor-house stand), as foundations can be traced in dry weather. There are the remains of a moat, which probably surrounded another manor-house, on the north side of the river, in a meadow called Brays.

Stanfords manor was purchased by Sir Richard Southwell, and became joined to Mortimers.—Blomefield.

Campsies belonged to a religious house of that name, near Woodbridge in Suffolk; and after the Dissolution it was given by the king in 1530 to Sir Richard Southwell, so that in 1558 the three manors were joined in him. (Blomefield.) They afterwards came by purchase to the Garrard family, and in 1760 to the de Greys.

Marhams manor will be noticed separately.

### STANFORD.

In the neighbouring village of Stanford there were, with other manors, two principal ones called

Stanford Hall and Campsie.

Campsies, which belonged to the Nunnery of Campsey in Suffolk, was granted (temp. Hen. VIII.) to Sir Richard Southwell (Blomefield), and from his descendant it passed to the Garrard family.

It is probable that Stanford Hall stood about one-third of a mile due east of Stanford Church, where the foundations of a house are known to exist. The foundations also of a house may be traced in a field west of the church. These foundations, tradition says, are those of a hospital; but perhaps may have been those of Campsie manor, which belonged to a religious house.

#### TOTTINGTON AND STANFORD.

As there were in both these parishes three manors with the same names, viz., Mortimers, Stanfords, and Campsie; and as they have been, since the time of Sir Richard Southwell (c. 1550), almost always in the same hands, and have had some of their courts recorded on the same rolls, it seems impossible to distinguish them.

There are rolls of these manors from 1634 to 1682, and a folio volume half-bound in Russia leather contains the proceedings of the courts from 1675 to 1821.

The following are a few notes from these records :—

#### MANORS OF TOTTINGTON CAMPSIES AND MORTIMERS, AND STANFORD CAMPSIES.

15th June, 1653. First court for Tottington Campsie and Mortimers, and also for Stanford Campsie of Michael Berresford, Esq., and Mary his wife, Nathanael Hobard, Esq., and Ann his wife, Dorothy Leake, Robert Taylor and Bridgett his wife, Richard Halls.

1664. Thomas Garrard, Esq., lord of Tottington Campsie and Mortimers.

1675. Sir Thos. Garrard held his first court for Stanford Campsie.

1729—1752. The Honble. Dame Cecilia Garrard was lady of the manors of Tottington Campsie and Mortimers.

1753. First court of Edwin Francis Stanhope, Esq., for Tottington Campsie and Mortimers.

1762. First court of Thomas de Grey, Esq., for Tottington Campsie and Mortimers.

From a letter dated 23rd January, 1821, in box [s], it appears that there were then of Tottington Campsie and Mortimers two copyholds.

From the same letter it appears that there were then no copyholds of Stanford Campsie,—the last act was the admission of Charles Stanhope, Esq., in 1740,—and the manor having neither copyholders nor customary tenants to hold a court, was extinct.

Among the documents relating to the manors are the following: (in a paper book, sewn):—

1560. Proceedings of the courts held 2nd Elizabeth at each of the following manors, which were without doubt the property of Sir Richard Southwell.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> The following table, taken chiefly from the *Norfolk Visitation*, p. 125, shows the descent of the Tottington and Stanford manors, and illustrates some of the deeds hereafter to be noticed.

Sir Richard Southwell of Woodrising, living 1559. One of the Visitors of Monasteries. One of the Exors. of K. Hen. VIII.; bought in 1544 manor of Mortimers in Tottington; bought after 1575 manor of Stanfords in Tottington; granted by the king in 1530 manor of Campsie in Tottington; granted 1540 the manor of Campsie in Stanford. (Blomefield.)

Elizth. only da. and h., wife of Geo. Heneage. They held in 1572 the Tottington manors (Blomefield.)

Sir Robert Southwell, living 1st Elizth., of Mereworth in Kent, Master of the Rolls 33 H. VIII.

Thomas Southwell of Woodrising, heir to his uncle; ob. 1567.

Sir Robt. Southwell, Rear-admiral in 1586.

Sir Thomas Southwell, s. and h., wasted his estate; d. 1643, leaving 3 daughters, who sold the Tottington manors. See p. 614.

Totyngton Campsey Mortym's Stanfords.  
 Carbroke Wodhal et Hospit'.  
 Wooderysyngge.  
 Skulton.  
 Wesenh'm Northall cum flulchers.  
 Byech'm Toftes.  
 Byech'm Magna.  
 Brankaster.  
 Burnh'm Lexh'ms.  
 Burnh'm Wymondh'm  
 Helmingh'm Hall Morton cum Kynglond.  
 Saham Thonye outsoken.  
 Whingbergh cum Yaxh'm Remston Garveston  
 Thuxton et Mattishall.  
 Carbroke Wodhal Hospitalis.

Part of the book seems to be wanting.

1644. Survey of the demesne lands of Tottington Campsies and Mortimers and Stanford Campsies. Thos. Garrard, Esq., lord of the manors.

#### TOTTINGTON AND STANFORD OLDEST DEEDS.

Box [q].

The deeds and documents relating to Tottington and Stanford go back only to 1663, the older deeds being probably considered unnecessary to make a title when Thomas de Grey purchased the estate in 1760.

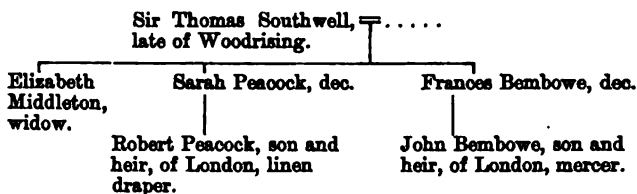
The manors, as before stated, became, with the exception of Marhams in Tottington, the property of Sir Richard Southwell of Woodrising, 1530—1575.

Sir Thomas Southwell, the last of Woodrising, left three daughters coheireses, who in 1663 sold their Tottington and Stanford estate to Thomas Garrard, Esq., of Langford.

Among the most noteworthy documents are the following:—

13th February, 1663, Sir Thomas Southwell's heirs to Sir Jacob Garrard of Playstow, Westham, Essex, Knt. and Bart., and Thomas Garrard of Langford, his son and heir apparent.

## PEDIGREE DEDUCIBLE.



Seal with arms of Southwell, [Ar.] three cinquefoils [gu].

29th January, 1679. Robert Salter to Sir Thomas Garrard.  
Sale of foldcourse called the Tonge in Stanford and Stuston in  
right of a messuage called Constables in Stanford.

## PEDIGREE DEDUCIBLE.

Edm. Salter purchased his manors (*sic*) in Tottington  
of Robert Dey and Thomas Dey.

Robert Salter of Brissingham, Gent. Will 16 Mar. 1665.

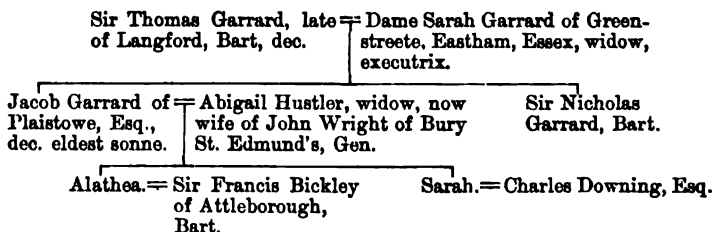
Edmund Salter.

Robert Salter of Tottington, Gent.

7th July, 1684. Will of Sir Thomas Garrard of Langford,  
Bart. He died before 20th March, 1689. To be interred in  
Langford Church near my honored father Sir Jacob Garrard. . . .  
Estate in Tottington Igburrow and Stanford to my wife and her  
heirs for ever . . . to my cousin John Garrard that was my cook  
£50 . . . whereas I am indebted to my daughter Keridge her  
children a considerable sume of money, &c. [The Kerridges  
were of Shelley Hall, Suffolk.]

14th June, 1693.

## PEDIGREE DEDUCIBLE.



Seal with arms of Garrard, [Az.] two lions ramp. gard. com-  
batant [ar.]

4th May, 1690. Will of Dame Sarah Garrard. My body to Langford chancell by my late dear husband Sir Thomas G., Bart. . . . Estates in Tottington, Igborough, and Stanford, to my deare sonne Sir Nicholas Garrard, Barrt. and his heirs . . . . cossen Elizth Bence £10.

22nd February, 1727. Will of Sir Nicholas Garrard of Eastham, Essex. Wife Dame Cecilia, daughter of Sir Edwin Stede, Knt., sole extrix. . . . Manors in Tottington and Stanford to be sold to pay debts and legacies [this was not done] . . . . £400 for a family monument in Langford chancel to grandfather Sir Jacob G. and Dame Mary his wife, Sir Thomas G., Bart., and Dame Sarah his wife, and myself, and the rest of their children. . . . Estates of Ramsden Belhouse and Stonham Aspal and advowsons to wife for life. . . . To Alethea, Lady Bickley, wife of Sir Francis Bickley; Mrs. Sarah Downing, wife of Charles Downing, Esq.; Mrs. Sarah Speidell, wife of Mr. Willm. Speidell, and Thomas Kerridge, Esq., of Shelley Hall, Suffolk, 12*l.* each. [These were his nieces and nephews, and I think they had gone to law with him] . . . and whereas it hath not pleased God as yet to bless me with any issue of my body male or female begotten on the body of my said wife . . . &c.

The parishes of Tottington, Stanford, and Igborough, except Marhams in Tottington and Stanford Hall in Stanford, and a few small properties, became vested in Cecilia Lady Garrard, as we find by her will.

4th July, 1753. Will of Dame Cecilia Garrard of Green Street, East Ham, Essex, relict of Sir Nicholas Garrard, Bart. . . . my body to be interred in a grave nine feet deep, with quicklime in the coffin and upon it, in East Ham churchyard . . . my worldly estate to my niece Mrs. Cecilia Stanhope my heir-at-law, she being the only surviving child of my late brother Dutton Stede, Esq., deceased, and wife of Charles Stanhope, Esq., and to their son Edwyn Francis Stanhope, Esq. . . . over and above the legacies to servants . . . I appoint to each one a silver table spoon of the oldest fashioned make marked with my father's arms . . . . To my god-daughter Miss Spiedell twenty pounds . . . and this I leave her because I was prevailed on by importunity to be her Godmother . . . to Edwyn



Francis Stanhope, Esq., and his heirs for ever all my lands and estates in Igbrough, Standford, and Tottington, and the perpetual Advowson of Igbro . . . . . residue to my dearly beloved niece Cecilia Stanhope. Executors, Cecilia Stanhope and Edwyn Francis Stanhope. Will proved 10th July, 1753, at London.

5th April, 1760. Agreement by Edwin Francis Stanhope and the Hon. Lady Catherine his wife, to sell his Tottington, Stanford, and Igborough estates to Thomas dé Grey of Merton, Esq., for £18000.

THE MANOR OF MARHAMS ALIAS BOKENHAMS  
IN TOTTINGTON.

Box [q].

This manor belonged to the Salter family, who had been settled in Tottington from Henry VIth's time (Blomefield), and had held much land there. They obtained this manor by purchase from the Dey family (see deed at Merton dated 29th January, 1679) probably about A.D. 1600. There was a Dey family of Sturston in 1516 (see Blomefield under Sturston.) Marhams was not joined to the other Tottington manors till Edwin Francis Stanhope, Esq., in 1757, possessed them all, as well as the Stanford manors, except that of Stanford Hall.

It is probable that the manor-house of Marhams or Bokenhams stood west of the church, within a moat still existing, close to a marsh called the Reeds; for old inhabitants remember the field being called Buckenhams. There was a brick barn within the moated inclosure till about forty years ago.

THE COURT BOOKS.

The first (sewn in vellum) begins 1609 and ends 1705.

In 6th James I. Edmund Salter was lord.

In 1656, Robert Salter.

In 1697 to 1705, Edmund Salter.

The second forms part of the Tottington book, bound in russia leather.

1724 to 1732, courts of Thomas Everson, Gent.

1744 to 1755, courts of Charles Stanhope, Esq.

1757, court of Edwin Francis Stanhope, Esq.

1762 to 1798, courts of Thomas de Grey, Esq.

From a letter dated 23rd January, 1821, in box [s], it appears that there were then no copyholds of this manor.

The title deeds of this manor show that it passed from the Salters to the Eversons, and from the Eversons to Charles Stanhope, Esq., who conveyed it to his son Edwin Francis Stanhope, Esq., who sold it in 1760 with his other Tottington and Stanford property, to Thomas de Grey, Esq.

#### THE MANOR OF STANFORD HALL IN STANFORD.

##### Box [q].

Blomefield says that this manor was bought by Thomas Garrard, Esq., (temp. Car. I.), and that it was held by Sir Nicholas Garrard and his widow (Dame Cecilia) up to 1739.

The latter part of this statement is certainly incorrect. Sir Philip Parker of Erwarton, Suffolk, held the manor 29th November, 1667. (See his mortgage of that date to Edward Pickering.)

14th June, 1681. Sir Philip Parker and Philip Parker, his son and heir, sold it to Henry Penton of Lincolnes Inn.

3rd October, 1692. Manerium de Stanfords. Curia generalis Henrici Penton, Ar., tent. apud Stanford pro manerio pd. (See title deeds to Wiffen's cottage in Stanford.)

21st August, 1713. Will of Henry Penton. He leaves all his manors, &c., to his nephew John Penton.

28th and 29th September, 1747. Henry Penton, Esq., of the city of Winchester (eldest son of John) to Thos. Bullock of Southbergh, Norfolk, Esq. . . . all that the manor or lordship of Stanford [Thomas Bullock also owned Sturston]. Thomas Bullock held his first court for the manor of Stanford Hall 3rd October, 1749. (See title deeds to Wiffen's cottage in Stanford.)

18th July, 1766. Will of Thomas Bullock of Hingham, Norfolk, Esq. . . . unto my brother Colby Bullock, of Shipdham, Clerk . . . . all my manors, &c., in Sturston, Stanford, and Tottington . . . in trust to sell or mortgage, to pay debts.

1769. Sale of the Stanford, Sturston, and Tottington property by Colby Bullock to Sir William de Grey, Knt., Attorney General.

TOTTINGTON AND STANFORD.

SMALL PROPERTIES BOUGHT BY THE DE GREYS.

Box [p].

16th February, 1711. Will of Martha Buckingham of King's Lynn, widow . . . daughter Ann Martha Hall (wife of John Hall of London, mercer) . . . to granddaughter Mary Hall if she shall attain the age of 15 years, £200 . . . and my greatest and least silver tankards . . . to my grandson Thomas Hall my largest silver salver and my 6 silver handle knives and my 6 silver forks . . . to Thomas Talling my nephew, of Bishop Stortford, £50 for the use of my sister Oliffe . . . to my niece Elizabeth Talling my two biggest silver porringers . . . to my sister Ann Cowper and my cousin Anne Binion each £5 . . . to my sister Mary Crusier £5 . . . Item I will that Catherine Peckover of ffakenham shall have £10 . . . £5 to be disposed of by her towards a stock for the women's meeting of the people called Quakers at Well . . . and the other £5 towards a stock, &c. . . at Norwich . . . To each and every of the servants . . . two guineas . . . to John Hall my son-in-law my coach and horses . . . to Daniel Buckenham two guineas . . . to Mary Lee a maid servant now in London my cousin thirty pounds . . . residue of personal estate and real estate at Tottington and Hendon in trust for daughter Ann Martha Hall . . . (Codicil) In my will I gave to Margaret . . . and Ann, Benjamin, Joseph, and Thomas Oliffe [nieces and nephews] £160 among them, now my mind is altered, and I give them all my Shipen (?) instead, and the profitts then due to be equally divided between them; the three parts cost me £160 as the bills of sale make appear. This is my will, and they shall have no money. Proved in Prerog. Court, Cant., 2nd Jan. 1713.

TOTTINGTON RECTORY AND VICARAGE AND CHIGWELL  
SCHOOL.

13th April, 1629 (5th Charles I.) Deed of Foundation of the School of Chigwell in Essex, whereby Archbishop Harsnett<sup>o</sup> endows it with certain houses and lands, and the tithes of the rectory of Tottington, and the right of presentation to the vicarage of Tottington. (Copy.)

Two schools, one, that the children and youth of Chigwell and the p'ishes thereunto adjoining may be taught to read, write, cypher, and cast accounts, and to learn their accidences . . . and the other, that they may be instructed and taught the Latin and Greek tongues. £20 per annum to each of the 2 Masters. 4 shillings worth of bread every Sunday after service to the poor of Chigwell who have attended church (except on the 2 Sundays after Dec. 24). 20 shillings per annum to the Clerk of Chigwell for ringing the bell every morn'g. at 6 of the clock. . . . The Trustees on a vacancy in the Vicaridge of Tottington to present such a fit clarke as either had been formerly a scholler of the said Latine school, or one that was born in Chigwell, if any such can be found.

The right of presentation to the vicarage was held by Campsey Priory till the Dissolution, when it passed with the impropriate tithes to the Southwell family (Blomefield.) If the Southwell family, who had presented to the vicarage from the Dissolution till 1623, sold the impropriate tithes, as Blomefield says, to Thomas Hall, then Thomas Hall must have conveyed them between 1623 and 1629 to Archbishop Harsnett, who also held in the latter year the right of presentation to the vicarage; and Blomefield, quoting Le Neve, must, I think, be mistaken in saying that King James I. (who died in 1625,) gave Tottington rectory to Trinity College, Cambridge, in trust for the Divinity Professor of Cambridge.

The rectorial tithes are still (1882) held by the Chigwell Trustees, but the right of presentation to the vicarage was bought of them about 1870 by Lord Walsingham.

### Sturston.

Box [m].

In this small parish, lying between Tottington and

<sup>o</sup> Archbishop Harsnett is said to have been the son of a Colchester baker. It is certain that he left to the clergy of Colchester, in 1631, a library, now called the Harsnett Library, containing many very valuable and scarce books.—From the *Athenæum*, No. 2909.

Stanford, there was but one manor, that of Sturston Hall. The Walsingham Way, by which pilgrims travelled from London to the shrine of our Lady at Walsingham, passed by Sturston Hall.

The Jermyn family of Rushbrooke in Suffolk and West Tofts in Norfolk held the manor, according to Blomefield, from 15th Elizabeth (1573), till the 3rd James I. (1605-6), when John Jermyn owned it.

There are no court-rolls or books relating to this manor, and there are no copyholders of it.

The present Sturston Hall appears to be a late Elizabethan building, judging by its step gable. The old pre-Elizabethan hall was moated, and the greater part of the moat still remains. On a gable of the present hall are the letters W. B., showing probably that this portion of the house was added by William Bedingfield about 1700.

The earliest deed at Merton relating to the manor is dated 27th September, 22nd James I. (1624), in which John Jermyn of West Tofts, for £1300 and the manor of Bigotts in West Tofts, sells the manor of Sturston Hall to Nicholas Bedingfield of Swatshall in Gissingham, Esq., Francis Bedingfield of Redlingfield, Esq., Francis Bedingfield of Illington, Gent., and Francis Bedingfield, Gent., son and heir of Henry Bedingfield of Canham or Cavenham Grange (in Wereham.) (See Pedigree of Bedingfield, page 600).

1st August, 5th Charles I. (1629.) Deed poll whereby Nicholas Bedingfield of Swatshall in Gissingham, Francis Bedingfield of Redlingfield, and Francis Bedingfield of Illington, released the manor of Sturston to Francis Bedingfield, son and heir of Henry.

28th September, 1660. Will of Luke Constable of Swaffham Market, Esq. . . . £5 to the poor of Swaffham, 20s. to the poor of Holme Hale . . . nephew Charles Constable . . . niece Susan Roe . . . daughter Frances, wife of John More of Yarmouth . . . to wife Ann Constable, during her widowhood all my lands, &c., in Swaffham, Holme Hale, N. Pickenham, Little and Great Fransham, Sturston, and Tottington . . . she to keepe my son

Luke Constable, whom it hath pleased God to visit with blindness, weakness, and maine infirmities.

15th March, 1693. Will of Henry Bedingfield of Tottington . . . . to my two daughters Martha and Anne all my personal estate . . . . [No mention of the real estate, which went to Willm. Bedingfield, the only son.]

21st March, 1703. Will of William Bedingfield of Norwich. Lands, &c., in Sturston and Tottington to son John . . . . brother-in-law Roger Crow, Esq., supervisor . . . . Elizabeth the wife executrix . . . . To Anne my mother £10.

23rd March, 1729. John Bedingfield sold for £5800 to William Bullock of Deopham, gent., the manor and rectory of Sturston and lands in Sturston, Tottington, and Stanford.

27th December, 1739. Willm. Bullock by his will leaves to Thomas his son the manor and rectory of Sturston and the lands adjoining.

18th July, 1766. Will of Thomas Bullock of Hingham, Esq. . . . Unto my brother Colby Bullock of Shipdham, Clerk . . . all my manors, &c., in Sturston, &c.

In 1770 the manor of Sturston Hall was sold, together with the manor of Stanford Hall, by Colby Bullock to William de Grey, Esq. (afterwards Chief Justice.)

There is this entry of a payment in William de Grey's memoranda, date 1771 :—"Bullock £20,224."

#### THE RECTORY AND ADVOWSON OF STURSTON.

Box [m].

Blomefield says that this rectory was early granted to the Priory of Dunmow, [to which priory the Baynards, lords of Sturston, were liberal donors.]

At the Dissolution it was granted to the Earl of Sussex.

Deed 20th July, 28th Henry VIII. Copy of letters patent whereby the king granted to Robert [Ratcliff] Earl of Sussex (representative of the Fitz Walter family, to whom Castle Baynard and much of the estates of the Baynards had been granted temp. Henry I.) the rectory and church of Sturston.

5th May, 1668. Purchase by Henry Bedingfield of Hindolveston

and Gregory Lovewell of East Harling, of rectory of Sturston for £1425.

12th May, 1648. By this Exemplification it seems that nine score acres of land and a sheep course for five hundred sheep belonged to the rectory, and that Edmund Jermyn<sup>9</sup> and others before him, owners of the manor and lessees of the rectory, had pulled down all the dwelling-houses in Sturston except the parsonage, and plowed up antient meeres [boundaries], and made ditches overthwart the glebe lands, &c., in fact using as his own the rectory lands, which belonged to Robert, Earl of Sussex, grandson of Robert, Earl of Sussex, grantee of the king.

23rd March, 1729. Sale of the rectory by John Bedingfield to William Bullock of Deopham, Gent.

In 1770 Colby Bullock, clerk, sold the rectory and advowson with the estate to William de Grey, Esq.

### Ickborough.

Box [rr].

The manor and estate of Ickborough or Igborough were only for a short time the property of the de Grey family, and there are not many documents connected with it still remaining at Merton.

The manor, according to Blomefield, had repeatedly changed owners before it belonged to the Bedingfields of Oxborough. Blomefield says that Henry Bedingfield, Esq., was lord in 1541 (32nd Henry VIII.); but if this was so, Sir Edmund Bedingfield, who certainly held his first court in 27th Henry VIII. and who died in 1553, must have given this manor to his third son Henry or to some other Henry Bedingfield. In 32nd Elizabeth (1590) Thomas Bedingfield, Esq., was found to die seized of it (Blomefield.) His son, Sir Henry of Oxborough, in 1651, held it. (See document dated January, 1651, *infra*.) It appears to have been sold soon after

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<sup>9</sup> For Edmund Jermyn see *supra*, p. 609.

1651 (perhaps by the Government) to Sir Thomas Garrard. Dame Cecilia Garrard, the widow of the eldest son of Sir Thomas, left it with Tottington and Stanford to her great nephew Edwin Francis Stanhope, Esq., who in 1760 sold it to Thomas de Grey of Merton, Esq. The de Greys appear soon after to have parted with it, and it passed to the Barings of Buckenham, and from them to W. A. Tyssen Amherst, Esq., M.P., the present possessor.

#### MANOR-ROLLS.

The manor-rolls begin in the 17th year of Henry VIII. (1524-5.)

The next court after that of the 17th is that of 27th Henry VIII., being the first court of Sir Edm. Bedingfelde, Knt. (See Pedigree of Bedingfield, page 600.)

Then follow courts of 30th to 38th Henry VIII., 2nd and 6th Edward VI., 1st and 2nd to 5th and 6th Philip and Mary, 1st to 4th Elizabeth, with some exceptions, and 1st to 11th James I.

In the 6th James I. was the first court of Sir Henry Bedingfeld, Knt. This was Sir Henry Bedingfield of Oxborough, who died 1657.

A valuation of the manor, made perhaps about 1600, gives the annual value at £117. 4s. 2½*d.* Amongst the items are these:—

The pitts. of the ffaire there kepte yearly on St. Lawrence day 13s. 4*d.*

A sheep's course for 9c. ewes worth p. ann. 63*li.* 0s. 0*d.*

#### SEQUESTRATION OF ICKBOROUGH.

1651. Manerium de Igburgh. A survey<sup>1</sup> of the Mannor of Igburgh . . . . . late parcell of the possessions of Sir Henry Bedingfeild of Oxburgh, Knight, made and taken by us whose names are hereunto subscribed in y<sup>e</sup> month of Janry. 1651, by virtue of a Commission grounded upon an Act of Parliament intituled An Act of several estates forfeited to the Comon Wealth for Treason, under the hands and seals of all the Trustees in the said Act named and appointed.

<sup>1</sup> It is a copy, probably made about the middle of the eighteenth century.



From a memorandum on page 9 we learn that not only the said manor of Igburgh but also all other the manners, lands, tenem'ts and hereditam'ts late of Sir Henry Bedingfeild of Norfolk (Swanton Morley only excepted), whereby [were by] the Trustees appointed by Ordinance of Parliament for raising of fifty thousand pounds for Relief of Ireland, granted to Francis Bromwell of London, Gent., by lease dated the 18th October, 1649, for three years from the first of September last before y<sup>e</sup> date, at and under the yearly rent of one thousand six hundred and thirty-eight pounds and fivepence at Lady Day and Michas., by equal portions, which said lease will be expired the first of Sept. eneg [ensuing].

The annual value of the manor of Igburgh, as estimated by the Commissioners, is £141. 7s. 7½d.

"The advowson, &c., of Igburgh were by Sir Henry Bedingfield and Thos. Bedingfield, son and heir apparent of the said Sir Henry, given, granted, and confirmed unto Thomas Jermine of [West] Tofts, in the County of Norfolk, by his deed dated the seventh of July, 1642, and being since the 20th May, 1642, granted, is void by the Act."

This document about the sequestration of Ickborough belongs of course to the time of the Commonwealth, when so many estates were sequestered or sold by the Government "on account of their owners' treason against the Parliament and people of England," or, in other words, because their owners adhered to the Royal cause. Among the estates so treated was that of Sir Henry Bedingfield of Oxborough, a firm Royalist, who owned nearly all the country between Oxborough and East Dereham. Sir Henry's epitaph in Oxborough church tells us that he was "eminent for his loyalty to his Prince . . . . In the time of the Rebellion he was kept 3 years prisoner in the Tower, and a great part of his estate was sold by the rebels, the rest sequestered during his life . . . . He died Nov. 22, 1667, æt. 70."

A paper in *Norfolk Archaeology*, iv. 282, on this forfeiture of the Bedingfield estates, tells us that at the Restoration some portion of the property that had been sold was repurchased by the family.

Watton.

Box [r].

The estate of Rockells manor in Watton came to Thomas,

sixth Lord Walsingham, under the will of his uncle, the Hon. B. N. O. de Grey, who died in 1868, and who had purchased Rockells in 1847; but old deeds show that part of Rockells "field" had belonged to the de Grey family early in the seventeenth century.

17th May, 7th Elizabeth (1565). This is the earliest deed among the Merton muniments relating to Rockells. It states that the queen got the manor by exchange from Egidius [Giles] Toppes, and sold it to Roger Carewe, so that Blomefield is in error in stating that the queen granted it in exchange to Roger Carewe.

Deed 1st September, 12th James (1614) [Blomefield gives the date 1613] states that Anthony Carewe, and Margaret Carewe, widow, conveyed it to William Heyhoo.<sup>2</sup>

Deed 2nd November, 18th Charles I. (1642). Edward Heighoe of Hardingham, Gent., one of the sons of William Heighoe, late of Watton, deceased, and Mary, wife of the said Edward, conveyed it to Thos. Scott of Fincham, yoman, and Robt. Scott his sonne and heire, for £228 and £452. Rockells continued in the Scott family till 1811. (See *Norfolk Archeol.* iii. 398.)

20th March, 9th Elizabeth (1567) to 7th November, 1629. Conveyance of part of Rockells meadow. Roger Carewe to Robert Aldyne the elder, of Watton, yeoman; Goff to Sir William de Grey. Signature of Roger Carewe. [In Sir William's account, 1630, he calls this "my late p'chased meadowe of Rockells.]

14th October, 33rd Elizabeth (1591). Edward Floode, Arm., lord of the manor of Watton Hall, [Blomefield does not mention him among the lords] to John Betts, mercer. A tenement in Watton called le George is mentioned, no doubt the present George Inn.

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<sup>2</sup> Man'm de Rockells . . . . ac un' mesuag'm un' gard'n'm un' pomar' quadraginta acras t're decem acras prati viginti acras pasture . . . lib'tat unius faldagii cum p'tin' in Watton Ovyngton Marton Gryston and Carbrooke.

**Griston.**

Box [ss].

The manor of Griston Hall was, according to Blomefield, held from 1345 till 1541 by the families successively of the de Gristons, Cliftons, and Knevets. But in an early court-roll at Merton, Thomas Elyngham was lord, and held his first court 9th Henry VI. (1431). Blomefield says that in 1541 Edm. Knevett sold it to Edmund Grey. The Greys of Griston were, there is no doubt, of the family of de Grey of Merton, for they bore the same arms, differenced by tincture. (See *Visitation of Harvey, Clarencieux*, 1567.)

In 1557 John Grey of Methwold, Esq., by his will, now in the Probate Office at Norwich, dated 27th March, leaves to his son William Greye and his heirs his manor of Griston. (See p. 574.) Blomefield says that this William sold the manor. It afterwards came to the Berneys. In 1646, according to the Manor-book, Henry Barney, Arm., held his first court for the manors of Griston Hall and Griston Rectory. After passing through various hands the Griston Hall property was purchased in 1858 by Thomas, fifth Lord Walsingham of Merton, and the manor rights in 1878 by Thomas, sixth lord.

Griston Hall, which is close to Wayland Wood, is known by tradition as the house of the cruel Uncle of the Babes in the Wood. The story was associated with this house at least as early as the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The present house was built in 1597, and within the memory of persons still living had carvings in it representing the story. (For Wayland Wood see pp. 570, 584, 626, and under Edmund de Grey.)

**MANOR-ROLLS.**

The earliest roll of the manor of Griston in the Merton muniment-room contains the records of the courts 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 21st, 23rd, 27th, and 30th Henry VI. In the 9th Henry VI. Thos. Elyngham held his first court.

The next record is in a manor book (A) beginning 1646, in which year Henry Barney, Arm., held his first court. [Blomefield says he was son and heir of Henry Berney who was 2nd son of Sir Thomas Berney of Reedham.] Henry Berney held both the Rectory and Hall manors in Griston.

In 1674 (Manor-book B) Christopher Jay, Arm., was lord.

In 1685 Elizth. Gleane, widow, held her first court.

In 1696 There is the entry—*Quarentena vocat Wattonstye (Anglo-Saxon, lane) inter terr' quandam divis' ib'm vocat' Weyland Meere (boundary.)*

In 1703 John Roberson, clericus, and Thomas Batcheller held their first court.

1747. Leonard Batcheler, Esq., was lord.

In 1760 (Minute-book) Thomas John Batcheler was lord.

In 1789 Benjamin Barker, Esq., held his first court. [Benjamin Barker of Carbrooke was third son of John Barker of Shropham, Esq., High Sheriff of Norfolk 1756.]

In 1869 the manor passed to J. Plimsane from the Barker family, and the estate to Thomas, fifth Lord Walsingham.

In 1878 Thomas, sixth Lord Walsingham, was lord of the manor.

I find it noted in 1831 that "the court is held at Griston Hall, otherwise called Griston Red House." The Brasnet family were for many years tenants.

### Miscellaneous.

#### Box [t].

Circa 1220. Conveyance of the manor of Bluberhouse (Bluberhus) in Yorkshire from Robert le Forester to Bridlington Priory.

The township and manor of Bluberhouse,<sup>3</sup>(which for three hundred years

<sup>3</sup> On the derivation of this curious name the Rev. N. Greenwell writes:— "Bluber seems to signify *the ore-smelting hill*. *Blu*, from old English *blowan* to blow or bloom: or from *bloma* (old English) a flower or bloom, and also a piece of metal when reduced from the ore into an efflorescent state. The sites of the Roman iron manufactures in Dean Forest and elsewhere are still called *bloomaries*. A melter of tin is or was called a *blower*. The word *blu* thus appears to give a trace of the old English manufacture of lead or

has belonged to the Frankland family, and which Thomas, sixth Lord Walsingham, enjoys in right of his mother Augusta, da. and coh. of Sir Robt. Frankland Russell, Bart., was originally part of the forest of Knaresborough.

In the reign of King John, Willm. de Stuteville alienated this manor to Robert le Forester, who gave it to the Priory of Bridlington, which priory held it till the Dissolution.

In the 5th Elizabeth (1562) the lordship of Bluberhouse was granted to Willm. Frankland.—(*Lays and Leaves of the Forest*, p. 197.)

The deed is endorsed Rob. Forest' de Blub'hus. There is a fine seal representing a stag running past a tree, with the legend *Sigillum Roberti Forest*.

Deed 24th February, 24th Henry VI. (1446.) Conveyance of the manor of Bekyrton [in Stow Bedon] from Thomas Trenchemer, Arm., to Willm. de Grey of Merton, Arm., Robert Spilman, clerk, Willm. Kemp, Matilda, wife of Robert Aley, Willm. Frost, and John Spilman.

This Willm. de Grey of Merton was no doubt the husband of Christian Manning. He died 1474. Blomefield does not mention Trenchemer as one of the lords of Bekyrton.

17th July, 17th Henry VIII. (1525.) Thomas Barnardyston, Esq., buys of Isabell Femnale, widow, of Colyng [Cowlinge ?] and Thomas her son, a tenement and lands in Colyng.

This deed may have come to the de Grey family by the marriage, about 1410, of Fulk de Grey of Merton with Eleanor Barnardiston.

19th January, 1653, 4th Car. II. Indenture between John Pitts of Disse market, gent., on th'one pt., and Roger Thornton of Snaylewell, Esq., and Richard Howlet of the same towne, clerke, on th'other pt. . . . a marriage . . . to be had . . . between him, the sd. John Pitts, widdower, sonne and heyre apparent of Lyonell Pitts . . . and Bridget Bendish of Snaylewell . . . single woman, daughter and coheyre of William Bendish, late of Elmested . . . gent., dec.

28th November, 1653. A recovery of the manors and advowsons of Thorpe next Norwich, Blofield, and Beighton.

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iron. There are evidences of lead smelting in Anglian times near Bluberhouse, and perhaps of an earlier occupation of the place as a bloomary by the Romans. *Ber* is derived from Beorh. The latter is a derivative of *beorgan* (old English) to shelter or hide, and an embanked enclosure which afforded refuge. It is probable that some fortified place existed here in early times, and gave name to the township."

4th April, 1660, to 15th August, 1679. "The [parchment] rolls of the manor of Brockford . . . beinge all the rolls in Sir George Reves tyme." [Endorsement.]

1660. First court of George Reve, Arm.

1667. Court of George Reve, Knt. and Bart.

Thwaite and Wickhamskeith, subsidiary manors. Brockford Hall is in Thwaite.—(Page's *Suff.*, 495). Brockford is a hamlet of Wetheringsett.—(Page's *Suff.*, 454.)

These rolls may have come to the Garrard family; for Sir Nicholas Garrard in his will, 22nd February, 1727, disposes of "all that my manor of Stonham Aspell . . . and all the messuages . . . to the said manor belonging . . . situated . . . in or near the Parishes . . . of Stonham, Mekefield, Wetheringsett, Debenham, &c."

If these rolls came thus to the Garrard family, they may have passed to the de Grey family accidentally with the Garrard deeds of Tottington and Stanford.

The Reeves were of Thwaite Hall. George Reeve was made a Baronet 1662-63. He married the daughter and coheir of Robert Crane, Esq., of Chilton, and died about 1679, when Sir Robert Reeve, their son and heir, succeeded. He died 1688 without male issue.—(Page's *Suffolk*, p. 493.)

After 1722. A dispute between Thos. Sotherton and the Dean and Chapter of Norwich about Sotherton's manor of Taverham. Mentions that temp. Henry V. and Henry VI., "there was a dragg (survey) of one Spincke the Prior."

PEDIGREE DEDUCIBLE.  
 Sir Augustine Sotherton.  
 |  
 Thos. Sotherton, Esq.,  
 alive 1677—1706.  
 |  
 . . . . . — Mother,  
 |  
 alive 1722.  
 |  
 Thos. Sotherton.

Blomesfield says that Sir Augustin Sotherton of Taverham married Mary, da. and h. of Francis Sharnborne, Esq., that Thos. Sotherton his great grandson married Mary, da. of Edmd. Lock, gent., of Norwich, and their only da. and h. Mary, married Miles Branthwaite, Esq., of Norwich, and so brought Taverham to the Branthwaites.

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*Part II. of this Report, containing the description of the Family Muniments, will appear in the next number of this Miscellany.*

# Our Lady's Hill, Lynn,

(THE RED MOUNT)

## AND THE CHAPELS THEREON.

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RUNNING north and south on the eastern side of Lynn is a bank, once forming the protection of the land from the sea when the tide flowed and reflowed over the site where the town is now built.

On the land side of this bank is Gaywood, the manor of which belonged from early times to the Bishops of East Anglia. And as the sea receded and left dry the silt on the other side, it became the bishop's foreshore, and when adventurers came and built their wharves and houses by the edge of the water, they built them on the bishop's land, and the town thus raised was the bishop's town.

Through this bank, and winding through this foreshore, were the inland streams flowing from the highlands to the "Lyn" before it was narrowed to the river: these afterwards were called the "fleets."

This bank, running quite along the east side of the town as the river runs on the west, afterwards became the fortification of Lynn on the land side, and on this bank was raised the mound which forms the subject of this paper.

The first settlement on this foreshore at the edge of the "Lyn" extended only between the two streams which

THE "NEWE LONDE"

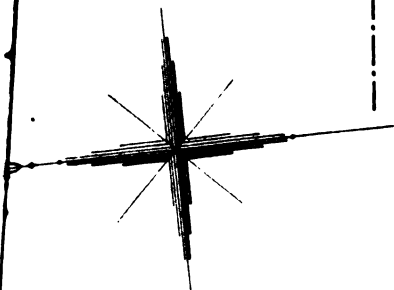
(OUR LADY'S HILL)

SITE OF TOWN K  
(Taken down)

TOWN DIKE

THE SEVEN  
SISTERS

SOUTH LYNN



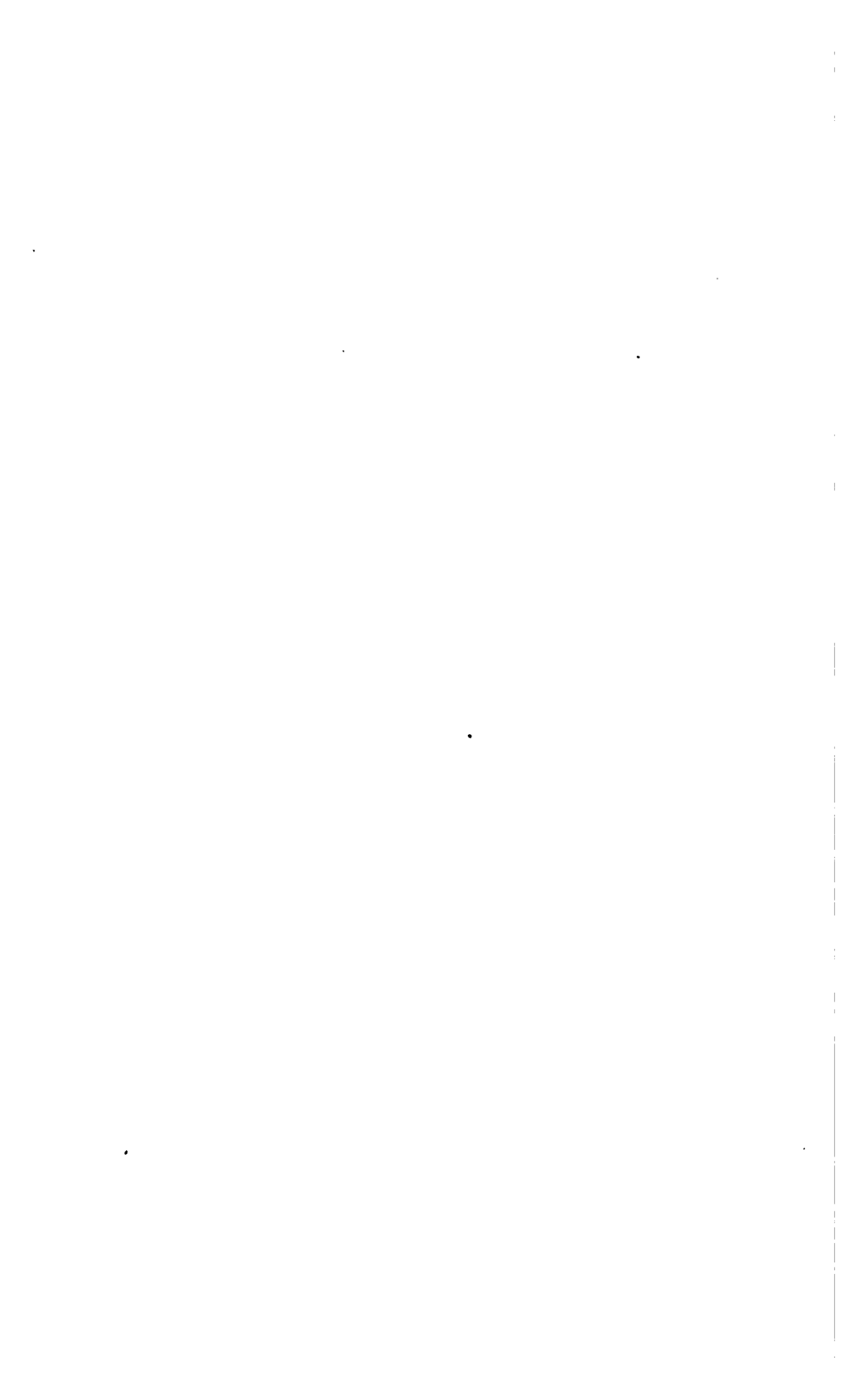
Scale



E.M. BELOE,  
1883.

WATERLOW BROS. & LAYTON, BIRCHIN LANE, LONDON.





formed the Mill Fleet and Purfleet, and on this part now stand the parish church, the early Norman chapel of St. James, and the Town Hall.<sup>1</sup> The marsh to the north of Purfleet was not laid out for habitation till William Turb was bishop (1146). This is clear; and he caused his marsh to be made fit for habitation—and built the chapel of St. Nicholas on it, and it was called “The newe londe.”<sup>2</sup> On the bank forming the boundary on the land side of this new land were built walls; these extended only to Purfleet. The bank to the older town remained as it was, and we shall see as we go on how this division of the older settlement and the new land influenced our subsequent history.

Now, our Lady’s Hill stood on this latter bank, and I have in the plan No. 1 shown its position. To the north is the new land or marsh land laid out by Bishop Turb; the wall defending it, built probably in the fourteenth century, ended at *a*. The bank defending the older settlement continues southwards, and about midway of its course is the hill on which the chapels stand. In front

<sup>1</sup> “Pur” seems to mean a boundary. See Ducange, *Purprestura—ambitus encinte*; and in *Norfolk Archaeology*, vol. ix., p. 165, “Purfle” is stated to be a border.

<sup>2</sup> William Turb was Bishop of Norwich from 1146 to 1174. The old town then required extending, and this Bishop, in a Charter in the Registry at Norwich, states he had built the Chapel of St. Nicholas “in fundo nostro de Lynna in nova terra quam de novo providimus habitandum.” This “nova terra” or “New Londe” is clearly identified by a terrier of the “New Londe,” now in the Corporation Chest. A settlement on the marsh, north of Purfleet, is clearly shewn to have been made and a chapel to have been built on it by Bishop Turb, in the same manner as Herbert had founded the Church of St. Margaret for the older settlement which he, with the “soke” or *town*, had granted on its foundation to the Monastery of Norwich, but the new land remained in the Bishop “in fundo nostro.” The charter of Bishop Turb also mentions St. James’ Chapel to be “in Soka Monachorum Norvici.” This later settlement on the new land, “which we have newly-made fit for habitation,” gives a good example of the manner in which the older settlement was formed.

of it, on the land side, is now a foss, through which water runs: the date of the making of this foss I shall, I think, fix, and it has in my opinion much to do with the mount itself, which I believe is not earlier than the foss. At the beginning of this century it was altered somewhat, to make the water more ornamental, but its old form remains.

There is no record or tradition whatever of the origin of the name of the Mount, or of its consecration to our Lady. Further on the bank southwards, beyond the older settlement on the Lyn, is another hill, now called the "Seven Sisters," from the seven trees on it, in front of which was a similar foss extending outwards. It might be suggested "the Lady's Hill" formed part of the system of defence, and its dedication to the Virgin was a subsequent incident.

The great interest is in the chapels which now stand on it, the upper one being one of the richest gems of fifteenth-century work.

The first waking up we have of any chapel on the Mount is in the will of William March, dated in February, 1480. He there gives 6s. 8d. to the fabric of the Chapel of Saint Mary the Virgin upon the Guanock Hill. It would rather strike one that the name of Our Lady's Hill was a consequence of the chapel then to be erected on it, for he called it the Guanock Hill,<sup>3</sup> and he would have named it in his will by its popular name.

We then come upon the full interest of the building, and we have the information owing to an accidental dispute most courteously carried on between the Prior of Lynn and the Commons of Lynn; and I will first very shortly explain who the Prior of Lynn was, so that we may see the position of the parties.

When Bishop Herbert commenced the church for his people, then building their homes in the marsh in front of his

<sup>3</sup> See Harrod's *Report on the Lynn Records*, p. 49, for the meaning of Guanock. It seems equivalent to Standard.

manor of Gaywood, he asked by his charter all the men of Norfolk and Suffolk to help him, and he gave the church at Lynn and its revenues to his cathedral monastery at Norwich.<sup>4</sup> He, however, provided for the spiritual requirements of the people of Lynn: he built on the south side of his church a priory (the remains of a subsequent date exist), and in this he placed a prior and three monks, who were the clergy of the parish. They received the revenues of the priory, and having provided for themselves, sent the balance to the Prior at Norwich, and many of their yearly accounts are now in the registry there.

The Prior of Lynn appears to have claimed the right to build a chapel on "the ground of the hill called the Lady of the Mount," and it is in a resolution of the Council of 16th June, 1483, that we have the first mention of the mount being called the Hill of the Lady of the Mount, which seems to have been so named in the prospect of the intended dedication of the chapels. The resolutions relating to this dispute show clearly the date of the building of the chapels, and I will set them out as they are written in the Lynn Corporation Books.

CORPORATION BOOK No. 2, p. 469.

Congregatio ibidem tent. xxiiij<sup>o</sup> die mensis Appl. Ao. regni regis Edwardi quinti primo.

Thomas Thoresby, Maior.

Commandment now gefyn to William Yates on of Chamberlyns to warn Robert Curraunt that shall build no Chapel upon the Commons groundes without agreement of the Meyer and the Commons.

<sup>4</sup> There is no doubt that the early name of the town was "Lyn," and that it took its name from its position on the lake, as in later times East Anglian sea towns had the affix of "wich," meaning nearly the same. The charter above quoted is the earliest mention of the town in any record, except *Domesday Book*, which is not an authority for spelling of names. The spelling "Lyn" is followed in Herbert's Charter of the Foundation of the Cathedral of Norwich, afterwards in the Confirmation Charter of it. All these are within a few years of 1100.

## CORPORATION BOOK No. 2, p. 470.

Congregacio iĥm tent. mensis xvj Junii anno r. r. E. Vti post conquestū primo.

Thomas Thorsby, Maior.

It is agreed that the Meyer cherchegreves<sup>s</sup> William Nicholasson and John Burbage shall comon with the prior of Lynne for the grounde of the hylle called the Lady of the Mount for the wele of the Comons.

## CORPORATION BOOK No. 2, p. 471.

Congregacio iĥm tent. die conversionis sci. Pauli (25 January) Ao. dñi mccccxxxiiij.

Thomas Thoresby, Maior.  
(Names of Council.)

It is agreed by alle the hous that Robert Curraunce shall have licence to bilde a chapell upon the mount called the Ladye Hylle wt such grounde as shall be lefull nothyng noyyng the Comons of ther necessaries and on the condicon that the said Robert shall fynde suerte on to the Toun as the councell M. Fyncham and Henry Spylman will advysee.

## CORPORATION BOOK No. 2, p. 507.

Congregacio iĥm tent. die Veneris sexto die May Ao. r. r. Rici tertii post conqm. secundo.

Thom. Wright, Maior.  
(Names of Council.)

It is agreed that the prior shall have al the grounde that the Lady of the mount stonde upon with the Grasing round the barr from Gannoke on to the clove as long as it pleaseth the meyer and the Comons for the whyche Lese the Prior of Norwiche and the saide Prior shall give to the said Meyer and Comons a medow plotte lying at the Mille called the Mille Medow as the ferme thereoffe.

It is agreed that the prior shall find iiij Tapers byrning at the hoy auter to fynde the ij grete Candelstykkes.

The above is all that remains written concerning the  
of the Chapel. There is nothing in the Bishop's

ems to retain the older Teutonic form, as Landgrave,  
survival of the initial 'g' is rare.

Registry, nor in that of the Dean and Chapter, the successors of the monastery at Norwich. It works out very simply. There appears, by the legacy left some few years before the chapel was begun, that funds were being found for the building, and in April, 1483, sufficient were provided to begin; that then Robert Corraunce, probably the contractor, showed signs of beginning the work on the mount, and was stopped by notice given by one of the Chamberlains, by order of the Corporation, that he was not to build a chapel there without agreement with the Commons; that he desisted, and the prior, who appears to have been the promoter of the building, then "communed," with a committee appointed by the Corporation, members of which were the church reeves, for the ground of the "hulle," called the Lady of the Mount. This committee was appointed in June, 1483, and the points on which the dispute arose were quickly decided, for on the 25th of January (the day of the Conversion of St. Paul) following, it was agreed by all the Corporation, who seem to have been throughout as desirous as the prior that the chapel should be built, that Robert Corraunce should have license to build the chapel on the Lady Hulle without injury to the Commons, and that Master Fincham and Henry Spelman, two neighbouring gentlemen, should be the referees as to the sufficiency of the sureties.

The chapel appears to have taken two years to complete. On the 6th of May, 1485, the prior had a lease of all the land round the mount granted him, the rent being the occupation by the Commons of a piece of land belonging to the Prior of Norwich, and which piece now belongs to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners as his successor in title, and there seems to have been an additional stipulation that the prior, of course of Lynn, should find four tapers for the two great candlesticks burning at the high altar. So it was then all furnished and the services in full order.

The entries seem to show that had it not been for a little

high-handedness on the part of the Prior of Lynn in commencing his chapels on the commons' ground, without "agreement with the Mayor and Commons," there would have been no opposition, and without our prior's rather arbitrary conduct we should have had no dispute, which fortunately enables us to fix the date of the building.

The first entry also seems entirely to show that there was no former chapel on the mount: the notice is that "Corraunce should build no chapel on the mount": neither is there any mention of any rebuilding of any former chapel.<sup>6</sup> The present structure from the foundation is certainly all of one time and at one building, and I do not think it can be inferred from the legacy of Robert March, as a former writer has thought, that a previous chapel existed. A legacy to the fabric clearly means to the building of it, and surely there would not be one chapel building in 1480, and another commenced again in 1483; it only means that funds were being brought together, and that this chapel was built by voluntary subscription, gifts, and legacies; in the same way that we know the present chapel of St. Nicholas was completed in the beginning of the century.

Now, having given some idea of the place where "our Ladye's Hylle" is, of its origin, and the documentary evidence of the building the chapel or chapels on it, we will get to the building itself.

<sup>6</sup> The offerings at the altar of this chapel were paid to the Prior of Lynn, and yearly accounts were rendered by him to the Norwich Monastery. In the account for 1437 no offerings are returned from the altar of our Lady on the Mount, but they are in 1509—1517. These *compoti* remain at Norwich, and from them it appears certain that in 1437 no altar or chapel on the mount existed. And it is also to be remarked, that in the proceedings for making the foss in 1424, subsequently mentioned, no mention whatever is made of our Lady's Mount or Chapel. Mr. Harrod also, in his report, says, "Prior to the date of the negociations with Corraunte and the prior there is a constant succession of demises of the pastures along the walls and at Guannock, and no reference to any building there. The first reference I know of is March's Mill."

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TILDEN FOUNDATIONS



Red Mount  
King's Lynn.

East Elevation

It may be roughly described as consisting of an inner core from the ground to the top, divided laterally into three storeys; the first and third storeys of which are chapels, and these are *elongated* to the east for the erection of altars. Around this core is an outer enclosing wall, and between the chapels and the wall is the staircase of approach. But the elevations given do not show the whole building; it now seems to stand on a mound of earth sloping on all sides almost directly from its present base, but this mound of earth covers a platform extending from this base some few feet outwards, at the natural level of the present doors of entrance, and this platform is supported by a polygonal brick wall, buttressed at the angles, of precisely the same form as the outer wall now seen of the upper building. The principal entrance to the building is by the present west door, which opened on this platform, which must therefore have been gained by steps to it from the ground. The earth covers all this up, and therefore we cannot show what the arrangement was for this purpose. The mound was uncovered in 1828, and a sketch of this platform was taken by Mr. E. Edwards and copied by Miss Turner, and is now in the British Museum, being one of the illustrations collected for the edition of *Blomefield's Norfolk* by her father, Mr. Dawson Turner.

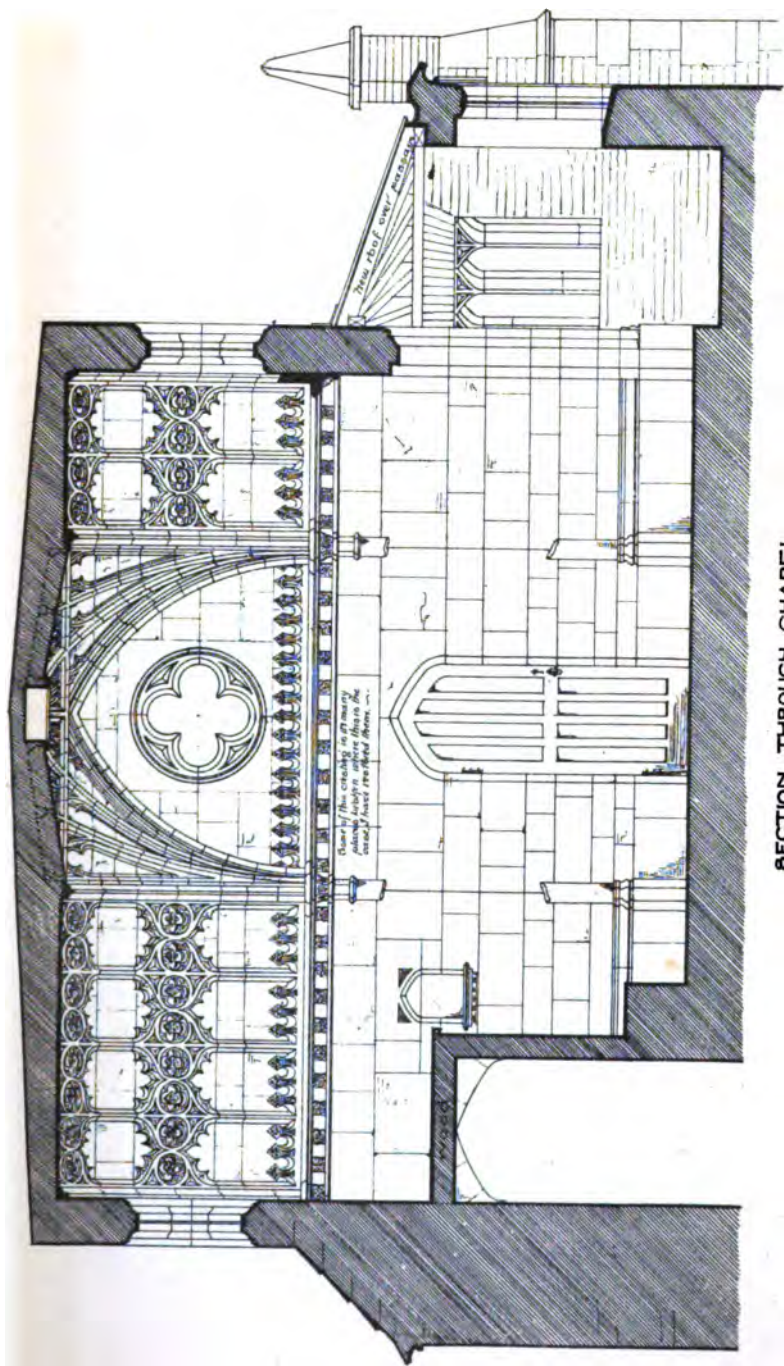
The exterior of the building, as now seen above this artificial mound, is of eight unequal sides, of red brick, with buttresses at the angles, finished now with modern pinnacles. Rising within and above this is a cross-shaped building of ashlar, probably Ancaster stone, without apparent roof. This is the Chapel of our Lady on the Mount, and to which all the structure serves. Though so plain outside, for we know not now how it was finished,—and of this afterwards,—yet we have within a building quite alone in its form and of singular beauty and richness, and of its kind unsurpassed in the kingdom.

Directly in front of the principal entrance is a window

by which the worshipper could see beneath him the altar of the lower chapel, but the west door leads only to the Chapel of our Lady. The door is shown in the west elevation, and the window in front of it at *w* on the ground-plan. The staircase I have mentioned is the lower staircase on the section looking south, so that my reader, by referring to it, can follow me. This staircase is at first of bricks, but is now, and perhaps always was, continued in wood. The windows lighting the staircase are shewn in the south elevation. When it reaches the east it goes under the top slab of the altar, the frontal of the altar forming its left side, going through a door in the north wall of the choir, which would be the north side of the altar if that were solid. This arrangement of the hollow altar is well shewn in the section of the chapel itself, and also in the section of the chapel looking south. It is evidently so made to get the choir eastward by the width of the staircase passage.<sup>7</sup> This passage then goes round the north of the chapel to the west end, and we enter by the west door; and I venture to say nothing can be more beautiful than the first glance of this small but perfect church.

It is 17 ft. 1 in. long from west to east, and 14 ft. 1 in. across the transepts. It is so diminutive that it seems an error to apply the ordinary names to its parts, and yet it is perfect in its proportion. From the four central angles of the crossing rise four vaults, which dome-like meet in the centre, with the arches of its four sides larger in section, emphasizing the form of the dome. The choir is continued longer by the means which I have explained. The transepts and the quasi nave, or rather atrium, are each 7 ft.

<sup>7</sup> In the second-floor plan the groining should have extended to the east. It is omitted to shew this passage marked *f*. The door in the north wall of the choir is also shown at *g* on the same plan, and the passage and position of the altar in the section *through* the upper chapel, looking south, which also shows well the southern priest's door of entrance.



**SECTION THROUGH CHAPEL**  
 ↖ **LOOKING SOUTH.** ↗

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ASTOR, LENOX AND  
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS

2 in. across and 3 ft. 6 in. deep, and these as well as the choir are pointed waggon-vaulted in stone, the choir having four and the others two compartments each. The height of the centre vault is 13 ft. The details are all of great delicacy of execution; a niche in the southern transept (the canopy and base of which are now smoothed) must have been beautiful: their position is well shown in the plate annexed to the description of the chapel in vol. i. of Britton's *Antiquities*. The extreme smallness of the chapel would admit but a small number of worshippers: this is remedied by three hagioscopes, so that those in the passage could see the elevation of the host and join in the service. In the south transept is the priest's door, of which I shall have more to say presently.

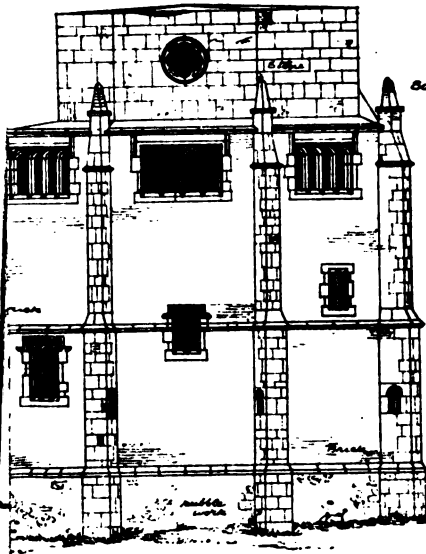
We will now leave the upper chapel, for it is useless and tedious in words to describe the details; but the crestring running all round the sides at the springing of the vault, also the cusping of the panning of the waggon vaults, shew the extreme care and skill in the carving throughout. If Robert Courrance designed this building as well as built it, his name deserves to be remembered. His name appears as a burgess of Lynn, and he was for some time one of the constables, and in 21st and 22nd Edward IV. a common councillor, and on the 8th August in the latter year his name appears for the last time. So we may claim him as an architect of our own. The fan tracery is on the same principle as that of King's College, the works of which were then going on, and it may be that masons from Cambridge were the carvers, though that building does not shew such refinement in the mouldings and carved work as this.

On the north side of the building is an outer door, shewn on the east elevation and in the ground-plan *b*; this requires attention. This door is not placed in the centre of the face of the side, as a principal door would be, but at the side: the reason for this is now shewn. On entering this

door, two flights of steps are before us, the right-hand stair going up and the left-hand down, but both straight before us. We descend by the left-hand one, to the lower chapel, some feet beneath the level of the platform, and lighted by a window high up at the east end. It is now all of rough brick, the roof forming a segmental arch. On the roof the plaster still remains; the whole inside of the chapel was so covered: it had not therefore, when built, its present desolate look. At the west end of this chapel is an arch leading into a passage vaulted in brick, going westward, marked A on the section looking south: this passage ended with a rubble wall. The jambs of the arch have no rebate on either side for a door, but are simply chamfered. The soffit is richly panelled; this, from the darkness, I only discovered, by the touch. The whole arch is so carefully wrought that it showed, to my mind, it was once the principal entrance to an important apartment. I had, therefore, the rubble wall blocking up the west end of the passage A taken down, and excavations made outwards. Underneath the mound following the right-hand wall of the passage we found the vaulting destroyed from the rubble wall, but the wall of the passage continued to nearly the outside of the mound; and the pavement of the passage, of which a small portion remains, is on the level of the outside bank, which now forms one of the avenues of the Lynn Walks.<sup>8</sup> This passage is, therefore, the principal entrance to the lower chapel; the passage forming the porch, the outer door of which opened on the bank. The outer door is now destroyed. The entrance will probably be again closed; but we now temporarily, at least, enter the lower chapel by the people's western entrance.

Thus entering the chapel, as its builders intended it should be entered, completely alters the effect. Its height, and the

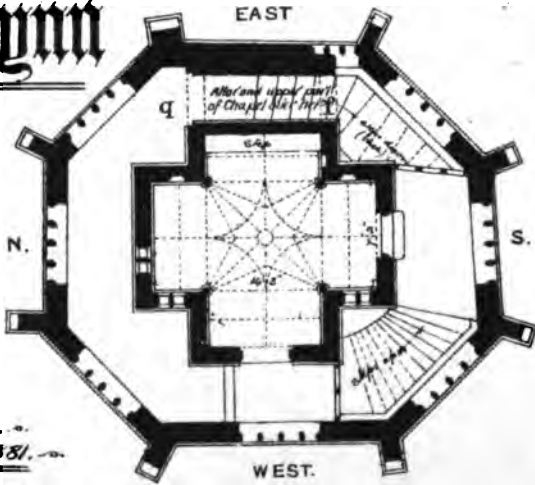
<sup>8</sup> In an old and scarce print by Whittingham which I have, suggestions of walls on each side of a lower entrance are shewn.



*Some of the pinnacles are brick*

South Elevation

Lynn



1581

2nd Floor Plan





manner of its lighting by a window high up in the eastern wall, is now seen; and though plainer than the beautiful chapel above it, it was nevertheless very interesting. The position of the east window is shown at *m* on the ground plan, and also at *h* in the section looking south, and is the lower window in the east elevation.

Leaving this apartment by the staircase, we reach again the north door, and go by the right-hand steps upwards to the first floor. The staircase shewn on the right on the ground plan at the door *b* is the one we came up by, which is of brick, and leads to the door *c* on the first floor plan. From this door the staircase continues upwards, and leads forward only to the south or priest's door of the upper chapel. The small door *c* leads to an apartment, being the sacristy and vestry; and the outer north entrance *b* is the priest's door.<sup>9</sup> He could thus enter his vestry, and robe himself, and descend to the lower chapel or ascend to the higher chapel by his own staircases, for it cannot be supposed for one moment, looking at the ritual for which these chapels were built to perform, that the robed priests and the sacrament would be allowed to be hustled with the crowd of worshippers. Even such a suggestion (by those who know what the Catholic ceremonial is) would not be allowed for a moment.

The distinction between the people's entrances at the west, both to the upper and lower chapels and the priest's entrance to the north, is also further shown by the western entrances being of much greater width, and of more importance than the north. The west door of the upper chapel is 3 ft. wide, and the south or priest's door but 2 ft. 3 in. The staircase leading from the west door to the upper chapel is also much wider than the staircases from

<sup>9</sup> At *n* on the first floor plan is a door opening from the vestry. It is impossible now to fix what the space *p* was: it was not a room. It is also difficult to ascertain the use of the aperture at *s* in the first floor plan. It is vaulted in brick and descends, and has no provision for a door.

the north door; these latter being of scarcely sufficient width to allow a single person to go up or down.

The course of these two staircases can be traced by taking the west and south elevations. The lower windows on the south elevation show the course of the people's staircase, and the small lower windows on the west elevation that of the priest's staircase; the one seems to go under the other.

I have gone somewhat into detail with regard to the means of entrance and exit to the chapels; for these, in inspecting the building without plans, are most puzzling. We will now speak of the foss and works which exist in front of the mount.

I think we may come to a date when this foss was made, which has a great deal to do with the first rearing of "our Ladye's Hill." At the end of the record containing an account of the second year of the mayoralty of John Permonter, 3rd Henry VI., 1424, I came upon an entry of a vote of thanks to him for the benefits conferred on the town during his mayoralty. I have seen no other instance of the kind, and I think the whole is worth quoting, and would afford a good example of self-restrained courtesy to writers of testimonials of the present day.

QUARTO HALL BOOK, 1422—1450, p. 63.

Explicuit actus duorum annorum tempore maioratus venerabilis et strenui viri Johannis Permonter qui in annis predictis summe pacem et tranquillitatem inter omnes status ville de Lenn amicabiliter humaniter et discrete stabilunt et plures ordinaciones comitati utiles promovit et ordinavit et aquam recentem currentem per John Spicer annum ipsum maiorem inceptam in fossata ad muros Lennæ decurrere fecit, et totam terram ubi ipsa aqua cursum suum habet comitati perquisivit et eadem aqua cum terra licentia regia super hoc optenta comitati in perpetuum—et eandem cum terra antedicta—litteris domini Johannis Wakeryng nuper Norwicensis Episcopi ipsis litteris capituli Norwici ratificari et confirmari fecit necnon omnes fossatos murorum Lennæ de novo reparari fecit et aquam recentem in

eisdem decurrere fecit, acetiam unum locum, vacantem, cum muris lapideis prope dictum fossatum murorum ubi aqua recens cursum suum habet et animalia adquare possunt inclusum ornanter preparari fecit, a summam honorem ville per ceteris aliis fecit toto tempore sue gubernacionis prout publica vox et fama regnat ubique cui sit salus et honor per eterna secula. Amen.

Seeing that Permonter completed the works that his predecessor John Spicer had begun, of carrying the running fresh water by the walls of the town, and obtaining the ground for the purpose, which implied that a fresh course was made, I looked back to see whether there were any orders of the Council then made for the purpose, and I found them very clear.

On the 3rd April, 3rd Henry VI., 1424, it was ordered that four of the constables named should make and *de novo reparabunt* the common foss from the north tower by Kettle Mills (barbarously taken down some fifteen years since) to Dowhill (Fisher) Fleet, and the other (five) constables from the Cloaca near the walls' end (Purfleet) to the Gannok Clowe (Mill Fleet), at his own charge. After this, on the day *Inventionis Sanctæ Crucis*, (3 May) 1424, a meeting was held of the wards of the five constabularies, at which a large number of burgesses and non-burgesses were present, so that the subject was deemed important, and it was agreed by the consent of the mayor, the twenty-four jurats, and the common council, who were then a distinct body, that those five constables should make the fosse "*facere debent fossatum*" from the Cloaca<sup>1</sup> at the walls' end as far as the Cloaca de Gannok, and the number of rods that each constable was to make is set out. Then follow two more meetings on the 7th May, 1424, and the other on the Wednesday following, which are named private, and at which burgesses and non-burgesses of the constabularies of the remaining four wards

<sup>1</sup> Locally called Clough, pronounced Clow; derived clearly from the Latin name *Cloaca*. It is called the Clough Fleet to the present time.

were present. At these meetings an apportionment is also made of the number of rods each of these four wards was to bear. We see how a great work was carried out in the year 1424 for the defence of the town. The Council of the town first ordered it, and divided the work into two parts, between the nine constabularies or wards of the town, five wards to do a part, and the remaining four wards to do the other portion of the work. The reason of this division we shall see presently. Then the five wards and the four wards each held a common meeting of all the inhabitants of those wards, and apportioned the parts in rods which each ward had to make; the whole carried out in the most simple, fair, and business-like manner, and with great expedition. This is the account of the making the vallum and foss which surrounded the whole town, excepting that previously guarded by the actual stone walls: these walls extended between the North Tower (Kettle Mills) and the Cloaca near the walls' end (Purfleet). The vallum still remains at Kettle Mills, but in other parts of it on old plans is marked "Brickfield" on the site of it, which accounts for its disappearance. The whole forms a very scientific defence, which one would have thought in advance of the time. That part of the foss in front of our Ladye's Hill remains, slightly altered in the present century, when the walks were laid out to make the water ornamental; and also suggestions of the vallum remain. I am of opinion the Red Mount Hill itself is part of the work of fortifications then done.

Again, William March gives the legacy to the fabric of the chapel on *Guanok* Hill. I believe it is settled that *Guanok* means a standard: this would seem to favour my suggestion that the hill was part of the plan of fortifications in 1424, which were used for the purpose of the flag, and sixty years afterwards the energy of the times suggested building a chapel on it.

It will be observed that by the order the work then under-

taken was to end at Gannok (Mill Fleet), leaving the southward defences to be otherwise provided for. There are constant disputes with South Lynn, then not part of the borough, as to its fortifications. This keeps up the tradition that the older settlement only extended, as I have said, between Purfleet and Mill Fleet. Gaywood extends all along the land side of this, and Lynn in front, shewing that Lynn originally rose in front of the manor of the bishop.

This stream of running water still flows in the old foss made in 1423 and 1424, and in front of the Lady's Hill. The water comes out of the Gaywood river by Kettle Mills, and runs on still at Guanok, where the work of 1424 ends. It there turns into Mill Fleet, and thence into the River Ouse, under that other chapel dedicated to Our Lady by the Bridge.

The present names of the wards are fixed and modern. In the fifteenth century they were called by the names of the constables for the time, so they cannot be identified; but it will be seen four wards had to bear all the charge of the foss at the north. The marsh which Bishop Turb laid out for building north of Purfleet, and called, as we have seen, the New Londe, is divided into four wards, and there is little doubt this explains the old liability of the new part to take care of its own defence to the north, as it had by its walls taken care to the east. Seeing, therefore, that the foss was made in Permonter's mayoralty, and that he caused the running fresh water to be turned into it, we may fairly say the present foss through which the stream runs was the foss then made; and this is made even more clear, for, as we have seen, the foss, then ordered to be made, extended no further than Guanok Gate, and the stream runs only to that point. From that point to the extended limit of the borough there is a grand earthwork, but no running stream, simply a ditch called the Town Dike, and Gaywood

did not extend along it, and not being included in the foreshore of the manor of Gaywood it was left out, and was within the jurisdiction of the soken, as South Lynn was called, the name given to districts so placed, as Walsoken outside Wisbech, and Portsoken once without the City of London.

The question is asked, what called the beautiful and costly building into existence? It was built to enclose an altar to the honour of the Virgin, where offerings to her might be given and services to her rendered. Vulgar minds suggest there was profit to the prior, for the people made great offerings to this altar. But was that to his profit? The prior was the promoter of the work and the receiver of the offerings. By the rules of his order there could be no children of his to whom he could leave his substance; he accounted for every farthing to his superior at Norwich: he at least was unselfish. He, by his work expressed and led the religious feeling of the time, and it is impossible to judge of the ideas of the fifteenth century by those of the nineteenth.

It is not my habit to remark on the errors of those who have written before me. I state my own conclusions from the facts, leaving my foregatherers the same privilege. Moreover, they have frequently preserved by their writings facts which otherwise would have been lost, and preserving these their deductions are harmless. But I will clear off one or two popular delusions which have come down to us. The pilgrims to Walsingham did not go this way. To the west our town was rendered inaccessible for three parts of the year by the fens, and even by the northern marsh the road was dangerous. The pilgrims entered the county by a kind of isthmus reaching from the fens to Wood Ditton, (across which the Devil's Dike passes), taking the course of the Ikneild Way. Neither did Edward IV. stop here. On his defeat in the Midlands he passed through Lynn in 1469,

before the chapel was built, and the same reason refers to Queen Isabella's assumed visits.

I should like to have marked out the connection of the guilds of the town with this chapel; but with one exception I am practically debarred from inspecting our records, which as to the guilds are very full; and in writing, under better auspices, of the Charnel Chapel, I discovered the date of the building from the records of the Trinity Guild.

The lights in the double-branched great candlesticks of the high altar of our Lady's Chapel on the Mount "burnt" but for some sixty years: they were then put out for ever. The coloured living light, gleaming high up through the four quatrefoils of its vault, then no longer illumined the marsh. The plate and vestments stored in the centre storey were sold. The service of prayer and song was stopped, and all silent in the fields stood on our Lady's Hill this costly and beautiful building, raised and dedicated at its own self-sacrifice by one faith to the service of the Great Deity, and of her whom all nations shall call blessed, and by those of another faith, self-satisfied in its reform, for the profit of themselves despoiled, and left a wreck, but not a ruin, for it was built, you will remember, on the "Commons ground." The mound having been raised on the old bank, which had been from all time public property, its site could not be sold, so it was left, and these are some of the entries we find within a hundred years of the time the men lived, who had the piety, the genius, and the will to design and build it.

The last entry previous to its desecration is on 16th June, 1504:—"Sir John Lakenham, the prior, present in hall, hath taken anew the ground our Lady of the Mount standeth upon, the lease to continue during the pleasure of the Mayor and Commons, as appeared in the resolution of the hall of the 6th May, 2nd Richard III."

And after this we can trace its miserable post-Reformation history.



The Dean and Chapter of Norwich took the place of the Prior and Monastery of Norwich, and we have, after that substitution, no entry of any payment of rent in the chamberlain's account. We find, however, in the survey of the borough taken in 1575:—"Item the same (the Corporation) holdethe the Mount House, being a condytt of receipt, and the banks to the same belonging, now in the occupation of Thomas Rolynton, Plomer;" and in the survey of 1577 it is described nearly in the same manner, with the addition of "with a cistern of lead." This cistern was visible a few years since in the lower chapel, and Grose in his account of the building mentions it, and it may be that when converted into a reservoir the banks were thrown over the outer walls and platform.

In 1586 a sum of 12*s.* is paid by the chamberlains for work done at the Mount by the command of Mr. Mayor to the furtherance of Mr. House, a preacher in his study there.

In 1638 is the following order: "Also it is ordered that the Town Store of Gunpowder shall be brought by the Chamberlains into the new place now prepared for it in our Lady's Mount." But the return of 1642 puts the powder at the powder-room at the Mount as "nil." I would suggest that the most likely place for the powder magazine would be the central chamber. The lower chapel continued as a reservoir to 1643. In that year the chamberlains pay 2*s.* for sedge for the cistern at the Mount before it was mended; and in the same year (1643) are also payments for work at the Mount fort. It will be remembered that this was the year of the siege of Lynn by the Duke of Manchester. It was granted to a teacher of navigation in 1783, who for access to the roof made a gap in the outer north wall.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>2</sup> Outside and high up on the south wall of the upper chapel, and seen from the staircase, are marks of steps having been inserted there. They are in the form of risers and treads, and therefore modern; made, probably, for this teacher of navigation.

Afterwards it was let with the neighbouring pasture, and the lower chapel filled in to the level of the top of the platform of the mount, and another door made by which the cattle might have the run of it. This was the lowest point of degradation and ruin which it reached,<sup>3</sup> and is so drawn in the very good lithographed views of buildings of Lynn by William Oldmeadow.

The views of the mount do not assist us in coming to any conclusion as to the form of roof of the building. There have been several conjectural restorations of this part, all of which seem to me utterly impossible. I will not add another, which probably would be no better.

The first sketch of the building is in a plan of the town of 31st Elizabeth; the top is there domed, which could not be its original form. Then there is the plan at Lynn, with the date 1561, but which cannot be earlier than the end of the seventeenth century. It is there shown almost in the same form as it is on Rastrick's plan, 1725. This latter plan seems to show the platform, and in it the west door to the lower chapel; but the details are too meagre to prove anything.

I have the original pencil sketch for Buck's east view of Lynn in 1741, which is very correctly copied in the engraving; and the platform is here exposed, and also the foss filled with water, and the vallum behind it. The top of the building is flat, as in Rastrick's view, and has the brick erection rising from it. Blomefield says, "Here is a chimney, now standing

<sup>3</sup> The Chamberlain's Accounts (1570-1571) shew the active assistance given to its destruction.

Item paid to Wm. Cartour for carrying of six loads of thack tile from the Mount to Common Staithe being taken down from the house there 4*d.* the load, 2*s.*

Item paid to him for carrying of three loads of spars and timber from the Mount 6*d.* the load, laid at the Store house, 18*d.*

1573. Item paid to two women for two days carrying of bricks from the Mount to the Gannock Bridge 6*d.* the day.

in it, erected during the plague, when it was made a pest house;" that may account for it. Grose's view also shows this erection; but when the view in *Britton's Antiquities*, 1810, was taken, this kind of shaft was gone.

I am writing in the four-hundredth year (1883) of the raising of this beautiful building alongside the old barrier bank. It was used for less than a century for the holy purposes for which it was built, and the reason of its erection and its purpose were forgotten. The Commissioners, in the return of the Commission of the 3rd Elizabeth, issued in order that all that was left of the property dedicated to sacred uses in Lynn should be desecrated and taken for the greed of royalty and its creatures, can find nothing of its foundation or its uses.

In 1828 it was saved from ruin by public subscription, and the corporation has now taken it under its care. There are few buildings on the "restoration" of which more intelligence has been shown: it has been repaired, not "restored." It is as it was built, save the scars left from its adaptation to common uses. In its old age it stands in honour, amid beautiful surroundings, its costly workmanship respected and preserved, and the story of its building, I hope, carefully told.

I regret, in telling this story, to have to put aside so many local traditions and inventions which had gathered round it. Its lonely position and former utterly desolate condition caused and fostered these; but it is better that the true history of its building, its desecration and its restoration, should be written. This I have endeavoured to do.

EDWARD M. BELOE.

NOTE.—The sections and elevations illustrating this paper are from drawings by Mr. E. Guy Dawber.

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